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ABSTRACT

This book contains blank outline maps of the continent or region, tables, and graphics depicting various aspects of Asia and Oceania. Sections of the book include: (1) "The Land and Population Figures"; (2) "Cities and Countries"; (3) "People: Languages, Literacy, Ethnic groups, Demographic Statistics and Projections, Population Age, Women"; (4) "Resources, Agriculture, Land Use Products, Trade, Energy"; (5) "Aspects of the National Governments, Overviews of National Economies, Current Territorial Disputes, Steel, Automobiles, Oil, Electricity"; (6) "Former Soviet Union/Russia"; and (7) "Individual Country Maps." (EH)

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ASIA & OCEANIA TODAY

A Reproducible Atlas

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1995 Revised Edition

**207 Pages of Illustrative Maps, Tables, and
Graphs Depicting the Continent's**

- Size
- Population
- Resources
- Commodities
- Trade
- Languages
- Religions
- Cities
- Environment
- Food & Agriculture
- Health
- Schooling
- Jobs
- Energy
- Industry
- Demographic Statistics
- Aspects of Governments
- Territorial Disputes

**Plus 63 Pages of Individual Country Maps
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2A

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. The Land and Population Figures	1 - 44
II. Cities and Countries	45 - 52
III. People:	53 - 94
Languages, Literacy, Ethnic Groups, Demographic Statistics and Projections, Population Age, Women	
IV. Resources, Agriculture, Land Use	95 - 157
Products, Trade, Energy	
V. Aspects of the National Governments, ...	158 - 198
Overviews of the National Economies, Current Territorial Disputes, Steel, Automobiles, Oil, Electricity	
VI. Former Soviet Union / Russia	199 - 207
VII. Individual Country Maps	211 - 273

-- Notes --

Hong Kong: British colony; scheduled to revert to China on July 1, 1997.

Macau: Chinese territory under Portuguese administration; scheduled to revert to China on December 20, 1999.

East Timor: It's status is undetermined at the time of this printing.

French Polynesia and New Caledonia are overseas territories of France.

Comparable data for East Timor and Gaza was sufficiently scarce that we have omitted all data for them.

Unless otherwise noted, the maps, tables, and graphs on pages 1 - 207 have been created by WORLD EAGLE, A Division of Independent Broadcasting Associates, Inc.

The individual country maps on pages 211 - 273 are reprints of maps published by the United Nations and the U.S. State Dept. The statistical data at the bottom of the map pages has been supplied by our editors.

A satisfactory individual country map was not available for French Polynesia.

INDEX

For pages 1- 207

(Individual Country Maps are arranged
alphabetically, pages 211-273)

Afghanistan-Centered (Map)	1	Cinema Seating, Number of, Comparison with Other Regions	147
Age		Cities	
of Asian Population: 1970 - 2010	43	Most Populous in Asia, by Country .	47 - 49
of Oceanian Population: 1970 - 2010	44	Most Populous in Oceania, by Country ..	50
Under 15/Over 64	87 - 88	57 with a Population of 2 Million or More	51 - 52
Agriculture		Commodities	
of Each Country	95 - 97	Minerals	144
Aspects of Agriculture	98 - 99	Tea, Cotton, Coffee, Roots & Tuber, Coarse Grain, Wheat	145 - 146
ASEAN	194	Comparative Size (Maps)	
Asia		China & U.S.	6
and U.S. (Comparative Size)	10	Indonesia & U.S.	7
Population by Region	12 & 22	India & U.S.	8
Six Regions	14	Australia & U.S.	9
Distribution of World's Population	13	Asia & U.S. (Cut Out Parts)	10
Western Asia	15	India, Iraq, Japan, Vietnam & U.S.	11
Central Asia	16	Countries	
Northern Asia	17	Outline Map, Countries Only ...	10, 11, 31, 32
Southern Asia	18	Outline Maps, Countries & Capitals ..	33 - 34
Southeast Asia	19	List of Populations & Capitals	45 - 46
East Asia	20	Demographic Statistics	89 - 91
5 Countries with the Highest Population .	40	Density	
10 Countries with the Highest Population		of Population	23
Density	41	10 Asian Countries with the Highest Density	41
Australia		5 Oceanian Countries with the Highest Density	42
and U.S. (Map, Comparative Size)	9	Population per Square Mile	81 - 82
Dominant Numbers	24	Distances	
Automobile Production	143	As the Crow Flies	2
Blank Country Outline Maps	10, 11, 29, 30	Shipping Distances	3
Books, Number of, Comparison with Other Regions	147	East Asia, Map & Population	20
Capitals, Countries & Population ..	32 - 33, 45 - 46	Education	
Central Asia, Map & Population	16	Estimates of Literacy	69, 72
China		Literacy at 75% or Less	70, 73
and U.S. (Map, Comparative Size)	6	Students at the Third Level	156
Dominant Numbers	25	Number of Students Enrolled in Primary & Secondary Education	157
Province-Level Names	56	Electricity Production	140 - 141
Map & Administrative Divisions	57		

INDEX continued

- Energy, Primary**
 Production 138, 148
 Consumption 139, 148
 Electricity 140 - 141
 Estimated Proved Reserves of Oil: 1995 . 152
 Estimated Proved Reserves of
 Natural Gas 149 - 150
 Oil Production: 1994 153 - 155
- Environment**
 Condition of Each Country 107 - 114
 Dryland 115 - 116
 Vegetation 117
 Climatic Regions of the
 Former Soviet Union 122
- Ethnic Groupings Within Each Country** . 53 - 55
- Export**
 of Each Country 123 - 127
 Exporting Nations 131 - 134
- Film, Long Form, Number of, Comparison
 with Other Regions** 147
- Imports**
 of Each Country 128 - 130
 Importing Nations 131 - 134
- India**
 and U.S. (Map, Comparative Size) 8
 Dominant Numbers 26
- Indonesia**
 and U.S. (Map, Comparative Size) 7
- Industries & Exports**
 of Each Country 123 - 127
- International Organizations**
 Lomé Convention 192 - 193
 ASEAN 194
 List of Organizations 195 - 198
- Labor Force**
 of Each Country 135 - 137
- Land Use**
 for Each Country 102 - 105
 5 Countries with Largest Land Area 106
 Relief & Drainage 118
- Language**
 of Each Country 67 - 68, 71
- Literacy**
 Estimates 69, 72
 Countries with Literacy at 75% or Less 70, 73
- Lomé Convention** 192 - 193
- Military Expenditures** 189 - 191
- Muslim World, Map of** 65
- Name Them! (Blank Outline Map,
 with Answers)** 27 - 28
- National Economies,**
 Overview of 162 - 169, 173 - 174
 Per Capita GNP by Country 170 - 172, 175 - 177
 Military Expenditures 189 - 191
- National Governments,**
 Overview: Type, Legal, Branches .. 178 - 188
- Natural Gas,**
 Proved Reserves 1995 149 - 150
- Natural Increase, Current Rate of
 to Doubling of Population** 39, 80
- Natural Resources**
 of Each Country 119 - 121
- Newsprint, Newspaper, Comparison with
 Other Regions** 147
- Northern Asia, Map & Population** 17
- Oceania**
 Map & Population 21
 5 Countries with the Highest Population
 Density 42
 Distribution of Religion 66
- Oil**
 Crude Oil Flows 151
 Estimated Proved Reserves: 1995 152
 Oil Production: 1994 153 - 155
- Political Maps**
 Name Them! (Blank Outline Map, with
 Answers) 27 - 28
 Blank Outline 29 - 30
 Countries Only 31 - 32
 Countries & Capitals 33 - 34

INDEX continued

Population

by Regions	12, 15-19 & 22
World Distribution by Region	13, 35
Australia: Dominant Numbers	24
China: Dominant Numbers	25
India: Dominant Numbers	26
Population, Countries & Capitals	45 - 46
Population Groupings	36 - 39
Current Rate of Natural Increase	39, 80
5 Countries with Highest Population	40
Population Density	23, 40-42
Age Distribution: 1970-2010	43 - 44
57 Cities with 2 Million or More	51-52
Projected 2010 & 2025	75 - 77, 79
World Growth by Major Area: 1970 - 2010	78
Density per Square Mile	81 - 82
Urban Population (Percent)	83 - 86
Percent of Population	
Under 15/Over 64	87 - 88
Demographic Statistics	89 - 91
Women: Social Indicators	92 - 94

Radios, Numbers of, Comparison with Other

Regions	147
---------------	-----

Regions

Population	12 & 22
Six Regions of Asia	14
Western Asia	15
Central Asia	16
Northern Asia	17
Southern Asia	18
Southeast Asia	19
East Asia	20
Oceania	21
Population Density	23
Distribution of World Population	35

Religion

Estimates for Each Country	61 - 63
Distribution in Asia	64
Muslim World	65
Distribution in Oceania	66

Sanitation

Population with Safe Drinking Water ...	101
---	-----

Seasonal Wind Patterns in Indian Ocean (Map) 100

Shipping Distances

Southeast Asia

Soviet Union as Seen from (Map)	4 - 5
Map & Population	19

Southern Asia, Map & Population

Soviet Union (see also USSR)

Map: as Seen from Southeast Asia	4 - 5
---------------------------------------	-------

Sri Lanka

Distribution of Principal	
Ethnic Groups (Map & Table)	58 - 59

Steel Production

Territorial Disputes

Televisions, Comparison with

Other Regions	147
---------------------	-----

Turkey, Map of Province

Urban Population (Percent)

USSR: Soviet Union as Seen from Southeast

Asia	4 - 5
Newly Independent States	199
Growth in the Russian State, 1462 - 1914	200
The Former USSR & Its New Parts .	201 - 205
Autonomous Republics in the Russian	
Federation	206
Blank Map of the Former USSR	207

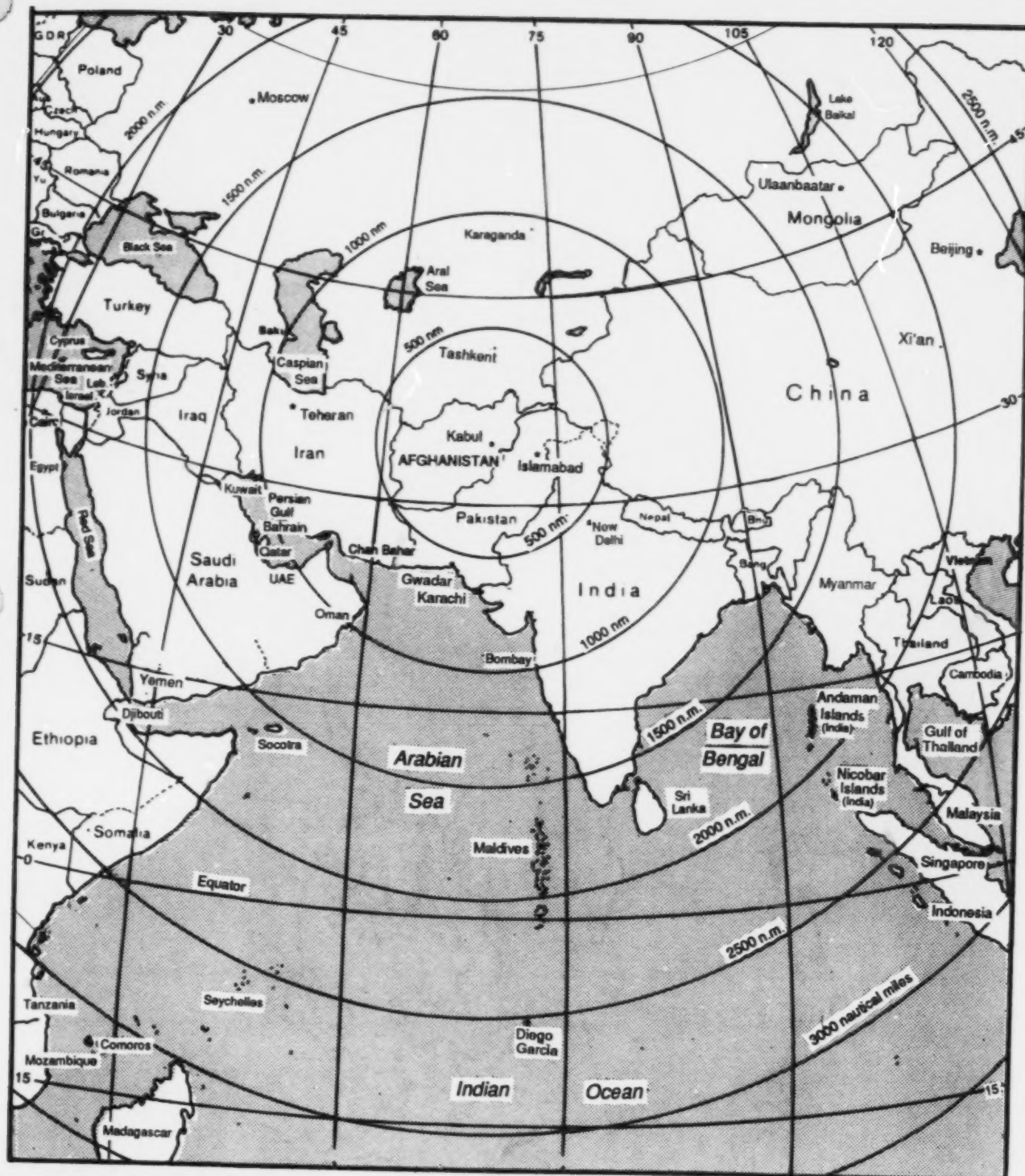
Western Asia, Map & Population

Wind Patterns, Seasonal in Indian

Ocean (Map)	100
-------------------	-----

Women: Social Indicators

Afghanistan-Centered

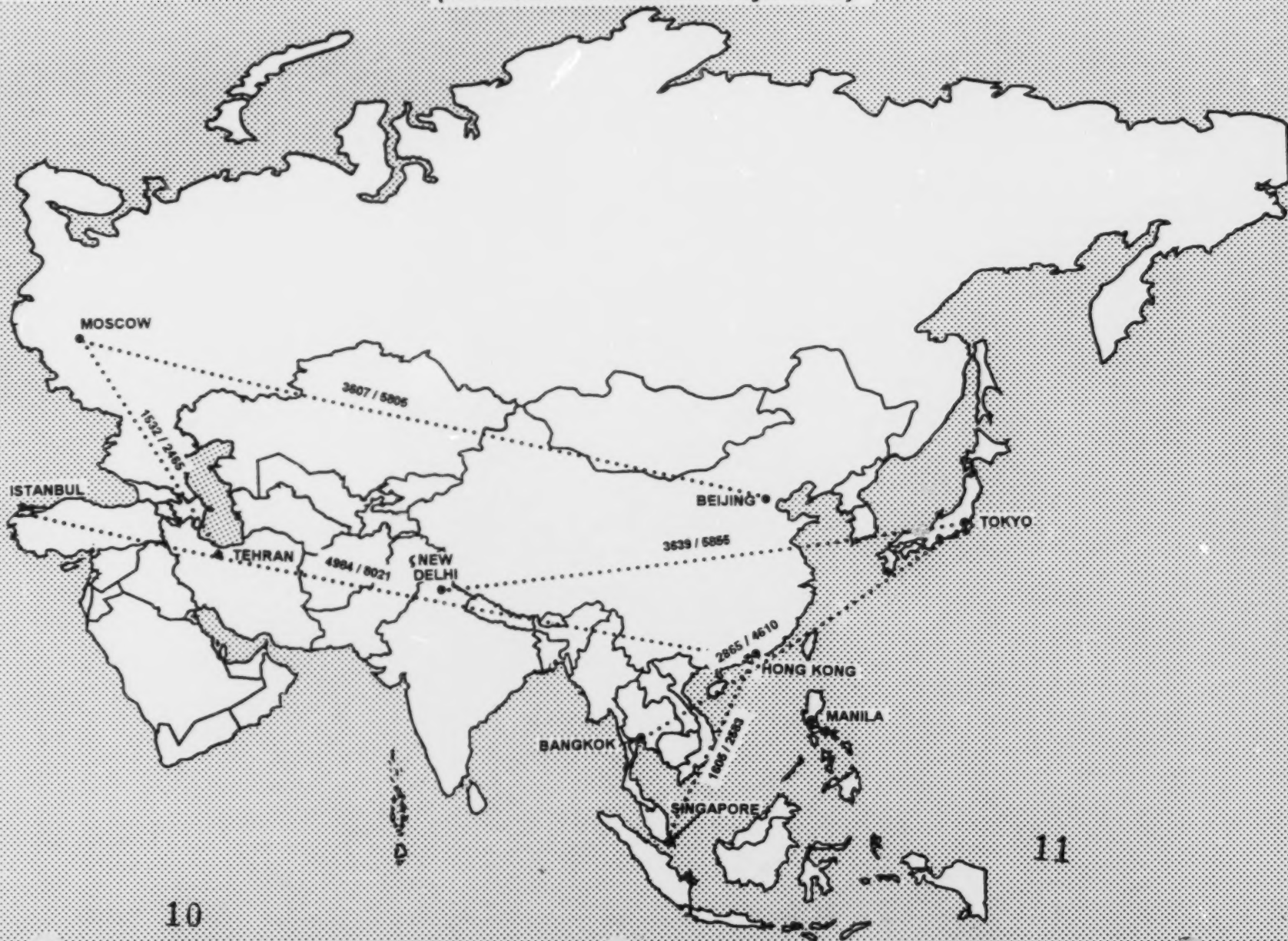


Distances shown are nautical miles.
To get statute miles, divide by 1.15.

Source of base map: U.S. Information Agency in its
Problems of Communism, May-June 1982.

AS THE CROW FLIES

(miles/kilometers between major cities)



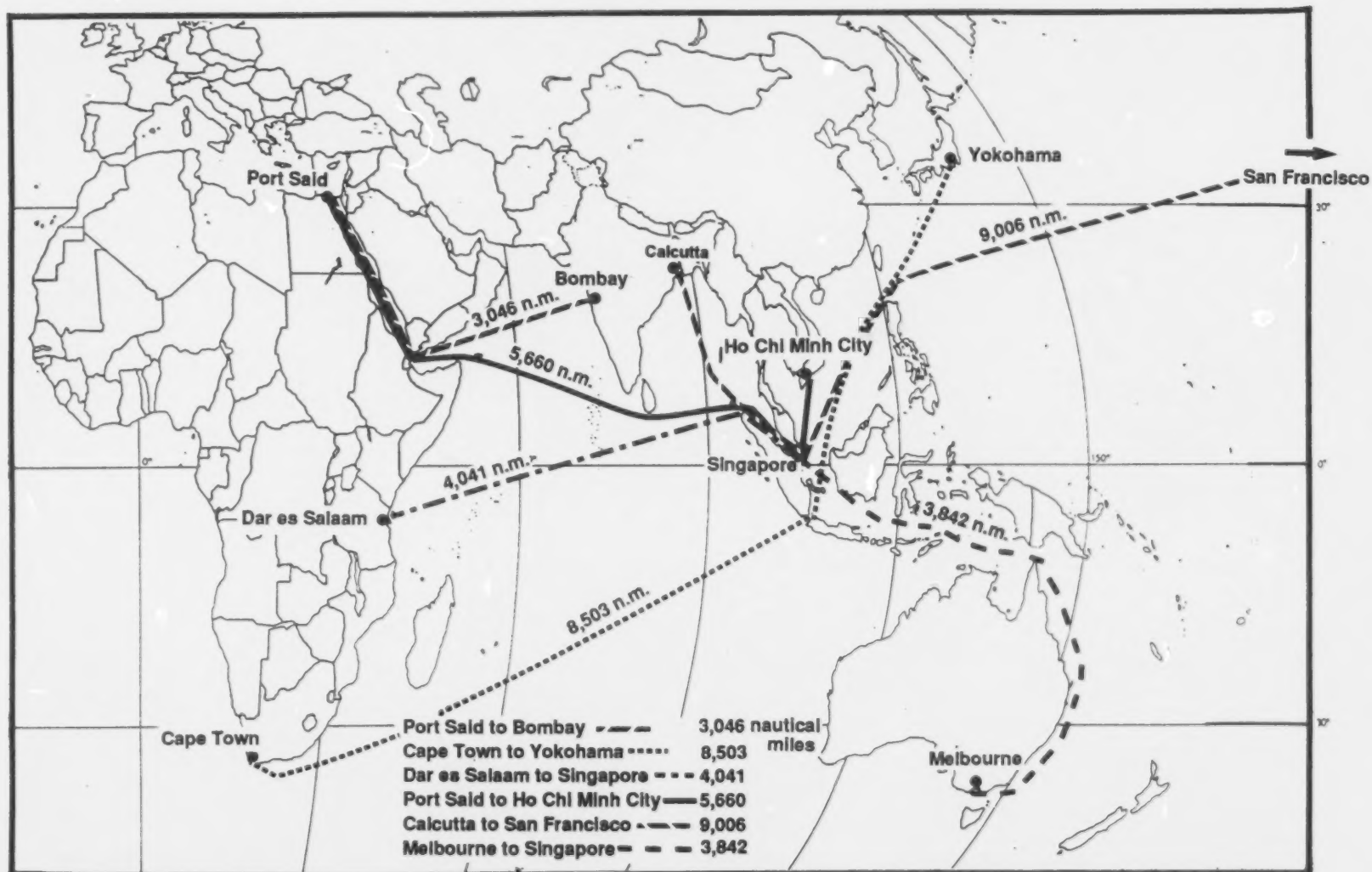
10

11

Source: The 1995 World Almanac and Book of Facts

SHIPPING DISTANCES

(Nautical Miles)



Port Said to Bombay ——— 3,046 nautical miles
 Cape Town to Yokohama 8,503
 Dar es Salaam to Singapore - - - 4,041
 Port Said to Ho Chi Minh City ——— 5,660
 Calcutta to San Francisco - - - 9,006
 Melbourne to Singapore ——— 3,842

To get statute miles, divide by 1.15

Figures from 1987 World Almanac.

SOVIET UNION AS SEEN FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA

© 1990. One of a set of Ten Famous Global
 Perspective Maps by Russell H. Lenz, former Chief
 Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor.



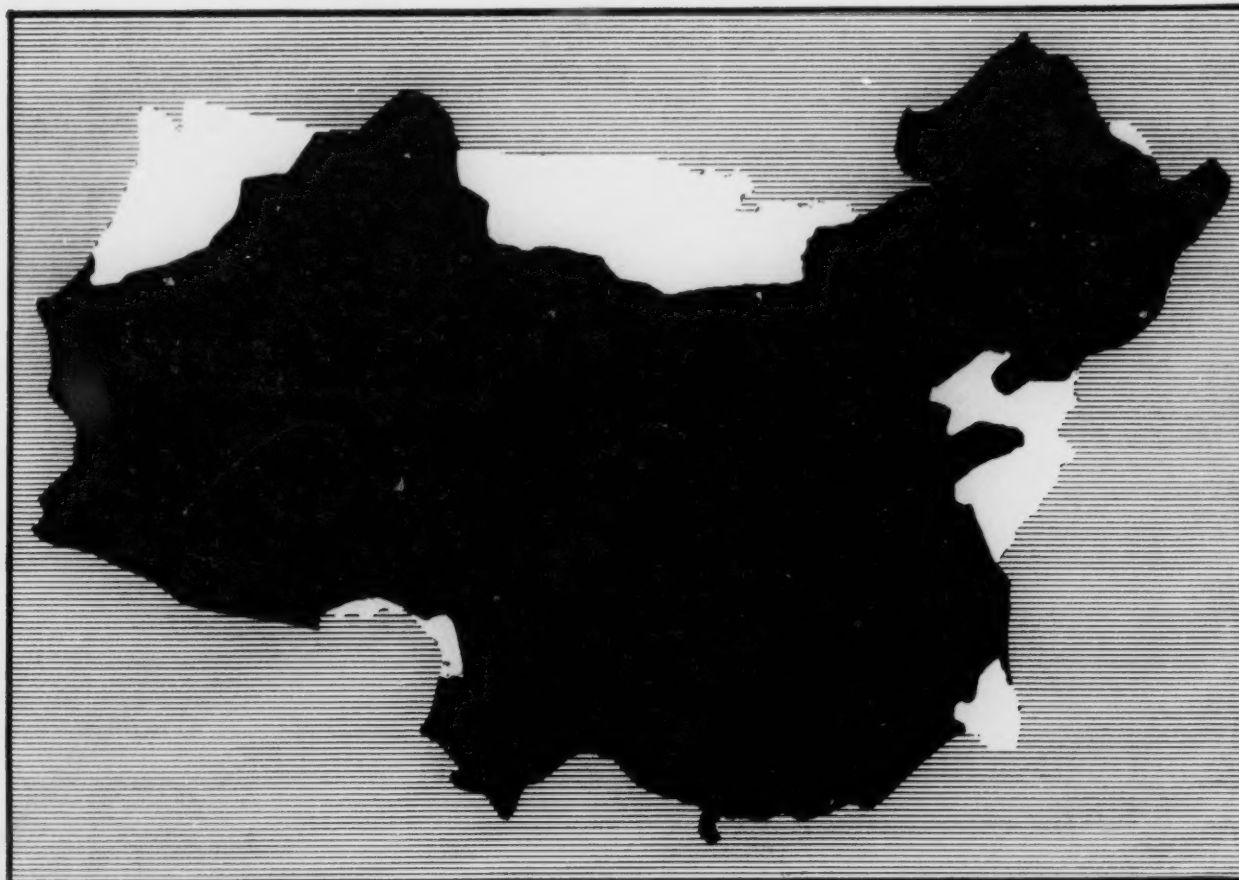
SOVIET UNION AS SEEN FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA



This map was originally created in 1968 using Wade-Giles "romanization" of place names within China (PRC). In this 1987 printing, only Peking has been changed (to Beijing) to conform to Pinyin.

©1990. One of a set of Ten Famous Global Perspective Maps by Russell H. Lenz, former Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor.

CHINA SUPERIMPOSED ON THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES OF THE U.S.



		Area	
		sq mi	sq km
Only China, Canada and Russia are larger than the U.S.			
China		3,705,390	9,596,960
U.S. 48 States	Land	2,962,031	7,671,658
	Water	59,264	153,494
	Total	3,021,295	7,825,154
Canada	3,851,790 sq mi 9,976,136 sq km		
Russia	6,592,800 sq mi 17,075,200 sq km		
U.S. All 50	Land	3,539,289	9,166,759
	Water	79,481	205,856
	Total	3,618,770	9,372,614

World Eagle map. Figures from 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts. Pp. 421, 696, 699, and 761.

INDONESIA STRETCHES FARTHER THAN NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO

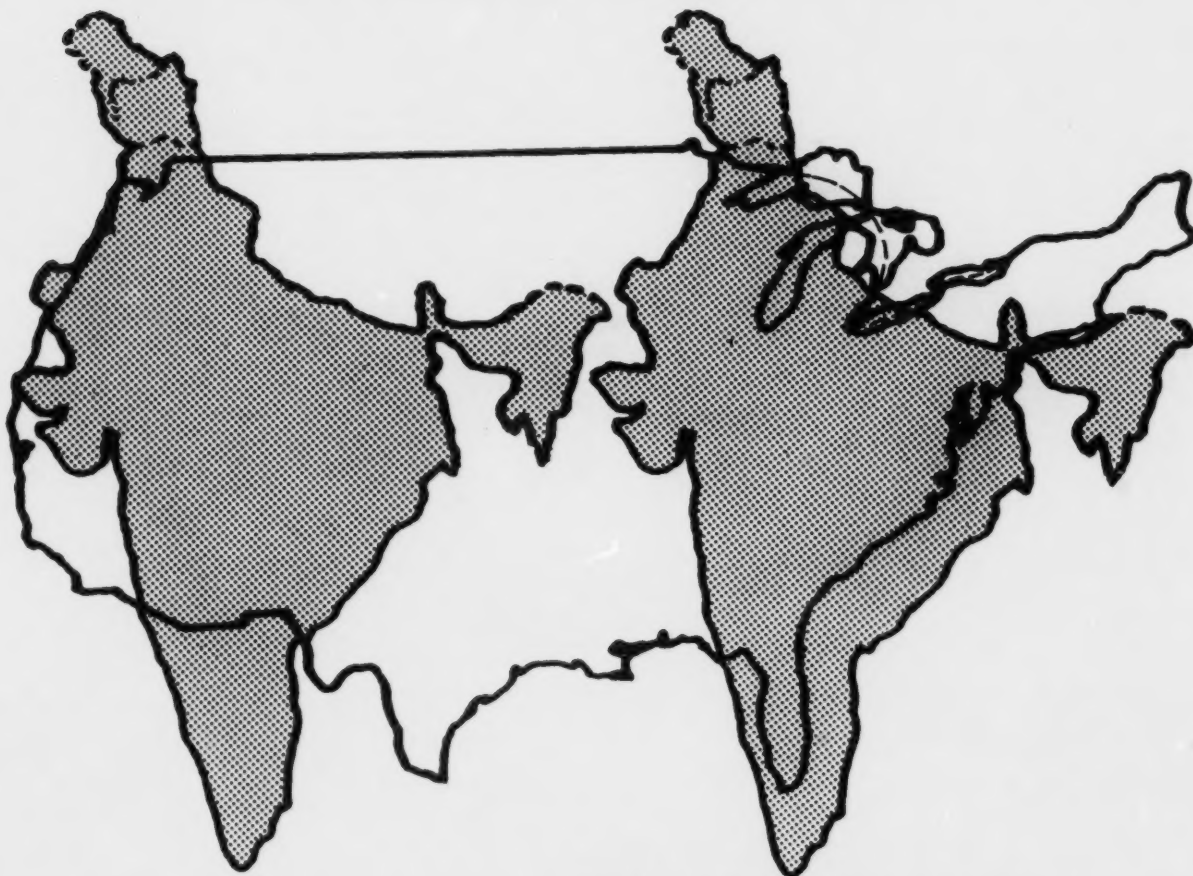


The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

		Area	
		sq mi	sq km
Indonesia		735,268	1,904,344
U.S. 48 States	Land	2,962,031	7,671,658
	Water	59,264	153,494
	Total	3,021,295	7,825,154
U.S. All 50	Land	3,539,289	9,166,759
	Water	79,481	205,856
	Total	3,618,770	9,372,614

Figures from 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts, pp. 719 & 421.

TWO INDIAS FIT COMFORTABLY WITHIN THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES OF THE U.S.

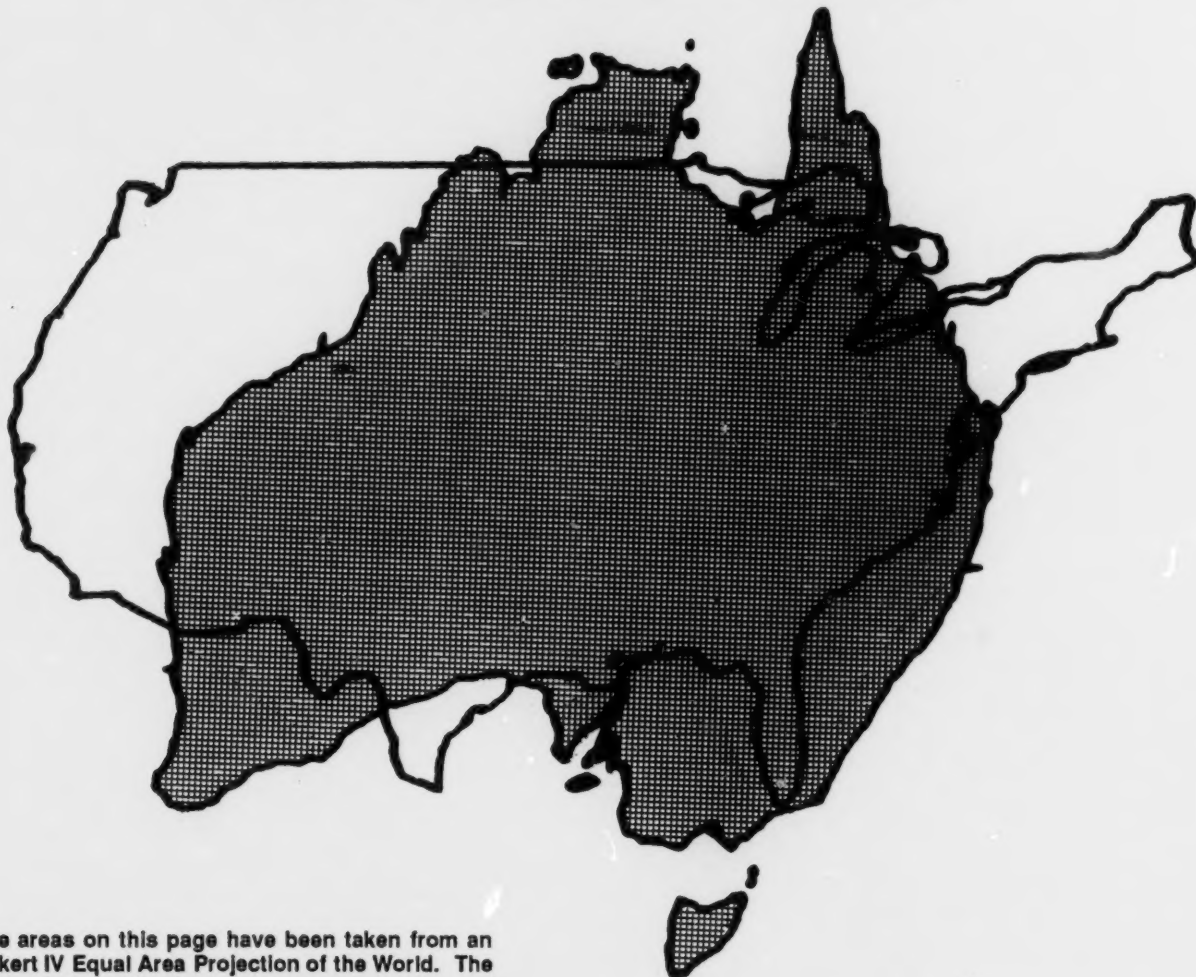


The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

		Area	
		<u>sq mi</u>	<u>sq km</u>
India		1,266,595	3,280,481
U.S. 48 States	Land	2,962,031	7,671,658
	Water	59,264	153,494
	Total	3,021,295	7,825,154
U.S. All 50	Land	3,539,289	9,166,759
	Water	79,481	205,856
	Total	3,618,770	9,372,614

Figures from 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts, pp. 718 & 421.

AUSTRALIA SUPERIMPOSED ON THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES OF THE U.S.

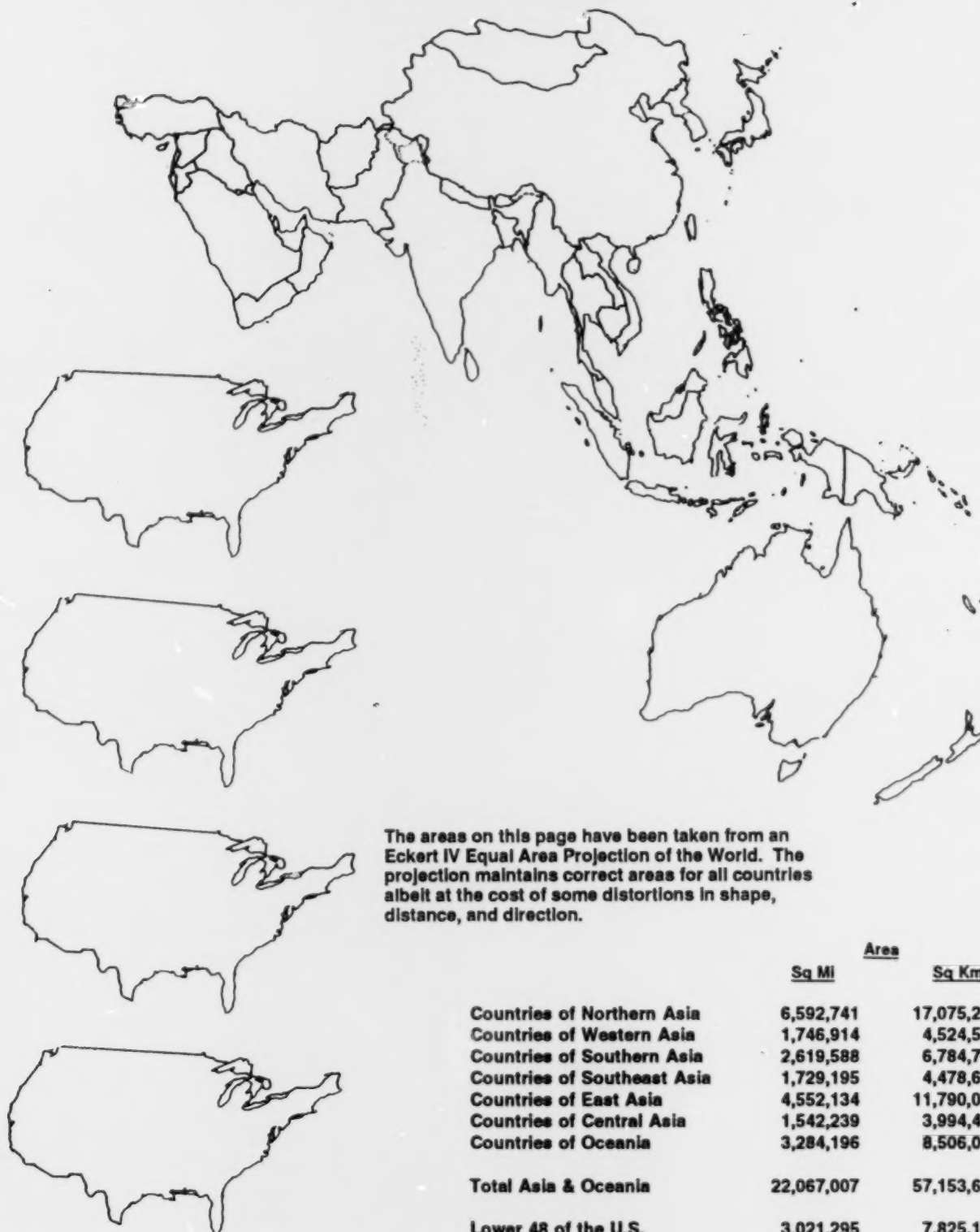


The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

		Area	
		sq mi	sq km
Australia		2,966,200	7,682,458
U.S. 48 States	Land	2,962,031	7,671,658
	Water	59,264	153,494
	Total	3,021,295	7,825,154
U.S. All 50	Land	3,539,289	9,166,759
	Water	79,481	205,856
	Total	3,618,770	9,372,614

Figures from 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts, pp. 688 & 421.

CUT OUT PARTS. MAKE YOUR OWN OVERLAYS



The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

	<u>Area</u>	
	<u>Sq Mi</u>	<u>Sq Km</u>
Countries of Northern Asia	6,592,741	17,075,200
Countries of Western Asia	1,746,914	4,524,508
Countries of Southern Asia	2,619,588	6,784,740
Countries of Southeast Asia	1,729,195	4,478,620
Countries of East Asia	4,552,134	11,790,040
Countries of Central Asia	1,542,239	3,994,440
Countries of Oceania	3,284,196	8,506,076
Total Asia & Oceania	22,067,007	57,153,624
Lower 48 of the U.S.	3,021,295	7,825,156

(Total Area: Land and Water)

Data from 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts and CIA 1987 World Factbook.

ALL FIVE COUNTRIES ARE IN THE SAME SCALE

Cut Out Parts. Make Your Own Overlays.



	<u>Sq Mi</u>	<u>Area</u> <u>Sq Km</u>
India	1,266,595	3,280,481
Iraq	167,924	434,923
Japan	145,856	377,767
Vietnam	128,401	332,559
Lower 48 of the U.S. (Total Area: Land & Water)	3,021,295	7,825,156

The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

Data from 1990 World Almanac and
Book of Facts.

ASIA'S POPULATION BY REGIONS

Western Asia 165,500,000

Armenia	3,700,000
Azerbaijan	7,300,000
Bahrain	600,000
Cyprus	700,000
Georgia	5,400,000
Iraq	20,600,000
Israel	5,500,000
Jordan	4,100,000
Kuwait	1,500,000
Lebanon	3,700,000
Oman	2,200,000
Qatar	500,000
Saudi Arabia	18,500,000
Syria	14,700,000
Turkey	61,400,000
UAE	1,900,000
Yemen	13,200,000

Southern Asia 1,301,100,000

Afghanistan	18,400,000
Bangladesh	119,200,000
Bhutan	800,000
India	930,600,000
Iran	61,300,000
Maldives	300,000
Nepal	22,600,000
Pakistan	129,700,000
Sri Lanka	18,200,000

Southeast Asia 485,400,000

Brunei	300,000
Cambodia	10,600,000
Indonesia	198,400,000
Laos	4,800,000
Malaysia	19,900,000
Myanmar	44,800,000
Philippines	68,400,000
Singapore	3,000,000
Thailand	60,200,000
Vietnam	75,000,000

East Asia 1,442,300,000

China	1,218,800,000
Hong Kong	6,000,000
Japan	125,200,000
Korea, North	23,500,000
Korea, South	44,900,000
Macau	400,000
Mongolia	2,300,000
Taiwan	21,200,000

Central Asia 54,300,000

Kazakhstan	16,900,000
Kyrgyzstan	4,400,000
Tajikistan	5,800,000
Turkmenistan	4,500,000
Uzbekistan	22,700,000

Northern Asia 147,500,000

Russia	147,500,000
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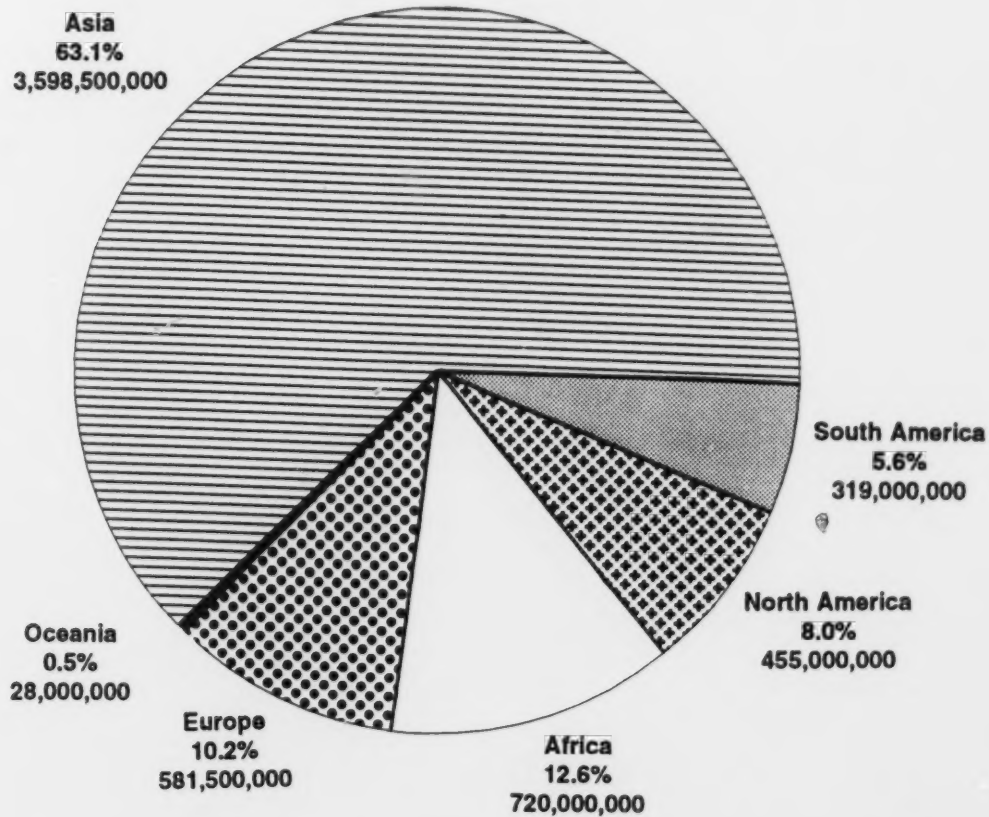
Oceania 28,017,000

Australia	18,000,000
Fiji	800,000
French Polynesia	200,000
Kiribati [§]	76,320
Marshall Island [§]	100,000
Micronesia [§]	100,000
Nauru [§]	9,882
New Caledonia	200,000
New Zealand	3,500,000
Palau	20,000
Papua New Guinea	4,100,000
Solomon Islands	400,000
Tonga [§]	103,949
Tuvalu [§]	9,666
Vanuatu	200,000
Western Samoa	200,000

DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD POPULATION: 1995

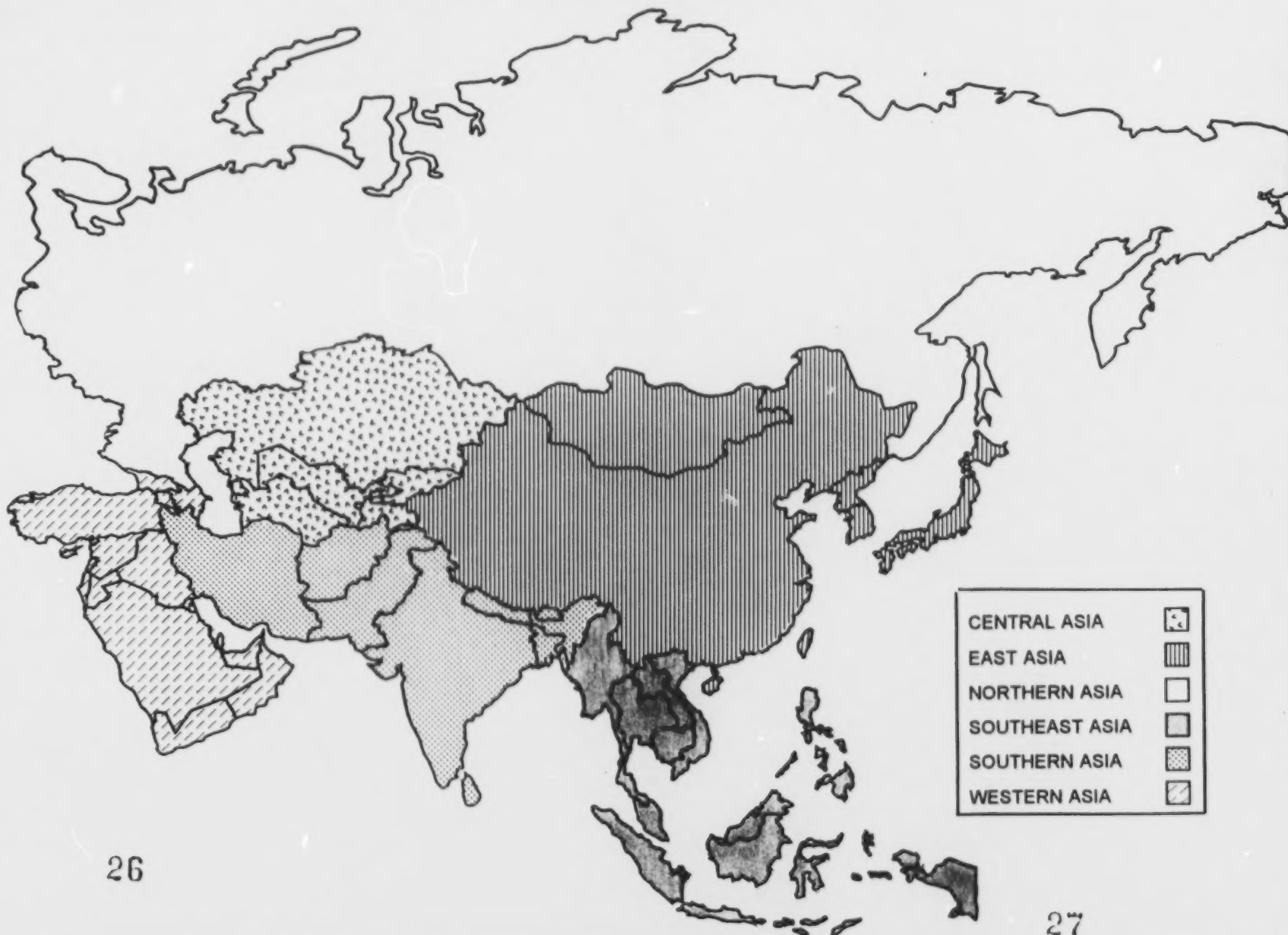
TOTAL WORLD POPULATION:

5,702,000,000



World Eagle graph. Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1995 world Population Data Sheet.

SIX REGIONS OF ASIA



CENTRAL ASIA



EAST ASIA



NORTHERN ASIA



SOUTHEAST ASIA



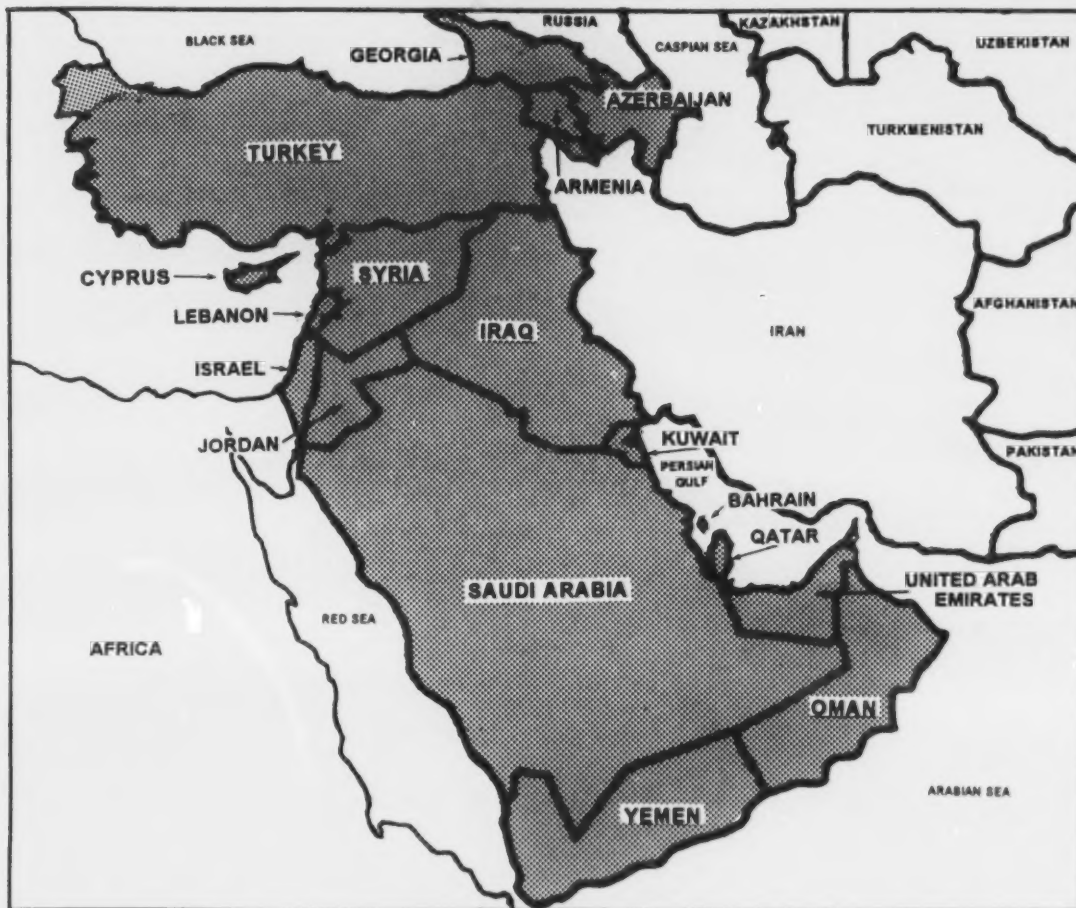
SOUTHERN ASIA



WESTERN ASIA



WESTERN ASIA



	<u>Population</u> <u>Est'd for Mid-1995</u>	<u>Area, sq km</u>
Armenia	3,700,000	29,800
Azerbaijan	7,300,000	86,600
Bahrain	600,000	620
Cyprus	700,000	9,250
Georgia	5,400,000	69,700
Iraq	20,600,000	437,072
Israel	5,500,000	20,770
Jordan	4,100,000	89,213
Kuwait	1,500,000	17,820
Lebanon	3,700,000	10,400
Oman	2,200,000	212,460
Qatar	500,000	11,000
Saudi Arabia	18,500,000	1,960,582
Syria	14,700,000	185,180
Turkey	61,400,000	780,580
UAE	1,900,000	75,581
Yemen	13,200,000	527,970

Total Population Western Asia
Area

165,500,000
4,524,508 sq. km.
1,746,914 sq. mi.

Density

36.58 people/sq.km.

Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1995 World Population Data Sheet. Area data from the
C.I.A. 1994 World Factbook.



CENTRAL ASIA



	<u>Population</u> <u>Est'd for Mid-1995</u>	<u>Area, sq km</u>
Kazakhstan	16,900,000	2,717,300
Kyrgyzstan	4,400,000	198,500
Tajikistan	5,800,000	143,100
Turkmenistan	4,500,000	488,100
Uzbekistan	22,700,000	447,400

Total Population Central Asia
Area

54,300,000
3,994,440 sq. km.
1,542,239 sq. mi.

Density

13.59 people/sq.km.

NORTHERN ASIA

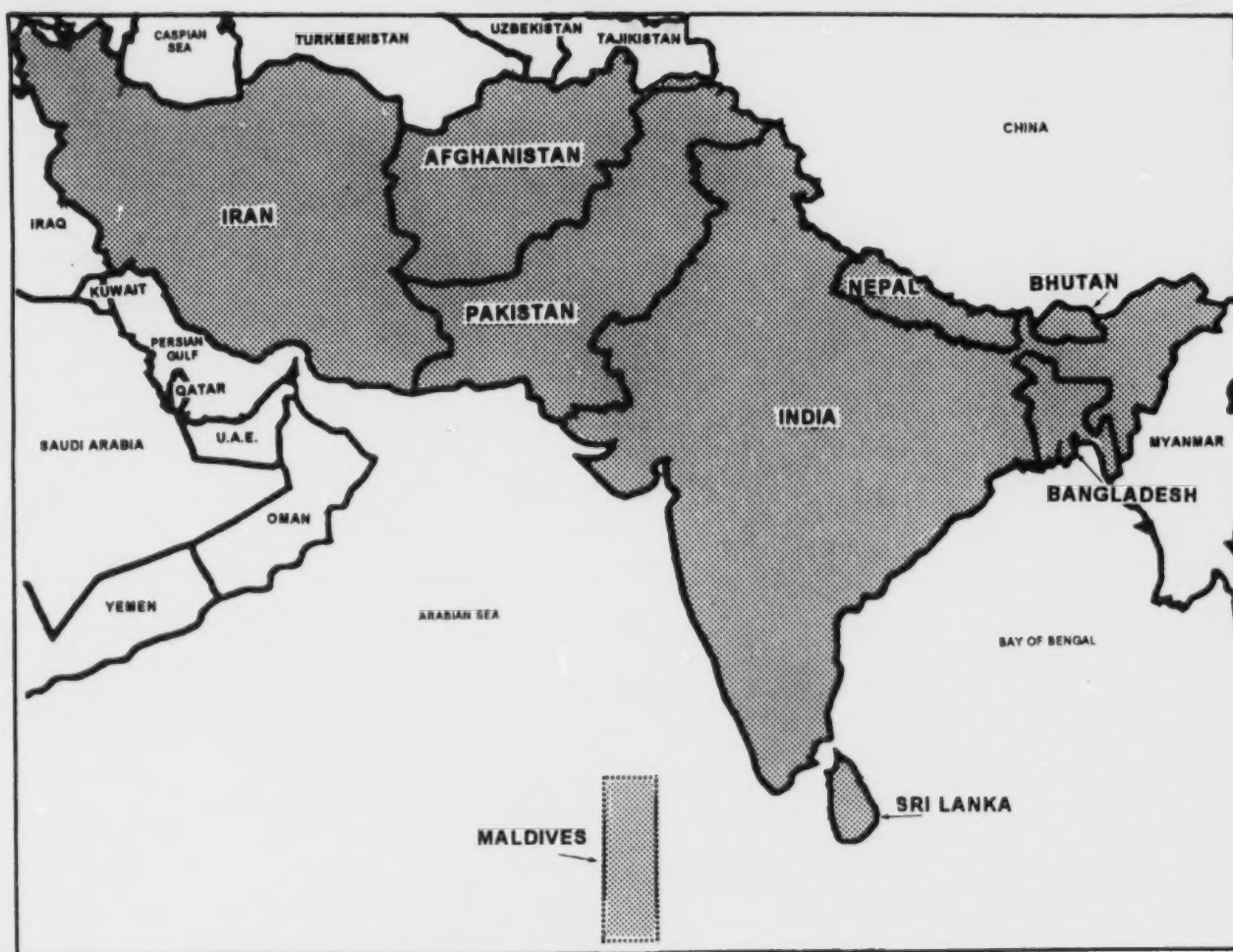


	<u>Population</u> <u>Est'd for Mid-1995</u>	<u>Area, sq km</u>
Russia	147,500,000	17,075,200

Total Population Northern Asia	147,500,000
Area	17,075,200 sq. km. 6,592,741 sq. mi.
Density	8.64 people/sq.km.

Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1995 World Population Data Sheet. Area data from the
C.I.A. 1994 World Factbook.

SOUTHERN ASIA



	<u>Population</u> <u>Est'd for Mid-1995</u>	<u>Area, sq km</u>
Afghanistan	18,400,000	647,500
Bangladesh	119,200,000	144,000
Bhutan	800,000	47,000
India	930,600,000	3,287,590
Iran	61,300,000	1,648,000
Maldives	300,000	300
Nepal	22,600,000	140,800
Pakistan	129,700,000	803,940
Sri Lanka	18,200,000	65,610



Total Population Southern Asia
Area

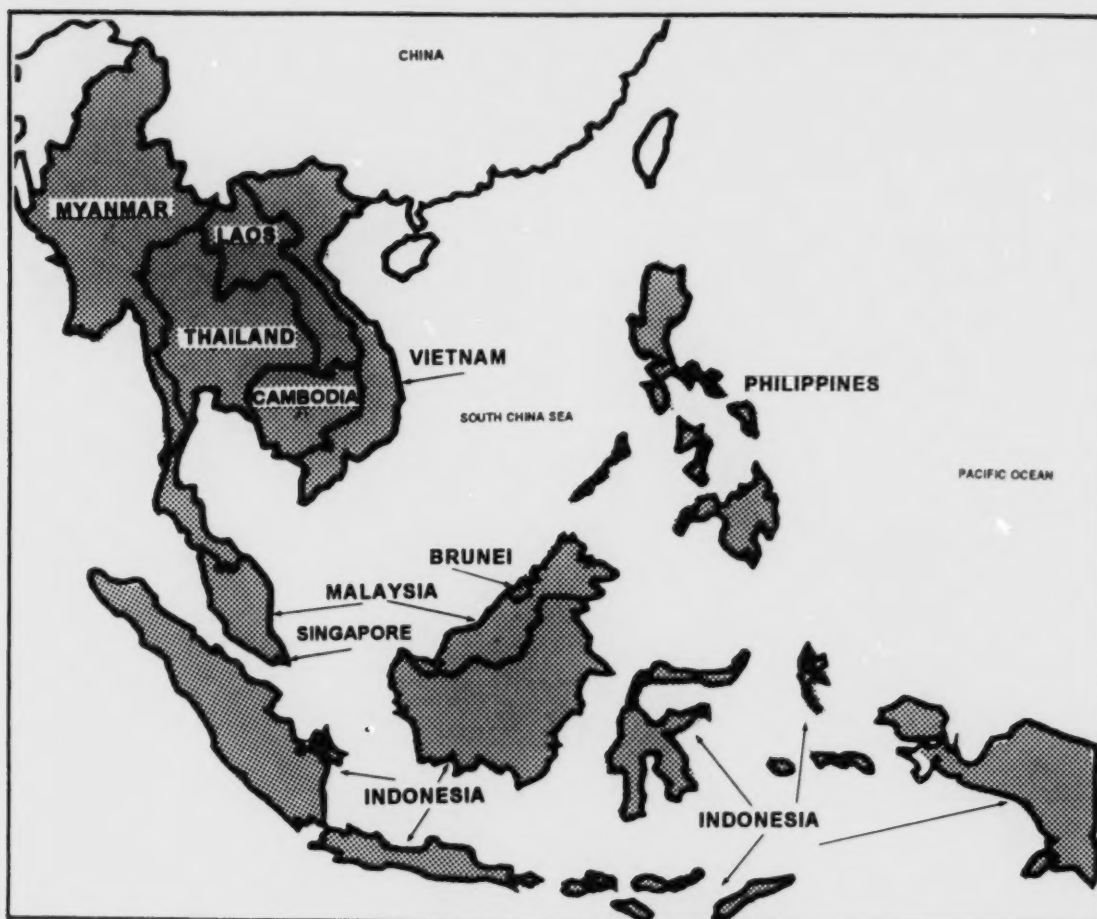
1,301,100,000
6,784,740 sq. km.
2,619,588 sq. mi.

Density

191.77 people/sq.km.

Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1995 World Population Data Sheet. Area data from the
C.I.A. 1994 World Factbook.

SOUTHEAST ASIA



	<u>Population</u> Est'd for Mid-1995	<u>Area, sq km</u>
Brunei	300,000	5,770
Cambodia	10,600,000	181,040
Indonesia	198,400,000	1,919,440
Laos	4,800,000	236,800
Malaysia	19,900,000	329,750
Myanmar	44,800,000	678,500
Philippines	68,400,000	300,000
Singapore	3,000,000	632
Thailand	60,200,000	514,000
Vietnam	75,000,000	329,560



Total Population Southeast Asia
Area

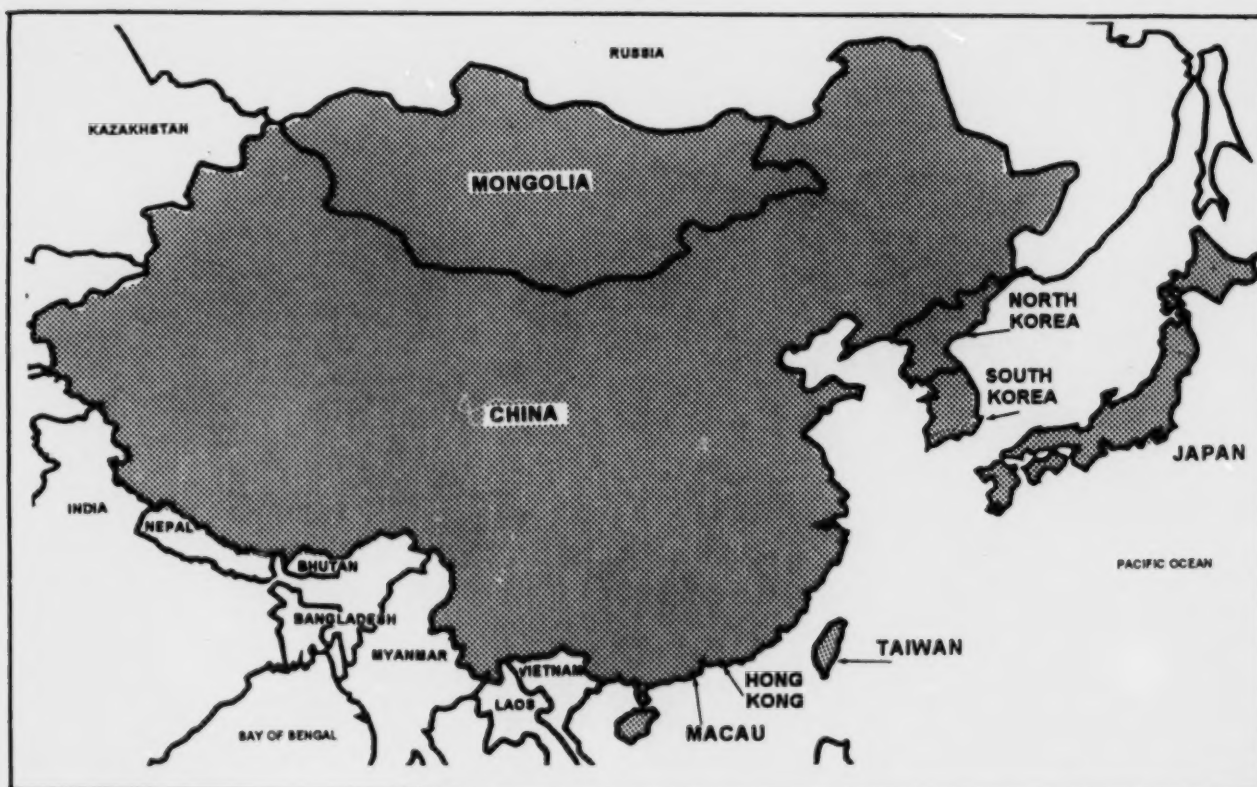
485,400,000
4,495,493 sq. km.
1,735,710 sq. mi.

Density

107.97 people/sq.km.

Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1995 World Population Data Sheet. Area data from the
C.I.A. 1994 World Factbook.

EAST ASIA



	<u>Population</u> <u>Est'd for Mid-1995</u>	<u>Area, sq km</u>
China	1,218,800,000	9,596,960
Hong Kong	6,000,000	1,040
Japan	125,200,000	377,835
Korea, North	23,500,000	120,540
Korea, South	44,900,000	98,480
Macau	400,000	16
Mongolia	2,300,000	1,565,000
Taiwan	21,200,000	35,980

Total Population East Asia
Area

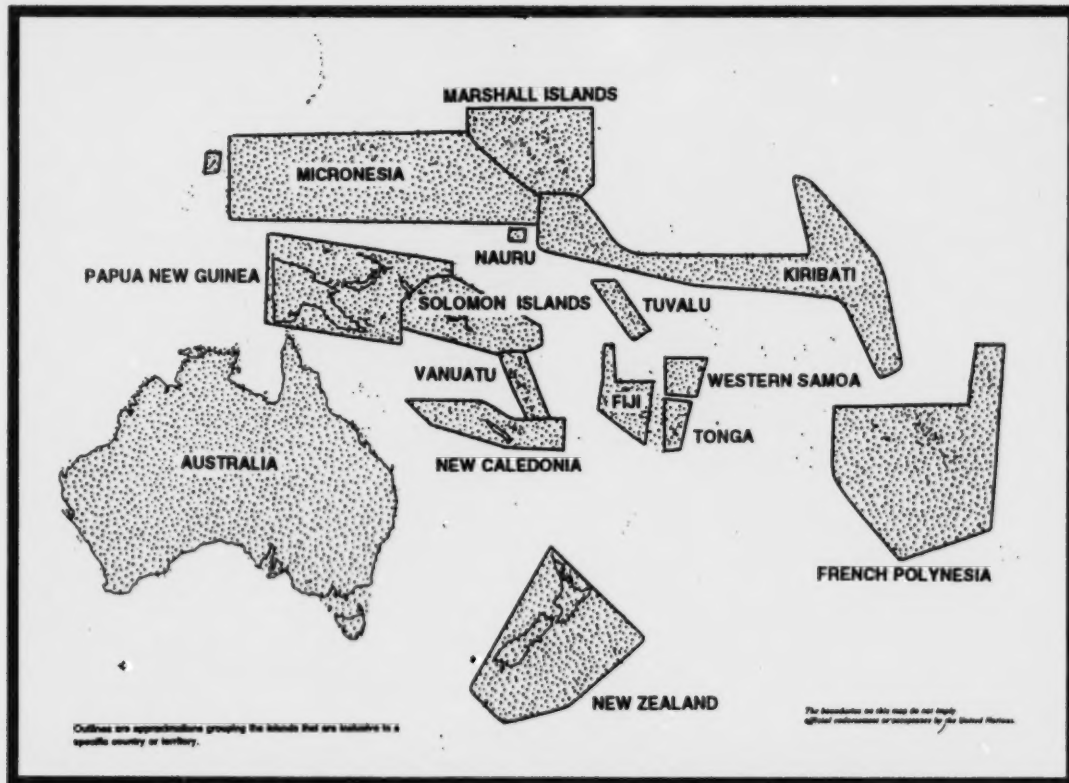
1,442,300,000
11,795,851 sq. km.
4,554,378 sq. mi.

Density

122.27 people/sq.km.

Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1995 World Population Data Sheet. Area data from the
C.I.A. 1994 World Factbook.

OCEANIA



	<u>Population</u> Est'd for Mid-1995	<u>Area, sq km</u>
Australia	18,000,000	7,686,850
Fiji	800,000	18,270
French Polynesia	200,000	4,000
Kiribati [§]	76,320	717
Marshall Island [§]	100,000	181
Micronesia [†]	100,000	702
Nauru [§]	9,882	21
New Caledonia	200,000	19,060

Total Population Oceania
Area

Density

	<u>Population</u> Est'd for Mid-1995	<u>Area, sq km</u>
New Zealand	3,500,000	268,680
Palau	20,000	458
Papua New Guinea	4,100,000	461,690
Solomon Islands	400,000	28,450
Tonga [§]	103,949	748
Tuvalu [§]	9,666	26
Vanuatu	200,000	14,760
Western Samoa	200,000	2,860

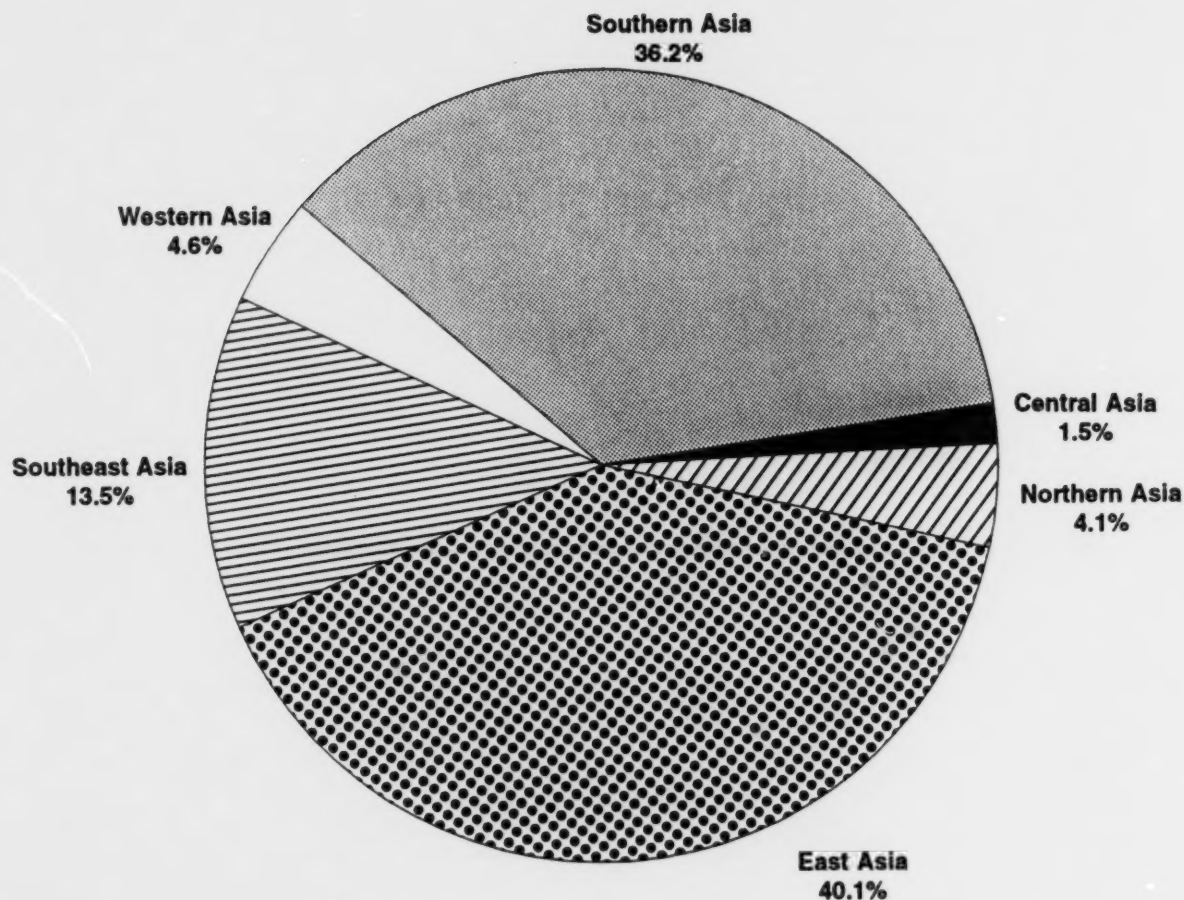
28,017,000
8,507,473 sq. km.
3,284,739 sq. mi.

3.29 people/sq.km.

§Mid-1993
†Mid-1994

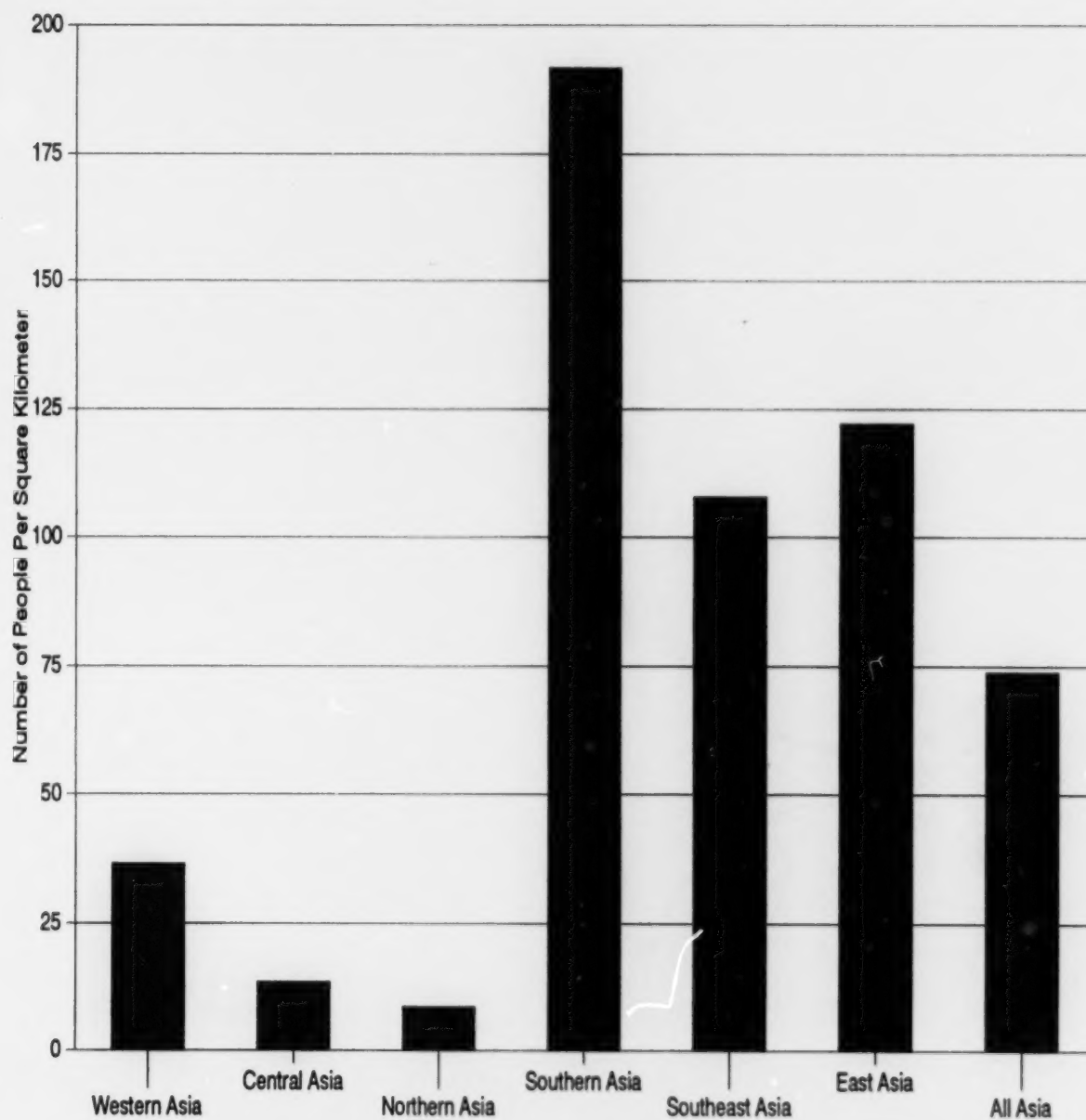
POPULATION BY REGION, SHARE OF TOTAL

TOTAL POPULATION ASIA
3,595,600,000



Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, D.C.

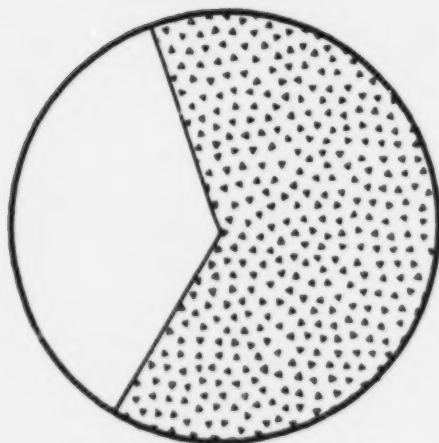
POPULATION DENSITY BY REGION, 1995



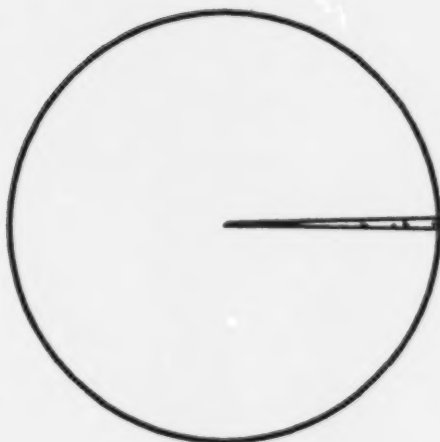
Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

THE DOMINANT NUMBERS OF AUSTRALIA

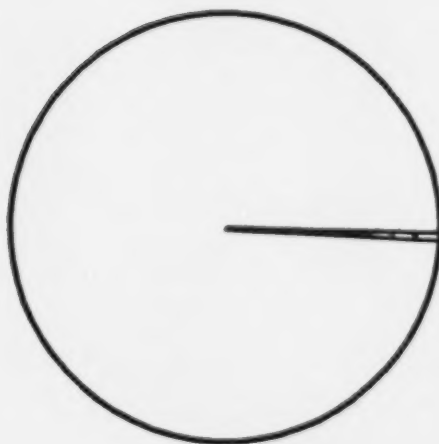
Its Estimated Population for Mid-1995 was 18,000,000



..... Australia's population is 64.3% of
Oceania's population.



..... Oceania's population is 0.5% of the
World's population of 5,702,000,000.

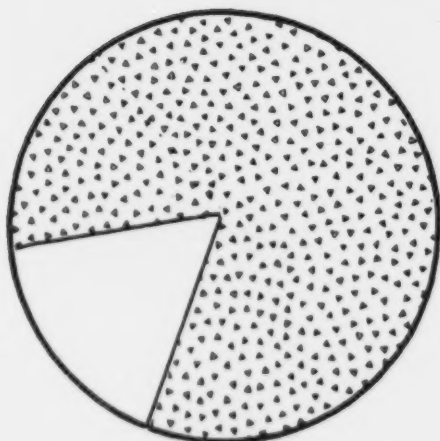


..... Australians make up 0.3% of the
World's population of 5,702,000,000.

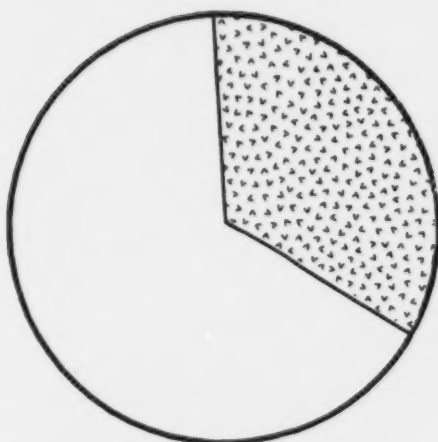
Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

THE DOMINANT NUMBERS OF CHINA

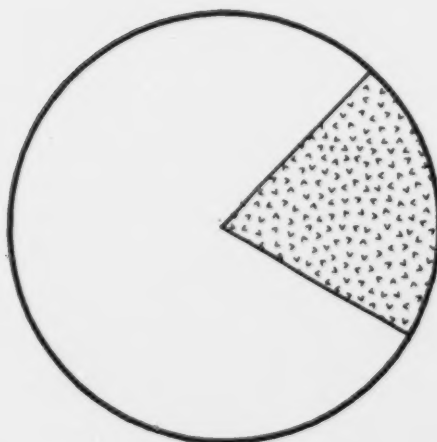
Its Estimated Population for Mid-1995 was 1,218,800,000



.....China's population is 84.5% of
East Asia's population.



..... China's population is 33.9% of
Asia's population of 3,598,500,000.

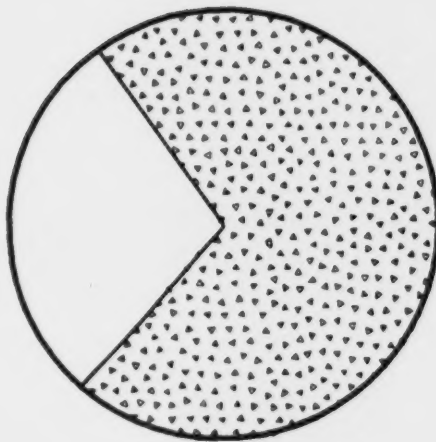


..... The Chinese make up 21.4% of the
World's population of 5,702,000,000.

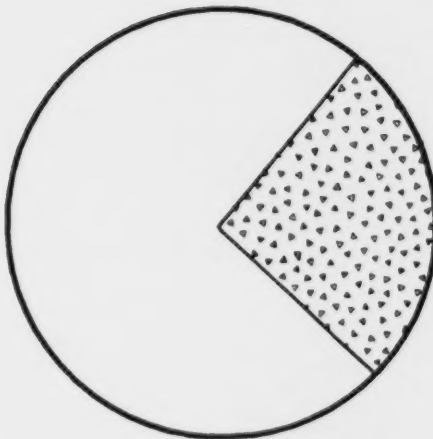
Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

THE DOMINANT NUMBERS OF INDIA

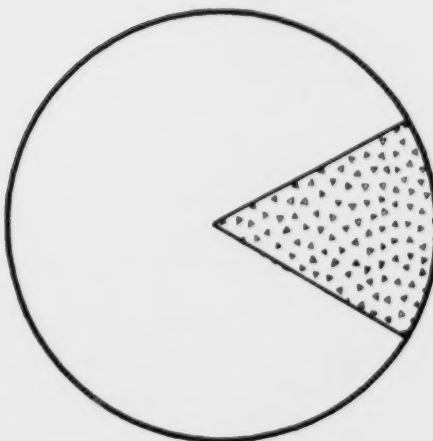
Its Estimated Population for Mid-1995 was 930,600,000



..... India's population is 71.5% of Southern Asia's population.



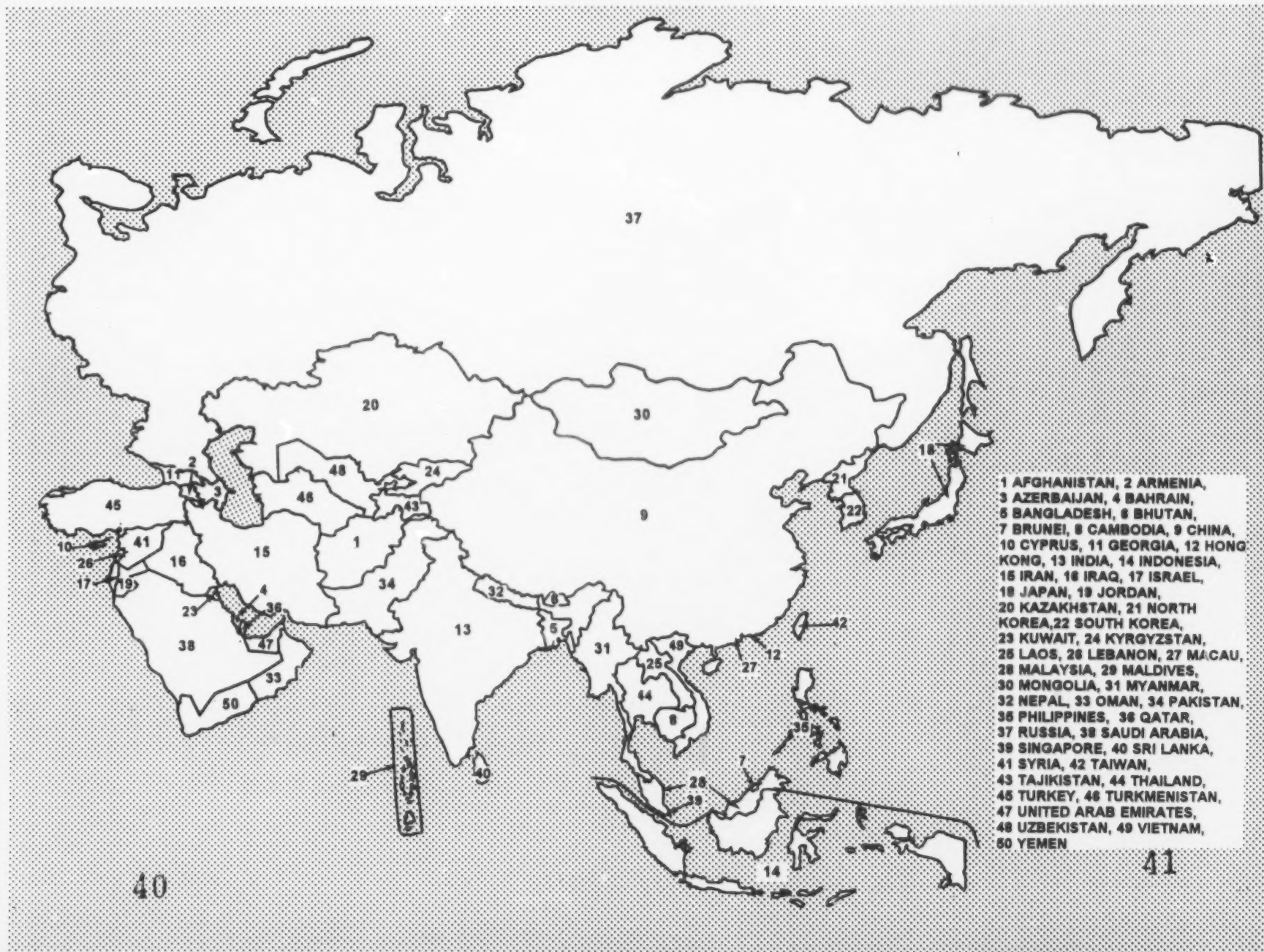
..... India's population is 25.9% of Asia's population of 3,598,500,000.



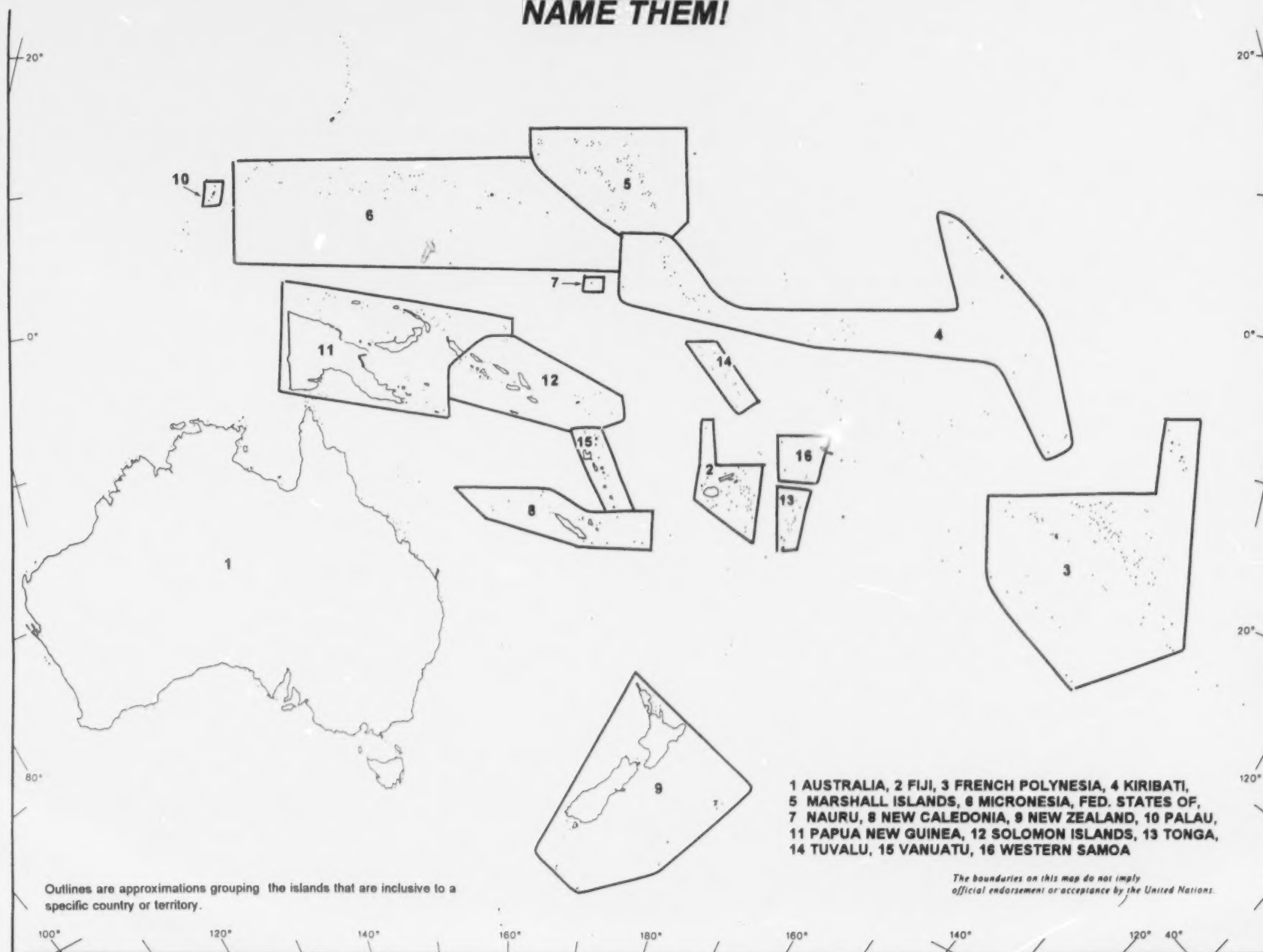
..... Indians make up 16.3% of the World's population of 5,702,000,000.

Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

NAME THEM!



NAME THEM!



Outlines are approximations grouping the islands that are inclusive to a specific country or territory.

1 AUSTRALIA, 2 FIJI, 3 FRENCH POLYNESIA, 4 KIRIBATI, 5 MARSHALL ISLANDS, 6 MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF, 7 NAURU, 8 NEW CALEDONIA, 9 NEW ZEALAND, 10 PALAU, 11 PAPUA NEW GUINEA, 12 SOLOMON ISLANDS, 13 TONGA, 14 TUVALU, 15 VANUATU, 16 WESTERN SAMOA

The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

MAP NO. 3098 REV. 3 UNITED NATIONS
AUGU 1984

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

POLITICAL MAP: BLANK OUTLINE



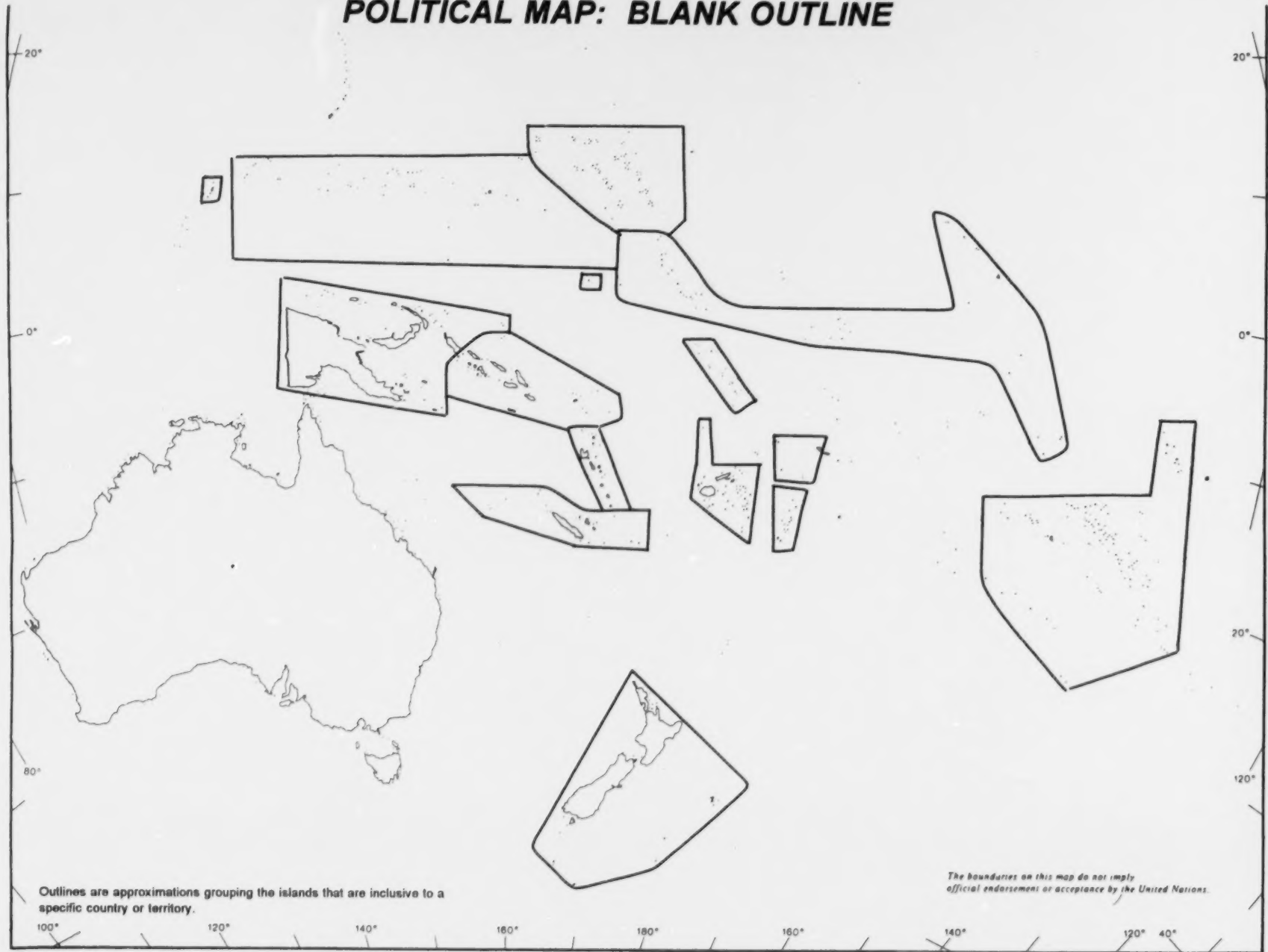
44

45

POLITICAL MAP: BLANK OUTLINE

ASIA & OCEANIA TODAY, 1985 Revised Edition
111 King Street, London, MA 01460 U.S.A.
1-800-854-6273

30



Outlines are approximations grouping the islands that are inclusive to a specific country or territory.

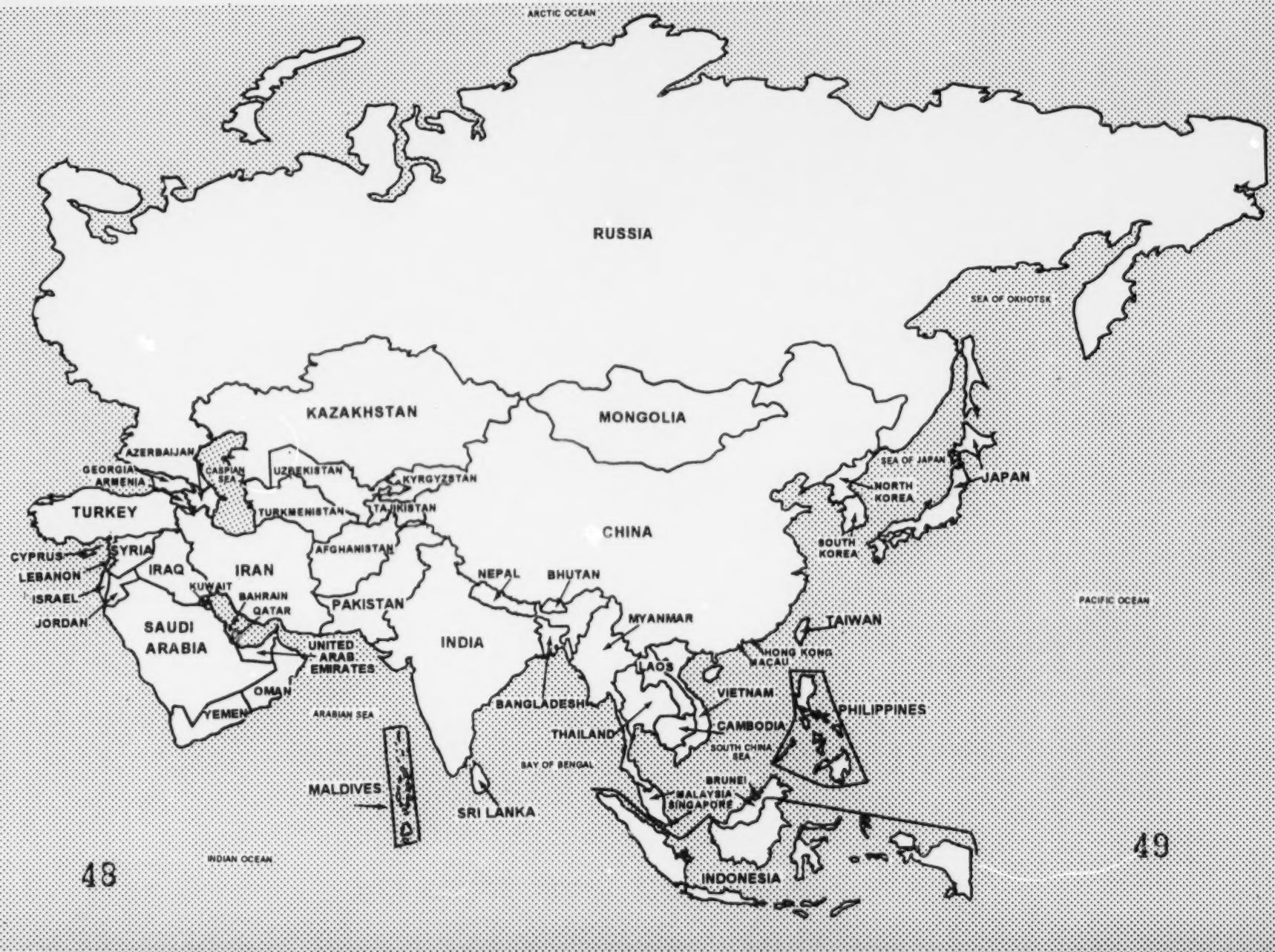
The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

MAP NO. 3098 REV. 3 UNITED NATIONS
AUGUST 1984

46

47

POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES ONLY



[illegible]

MAP NO. 3096 REV. 3 UNITED NATIONS
AUG 1984

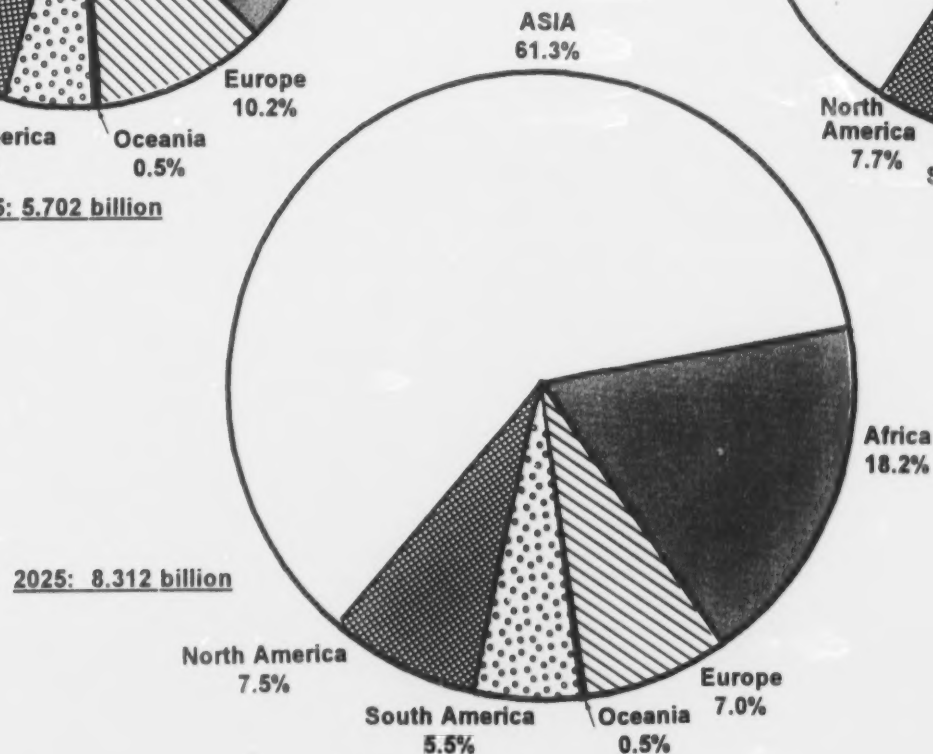
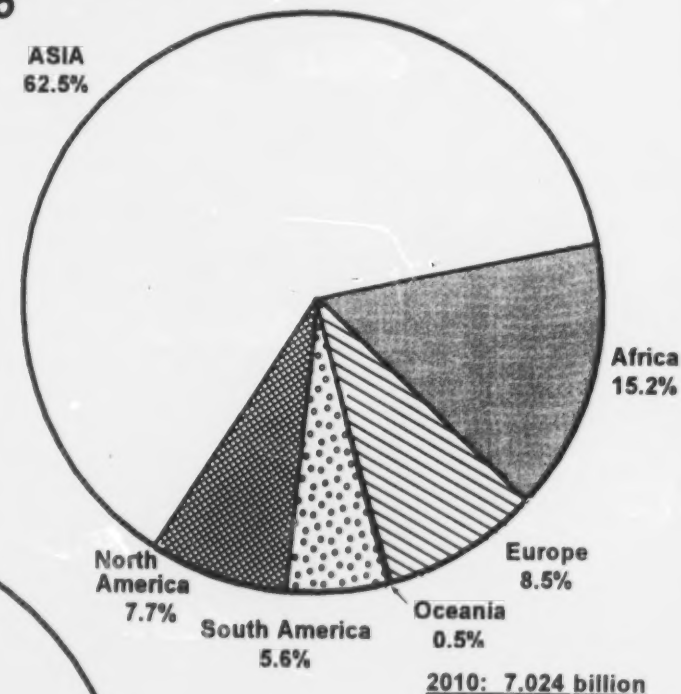
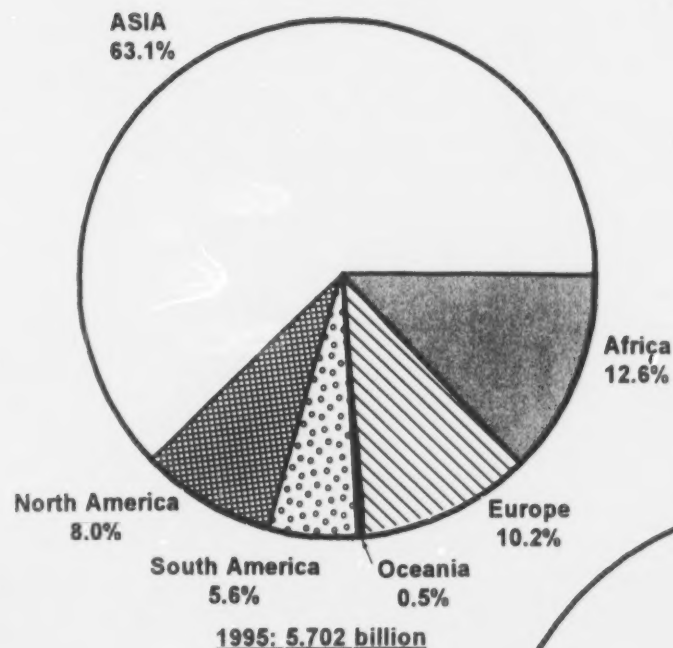
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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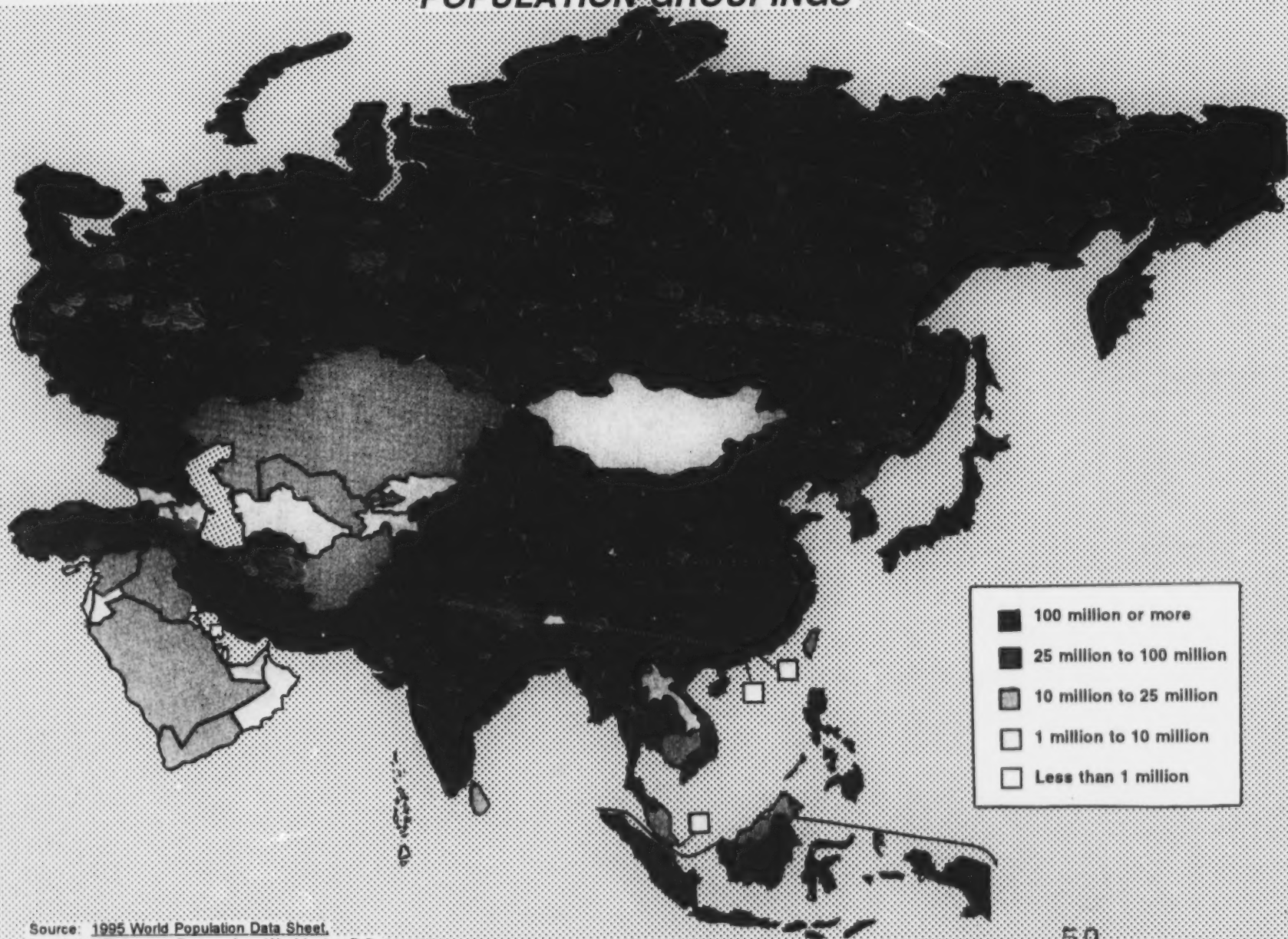


DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD POPULATION BY REGION: 1995, 2010, 2025



Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet.
Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

POPULATION GROUPINGS



Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet.
Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

POPULATION GROUPINGS

Estimates for mid-1995

100 million or more

China	1,218,800,000
India	930,600,000
Indonesia	198,400,000
Russia	147,500,000
Pakistan	129,700,000
Japan	125,200,000
Bangladesh	119,200,000

25 million to 100 million

Vietnam	75,000,000
Philippines	68,400,000
Turkey	61,400,000
Iran	61,300,000
Thailand	60,200,000
Korea, South	44,900,000
Myanmar	44,800,000

10 million to 25 million

Korea, North	23,500,000
Uzbekistan	22,700,000
Nepal	22,600,000
Taiwan	21,200,000
Iraq	20,600,000
Malaysia	19,900,000
Saudi Arabia	18,500,000
Afghanistan	18,400,000
Sri Lanka	18,200,000
Kazakhstan	16,900,000
Syria	14,700,000
Yemen	13,200,000
Cambodia	10,600,000

1 million to 10 million

Azerbaijan	7,300,000
Hong Kong	6,000,000
Tajikistan	5,800,000
Israel	5,500,000
Georgia	5,400,000
Laos	4,800,000
Turkmenistan	4,500,000
Kyrgyzstan	4,400,000
Jordan	4,100,000
Lebanon	3,700,000
Armenia	3,700,000
Singapore	3,000,000
Mongolia	2,300,000
Oman	2,200,000
UAE	1,900,000
Kuwait	1,500,000

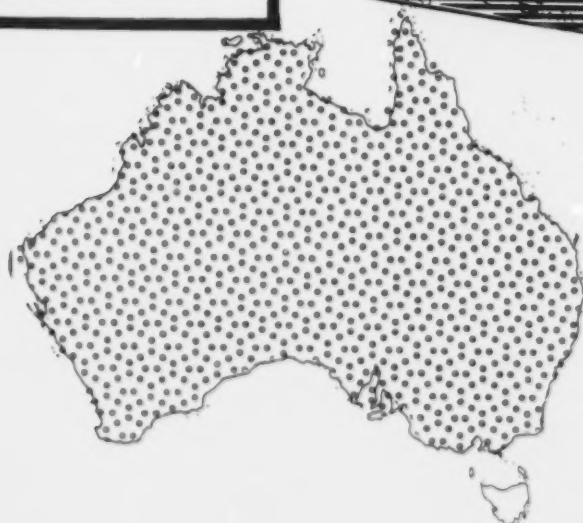
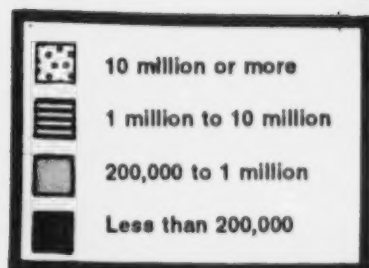
less than 1 million

Bhutan	800,000
Cyprus	700,000
Bahrain	600,000
Qatar	500,000
Macao	400,000
Maldives	300,000
Brunei	300,000

Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

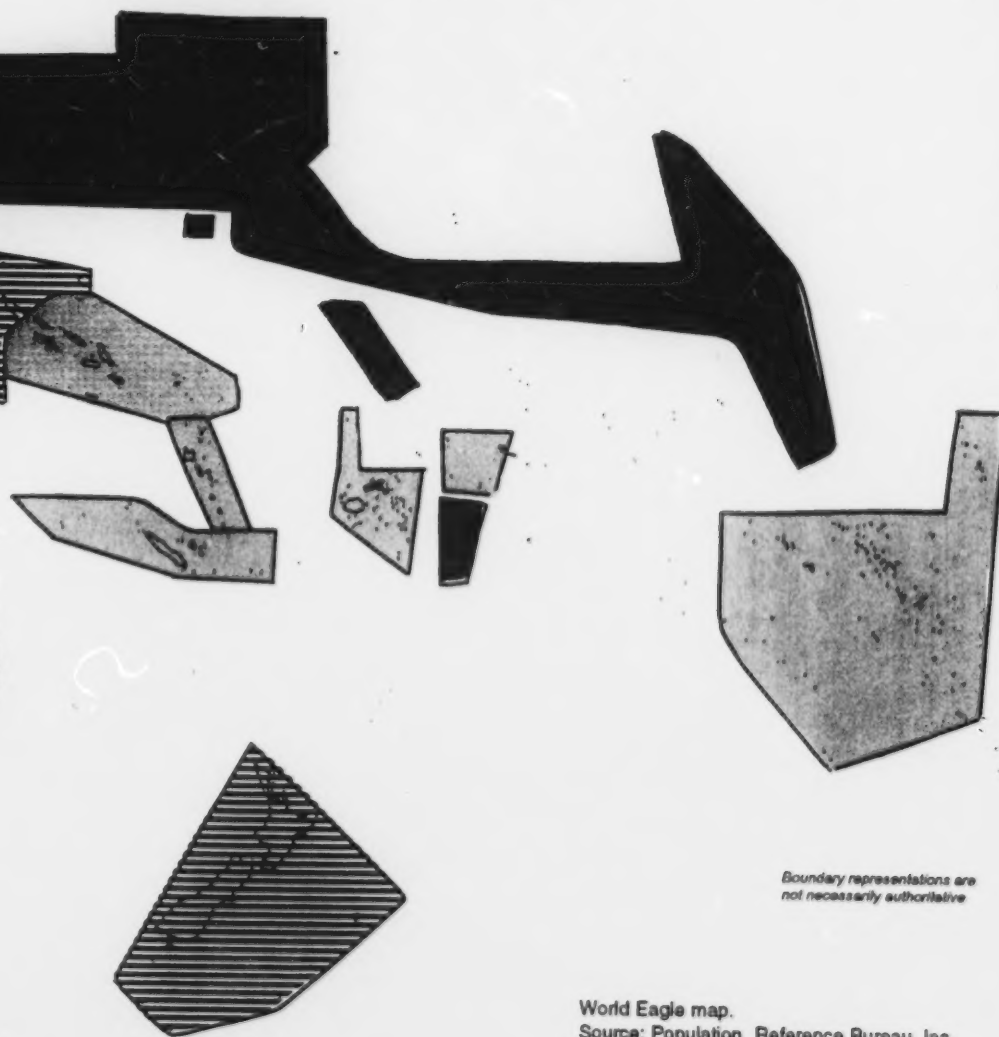
POPULATION GROUPINGS

Estimates for mid-1995



Outlines are approximations grouping the islands that are inclusive to a specific country or territory.

61



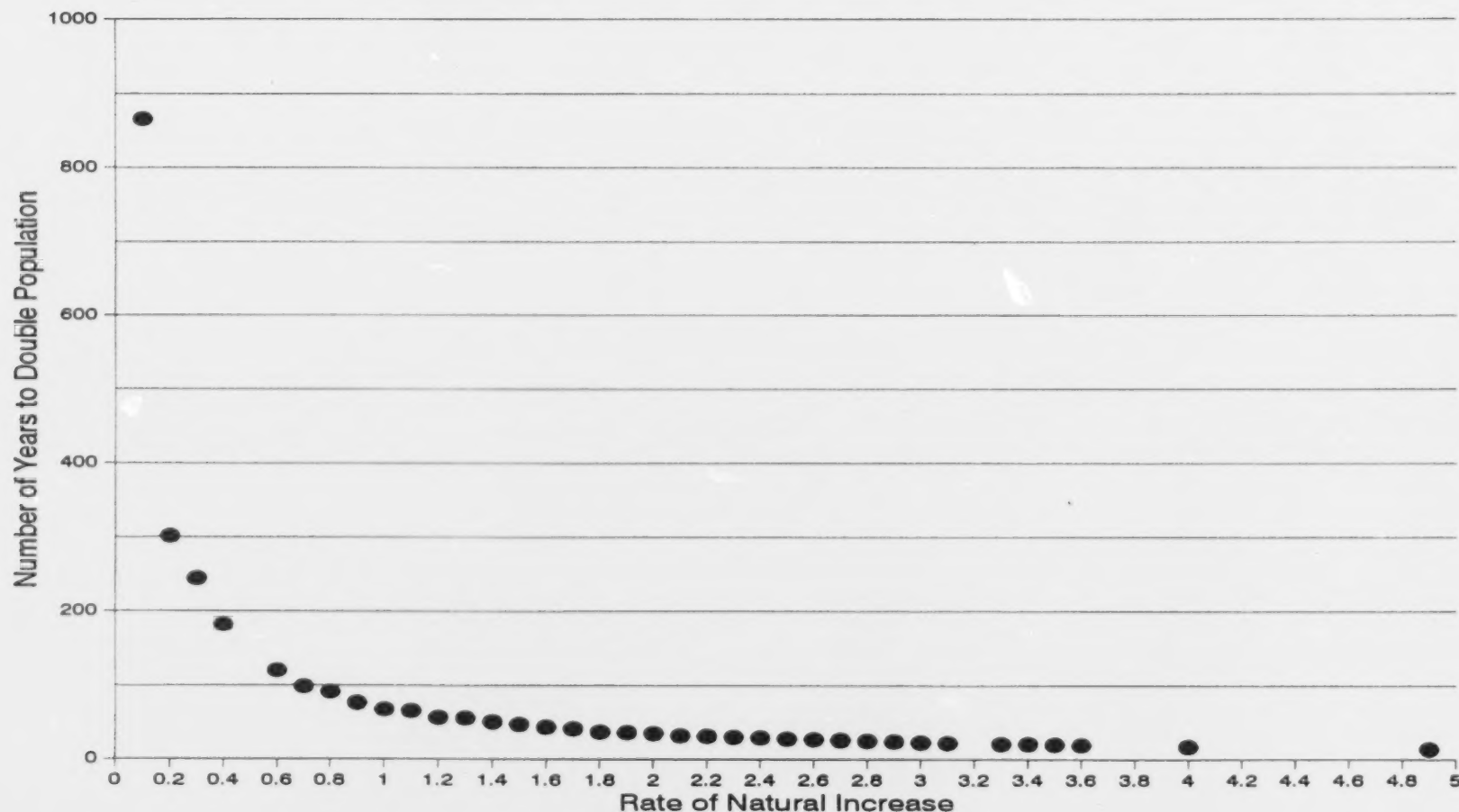
Boundary representations are not necessarily authoritative

World Eagle map.
Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1995 World Population Data Sheet

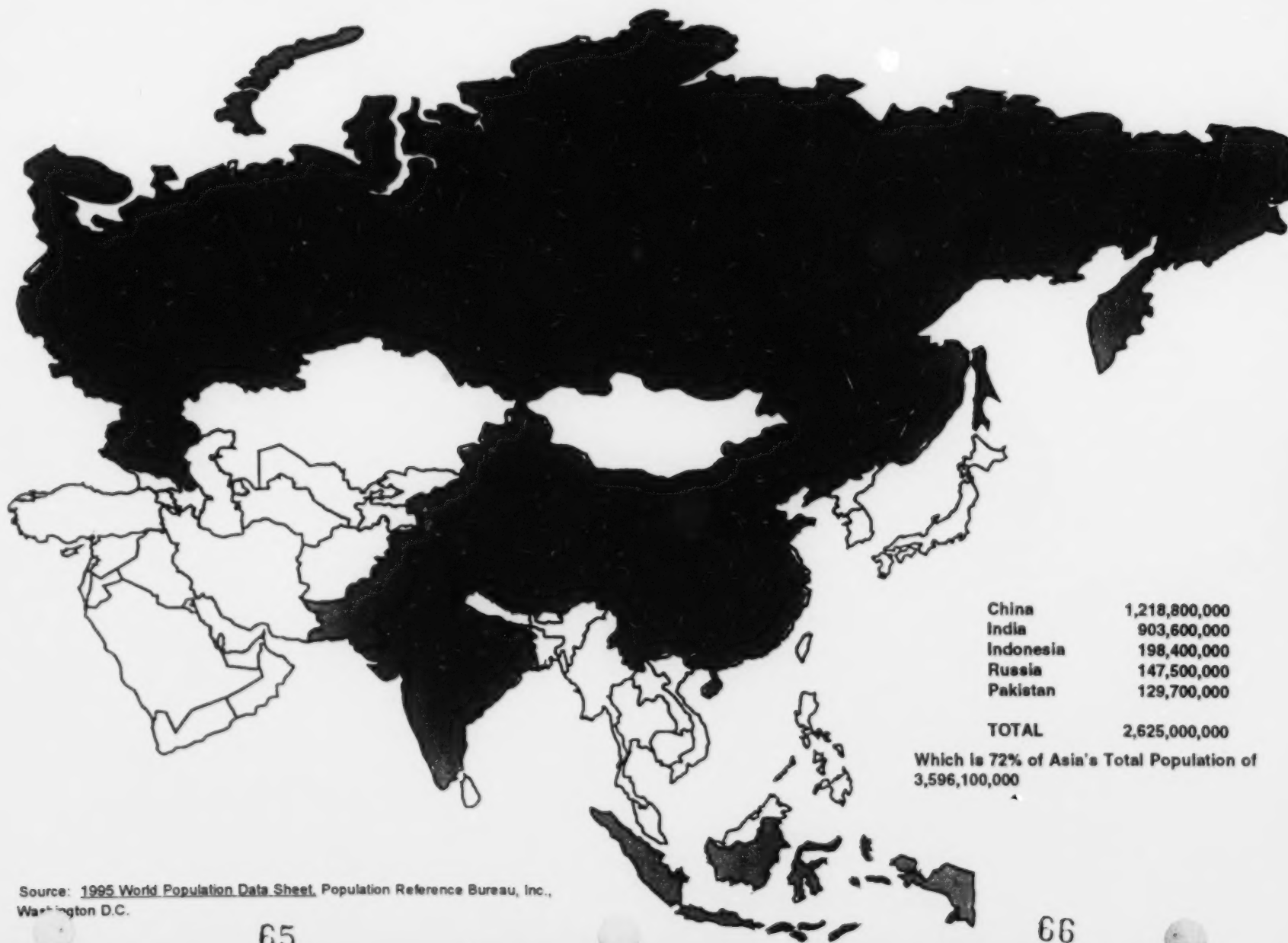
62

CORRELATION OF THE RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE TO DOUBLING TIME OF POPULATION

Rate of Natural Increase: Birth rate minus the death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without regard for migration. It is a percentage of the total population.

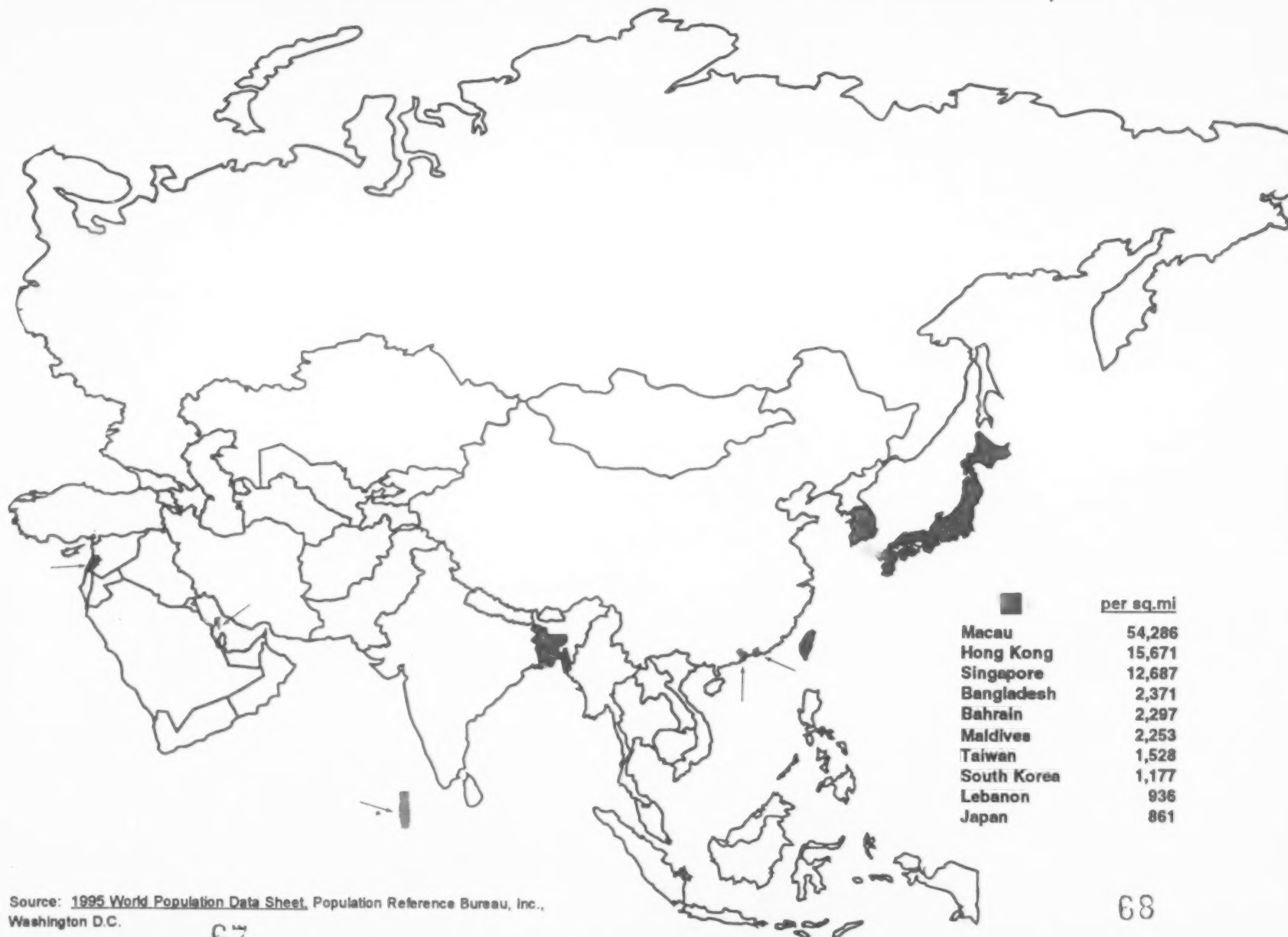


THE FIVE COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST POPULATION



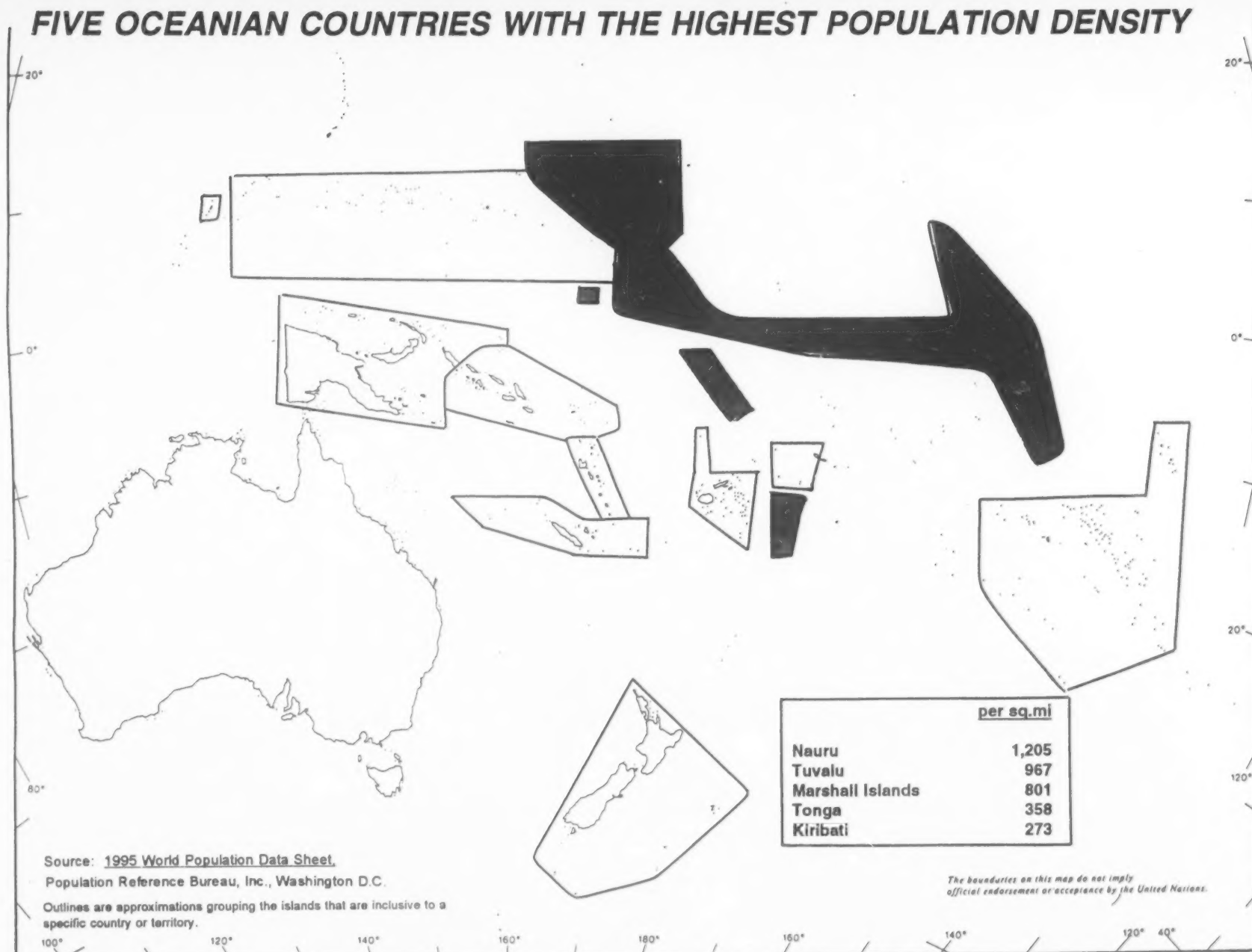
Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

THE TEN COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST POPULATION DENSITY

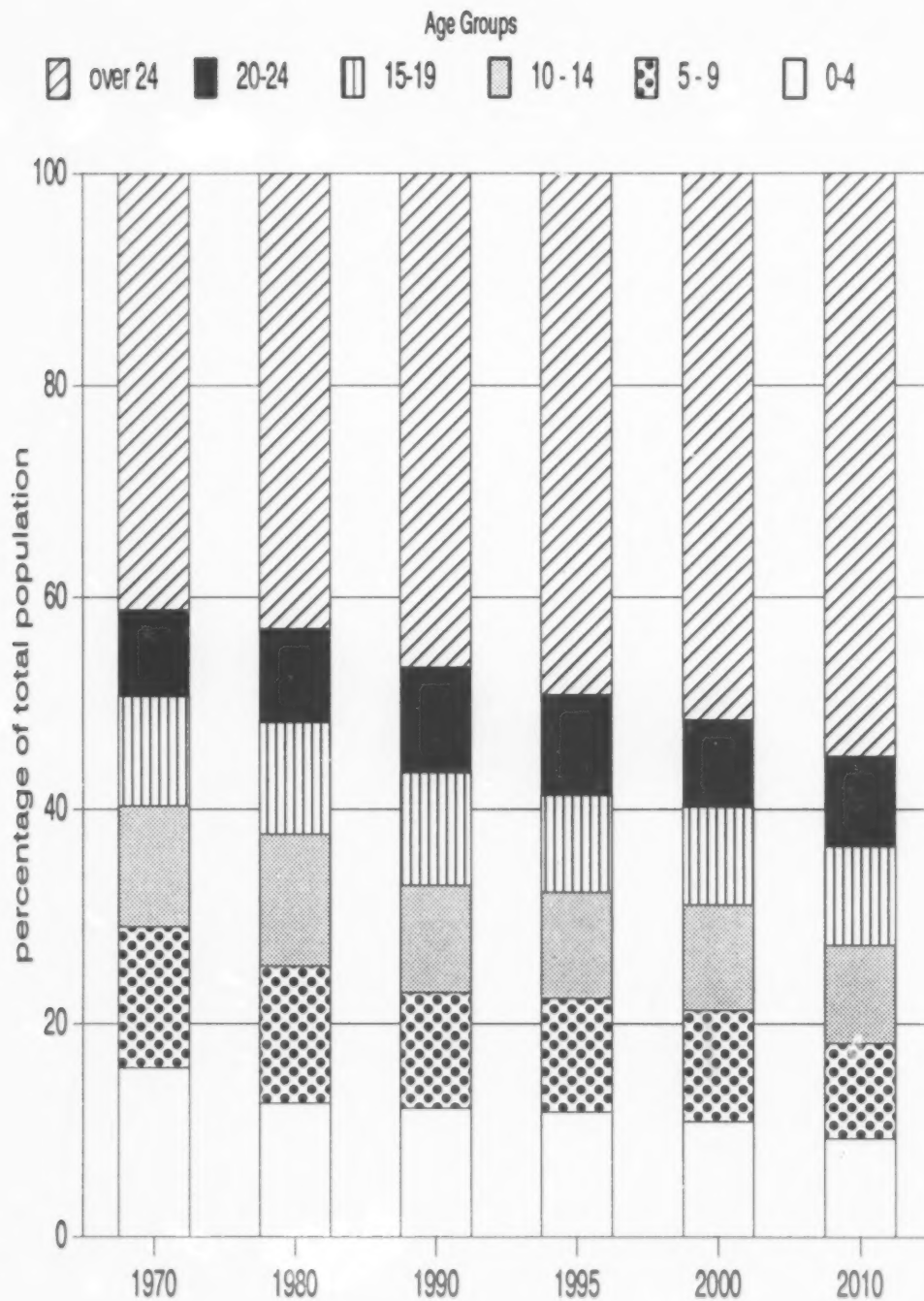


Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

FIVE OCEANIAN COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST POPULATION DENSITY

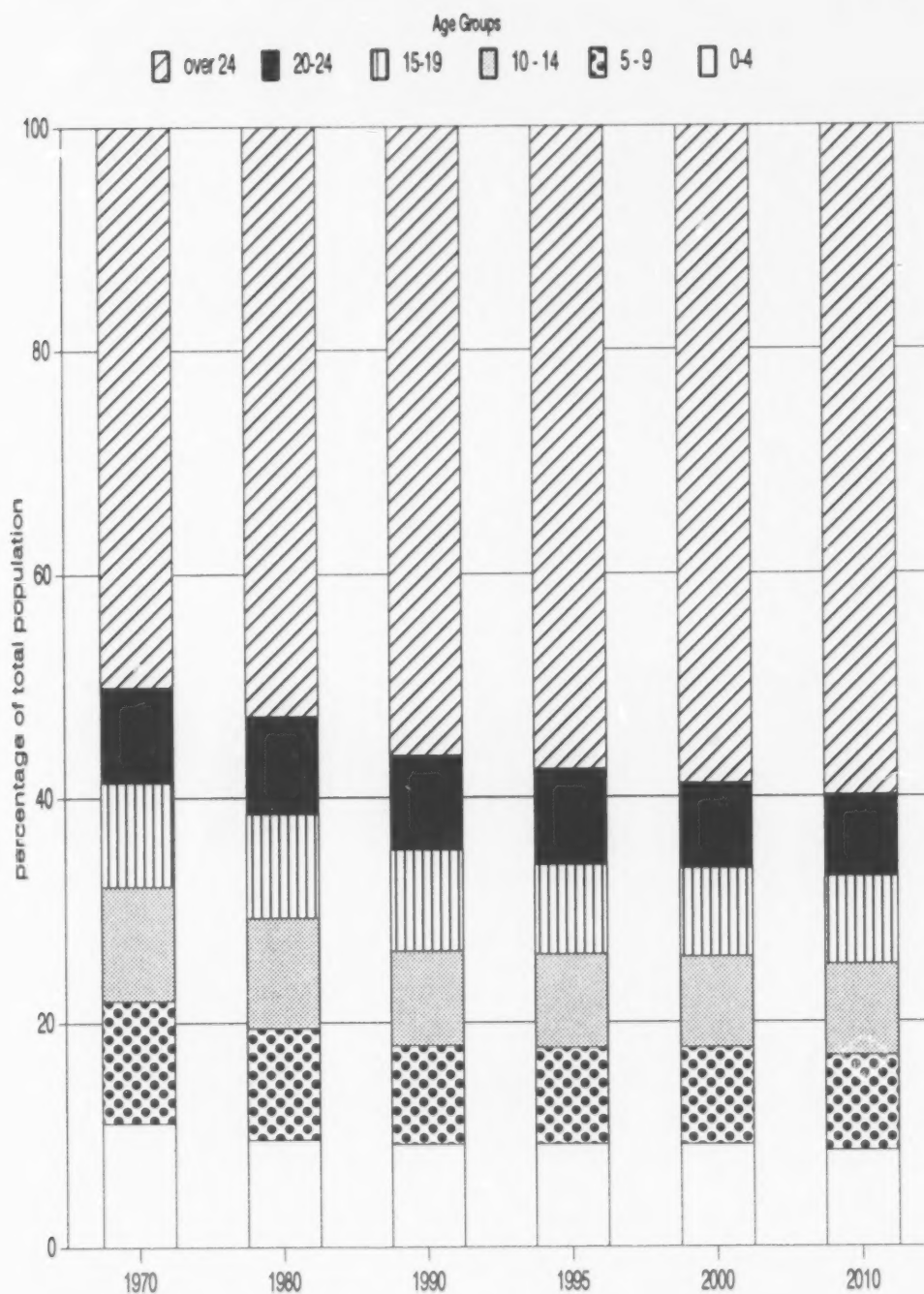


AGE DISTRIBUTION OF ASIAN POPULATION: 1970-2010



Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1994, Table 1-10.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF OCEANIAN POPULATION: 1970-2010



Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1994, Table 1-10.

COUNTRIES, POPULATIONS, AND CAPITALS

Country	Est'd Population Mid-1995	Capital	Est'd Population Mid-1995	Year
Afghanistan	18,400,000	Kabul	2,034,000	
Armenia	3,700,000	Yerevan	1,305,000	
Azerbaijan	7,300,000	Baku	1,853,000	
Bahrain	600,000	Manama	133,000	1991
Bangladesh	119,200,000	Dacca	7,832,000	
Bhutan	800,000	Thimphu	17,000	1990
Brunei	300,000	Bandar Seri Begawan	64,000	1990
Cambodia	10,600,000	Phnom Penh	369,000	1990
China	1,218,800,000	Beijing	12,362,000	
Cyprus	700,000	Nicosia	181,000	1993
Georgia	5,400,000	T'bilisi	1,353,000	
Hong Kong	6,000,000	Victoria	5,574,000	
India	930,600,000	New Delhi	9,882,000	
Indonesia	198,400,000	Jakarta	11,500,000	
Iran	61,300,000	Teheran	6,830,000	
Iraq	20,600,000	Baghdad	4,478,000	
Israel	5,500,000	Jerusalem	522,000	1990
Japan	125,200,000	Tokyo	26,836,000	
Jordan	4,100,000	Amman	1,187,000	
Kazakhstan	16,900,000	Almaty	1,262,000	
Korea, North	23,500,000	Pyongyang	2,470,000	
Korea, South	44,900,000	Seoul	11,641,000	
Kuwait	1,500,000	Kuwait City	1,090,000	
Kyrgyzstan	4,400,000	Bishkek	631,300	1991
Laos	4,800,000	Vientiane	442,000	1990
Lebanon	3,700,000	Beirut	1,563,000	1990
Macau	400,000	Macau	326,460	1991
Malaysia	19,900,000	Kuala Lumpur	1,238,000	
Maldives	300,000	Malé	55,130	1990
Mongolia	2,300,000	Ulan Bator	600,900	1992
Myanmar	44,800,000	Yangon	3,851,000	
Nepal	22,600,000	Kathmandu	414,264	1991
Oman	2,200,000	Muscat	350,000	1991
Pakistan	129,700,000	Islamabad	559,000	1990
Philippines	68,400,000	Manila	9,280,000	
Qatar	500,000	Doha	300,000	1990
Russia	147,500,000	Moscow	9,233,000	
Saudi Arabia	18,500,000	Riyadh	2,576,000	
Singapore	3,000,000	Singapore	2,848,000	
Sri Lanka	18,200,000	Colombo	1,994,000	
Syria	14,700,000	Damascus	2,052,000	
Taiwan	21,200,000	Taipei	3,417,000	
Tajikistan	5,800,000	Dushanbe	592,000	1991
Thailand	60,200,000	Bangkok	6,566,000	
Turkey	61,400,000	Ankara	2,826,000	
Turkmenistan	4,500,000	Ashgabat	412,200	1991
UAE	1,900,000	Abu Dhabi	605,000	1990
Uzbekistan	22,700,000	Tashkent	2,288,000	
Vietnam	75,000,000	Hanoi	1,419,000	
Yemen	13,200,000	San'a'	500,000	1990

World Eagle table. Population figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1995 Population Data Sheet. Population for capitals from World Urbanization Prospects 1994, United Nations.

COUNTRIES, POPULATIONS AND CAPITALS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Est'd Population</u> <u>Mid-1995</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Est'd Population</u> <u>Mid-1995</u>	<u>Year</u>
Australia	18,000,000	Canberra	310,000	1990
Fiji	800,000	Suva	151,000	1990
French Polynesia	200,000	Papeete	108,000	1990
Kiribati	76,320	Tarawa	25,154	1990
Marshall Island	100,000	Majuro	22,000	1990
Micronesia ¹	100,000	Kolonia	--	--
Nauru ⁵	9,882	Yaren	10,000	1990
New Caledonia	200,000	Nouméa	100,000	1990
New Zealand	3,500,000	Wellington	326,900	1993
Palau	20,000	Koror	11,000	1990
Papua New Guinea	4,100,000	Port Moresby	193,242	1990
Solomon Islands	400,000	Honiara	39,000	1990
Tonga ⁴	103,949	Nuku'alofa	34,000	1990
Tuvalu ⁵	9,666	Funafuti	4,000	1990
Vanuatu	200,000	Port Vila	20,000	1990
Western Samoa	200,000	Apia	33,000	1991

World Eagle table. Population figures from the
Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1995 Population Data Sheet.
Population figures for capitals from The 1995 Information
Please Almanac.

^{1,5} Population figures from the 1995 Information Please Almanac.

MOST POPULOUS CITIES IN ASIA BY COUNTRY 1995

Afghanistan		Wuhan	4,399,000
Kabul	2,034,000	Xian	3,283,000
Armenia		Cyprus	
Yerevan	1,305,000	Nicosia *	181,000
Azerbaijan		Georgia	
Baku	1,853,000	Tbilisi	1,353,000
Bahrain		Hong Kong	
Manama *	120,937	Hong Kong	5,574,000
Bangladesh		India	
Chittagong	2,410,000	Ahmedabad	3,688,000
Dhaka	7,832,000	Bangalore	4,749,000
Khulna	998,000	Bombay	15,093,000
Bhutan		Calcutta	11,673,000
Thimphu *	15,000	Delhi	9,882,000
Brunei		Hyderabad	5,343,000
Bandar Seri Begawan *	64,000	Kanpur	2,356,000
		Lucknow	2,029,000
		Madras	5,906,000
		Pune(Poona)	2,940,000
		Indonesia	
Cambodia		Bandung	2,977,000
Phnom Pehn*	369,000	Jakarta	11,500,000
		Medan	2,222,000
		Surabaja	2,742,000
China		Iran	
Beijing	12,362,000	Esfahan	1,915,000
Changchun	2,523,000	Mashhad	2,011,000
Chengdu	3,401,000	Tabriz	1,450,000
Dalian	3,132,000	Teheran	6,830,000
Guangzhou	4,056,000		
Harbin	3,303,000	Iraq	
Jinan	3,019,000	Baghdad	4,478,000
Nanjing	2,965,000		
Shanghai	15,082,000		
Shenyang	5,310,000		
Taipei	3,417,000		

Source: 1995 Europa World Yearbook
* 1995 Information Please Almanac.

MOST POPULOUS CITIES IN ASIA BY COUNTRY 1995

Israel			
Tel Aviv-Yafa	1,921,000	Macau	
		Macau *	326,460
Japan			
Kitakyushu	2,704,000	Malaysia	
Kyoto	1,703,000	Kuala Lumpur	1,238,000
Nagoya	3,196,000		
Osaka	10,601,000	Maldives	
Sapporo	1,699,000	Malé *	55,130
Tokyo	26,836,000		
Jordan		Mongolia	
Amman	1,187,000	Ulan Bator *	600,900
Kazakhstan			
Alma-Ata	1,262,000	Myanmar	
		Yangon	3,851,000
Korea, North			
Pyongyang *	2,355,000	Nepal	
		Kathmandu*	414,264
Korea, South			
Inchon	2,340,000	Oman	
Pusan	4,082,000	Muscat *	350,000
Seoul	11,641,000		
Taegu	2,432,000	Pakistan	
		Faisalabad	1,875,000
Kuwait		Hyderabad	1,107,000
Kuwait City	1,090,000	Karachi	9,863,000
		Lahore	5,085,000
		Rawalpindi	1,290,000
Kyrgyzstan			
Bishkek *	631,300	Philippines	
		Davao	1,010,000
Laos		Manila (metrop.)	9,280,000
Vientiane *	442,000		
		Qatar	
Lebanon		Doha *	300,000
Beirut *	1,100,000		

Source: 1995 Europa World Yearbook
* 1995 Information Please Almanac.

MOST POPULOUS CITIES IN ASIA BY COUNTRY 1995

Russia			
Chelyabinsk	1,175,000	Thailand	
Ekaterinburg	1,413,000	Bangkok	6,566,000
Kazan	1,128,000		
Krasnoyarsk	959,000	Turkey	
Moscow	9,233,000	Adana	1,074,000
Nizhni Novgorod	1,454,000	Ankara	2,826,000
Novosibirsk	1,469,000	Bursa	1,030,000
Omsk	1,199,000	Istanbul	7,817,000
Perm	1,112,000	Izmir	2,031,000
Rostov-on-Don	1,043,000		
Samara	1,260,000	Turkmenistan	
Saratov	913,000	Ashgabat *	412,200
St. Petersburg	5,111,000		
Ufa	1,126,000	United Arab Emirates	
Volgograd	1,017,000	Abu Dhabi *	363,432
Voronezh	926,000		
Saudi Arabia			
Jeddah	1,468,000	Uzbekistan	
Riyadh	2,576,000	Tashkent	2,288,000
Singapore			
Singapore	2,848,000	Vietnam	
		Hanoi	1,247,000
		Ho Chi Minh City	3,555,000
Sri Lanka			
Colombo*	1,994,000	Yemen	
		San'a' *	427,185
Syria			
Aleppo	1,855,000		
Damascus	2,052,000		
Taiwan			
Taipei *	3,417,000		
Tajikistan			
Dushanbe *	592,000		

Source: 1995 Europa World Yearbook
* 1995 Information Please Almanac.

MOST POPULOUS CITIES IN OCEANIA BY COUNTRY 1995

Australia		New Zealand	
Adelaide	1,039,000	Auckland	945,000
Brisbane	1,450,000		
Melbourne	3,094,000	Palau	
Perth	1,220,000	Koror	—
Sydney	3,590,000		
		Papua New Guinea	
Fiji		Port Moresby	193,242
Suva	69,665		
French Polynesia		Solomon Islands	
Papeete	23,555	Honiera	30,499
Kiribati		Tonga	
Tarawa	25,154	Nuku'alofa	21,383
Marshall Islands		Tuvalu	
Majuro	22,000	Funafuti	2,810
Micronesia		Vanuatu	
Kolonia	—	Port Vila	15,100
Nauru		Western Samoa	
Yaren	559	Apia	32,859
New Caledonia			
Noumea	65,110		

Source: 1995 Europa World Yearbook
* 1995 Information Please Almanac.

57 CITIES IN ASIA

WITH A POPULATION OF 2 MILLION OR MORE

WESTERN ASIA

	(1,000)
Iraq	
Baghdad	4,478
Saudi Arabia	
Riyadh	2,576
Syrian Arab Republic	
Damascus	2,052
Turkey	
Ankara	2,826
Istanbul	7,817
Izmir	2,031

SOUTHERN ASIA

Afghanistan	
Kabul	2,034
Bangladesh	
Chittagong	2,410
Dhaka	7,832
India	
Ahmedabad	3,688
Bangalore	4,749
Bombay-Mumbai	15,093
Calcutta	11,673
Delhi	9,882
Hyderabad	5,343
Kanpur	2,356
Lucknow	2,029
Madras	5,906
Pune (Poona)	2,940
Iran	
Mashhad	2,011
Teheran	6,830
Pakistan	
Karachi	9,863
Lahore	5,085

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Indonesia	
Bandung	2,977
Jakarta	11,500
Medan	2,222
Surabaya	2,742
Myanmar (Burma)	
Yangon (Rangoon)	3,851
Philippines	
Metro Manila	9,280
Singapore	
Singapore	2,848
Thailand	
Bangkok	6,566
Vietnam	
Ho Chi Ming City	3,555

EAST ASIA

China	
Beijing	12,362
Changchun	2,523
Chengdu	3,401
Chongqing	3,525
Dalian	3,132
Guangzhou	4,056
Harbin	3,303
Jinan	3,019
Nanjing	2,965
Shanghai	15,082
Shenyang	5,310
Taipei	3,417
Wuhan	4,399
Xian	3,283
Hong Kong	5,574
Japan	
Kitakyushu	2,704
Nagoya	3,196
Osaka	10,601
Tokyo	26,836

Korea, North	
Pyongyang	2,470
Korea, South	
Inchon	2,340
Pusan	4,082
Seoul	11,641
Taegu	2,432

NORTH & CENTRAL ASIA

Russia	
Moscow	9,233
St. Petersburg	5,111
Uzbekistan	
Tashkent	2,288

World Eagle chart.

Source: World Urbanization Prospects. 1994 Revision
United Nations, N.Y. 1995

57 CITIES IN ASIA WITH A POPULATION OF 2 MILLION OR MORE



80

Source: World Urbanization Prospects. 1994 Revision
United Nations, N.Y. 1995

81

World Eagle graph

ESTIMATED ETHNIC GROUPINGS WITHIN EACH COUNTRY

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Ethnic divisions: Pashtun 38%, Tajik 25%, Uzbek 6%, Hazara 19%, minor ethnic groups (Chahar Aimaks, Turkmen, Baloch, and others)

ARMENIA

Ethnic divisions: Armenian 93%, Azeri 3%, Russian 2%, other 2%

AZERBAIJAN

Ethnic divisions: Azeri 82.7%, Russian 5.6%, Armenian 5.6%, Dagestani 3.2%, other 2.9% (1989)

note: Armenian share is now approximately 0.3% because most Armenians have fled the ethnic violence since 1989 census; Russian percentage is probably half what it was for the same reason

BAHRAIN

Ethnic divisions: Bahraini 63%, Asian 13%, other Arab 10%, Iranian 8%, other 6%

BANGLADESH

Ethnic divisions: Bengali 98%, Biharis 250,000, tribals less than 1 million

BHUTAN

Ethnic divisions: Bhote 50%, ethnic Nepalese 35%, indigenous or migrant tribes 15%

BRUNEI

Ethnic divisions: Malay 64%, Chinese 20%, other 16%

CAMBODIA

Ethnic divisions: Khmer 90%, Vietnamese 5%, Chinese 1%, other 4%

CHINA

Ethnic divisions: Han Chinese 91.9%, Zhuang, Uyghur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Buyi, Korean, and other nationalities 8.1%

CYPRUS

Ethnic divisions: Greek 78%, Turkish 18%, other 4%

GEORGIA

Ethnic divisions: Georgian 70.1%, Armenian 8.1%, Russian 6.3%, Azeri 5.7%, Ossetian 3%, Abkhaz 1.8%, other 5%

HONG KONG

Ethnic divisions: Chinese 95%, other 5%

INDIA

Ethnic divisions: Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3%

INDONESIA

Ethnic divisions: Javanese 45%, Sundanese 14%, Madurese 7.5%, coastal Malays 7.5%, other 26%

IRAN

Ethnic divisions: Persian 51%, Azerbaijani 24%, Gilaki and Mazandarani 8%, Kurd 7%, Arab 3%, Lur 2%, Baloch 2%, Turkmen 2%, other 1%

IRAQ

Ethnic divisions: Arab 75-80%, Kurdish 15-20%, Turkoman, Assyrian or other 5%

ISRAEL

Ethnic divisions: Jewish 83%, non-Jewish 17% (mostly Arab)

JAPAN

Ethnic divisions: Japanese 99.4%, other 0.6% (mostly Korean)

JORDAN

Ethnic divisions: Arab 98%, Circassian 1%, Armenian 1%

KAZAKHSTAN

Ethnic divisions: Kazakh (Qazaq) 41.9%, Russian 37%, Ukrainian 5.2%, German 4.7%, Uzbek 2.1%, Tatar 2%, other 7.1% (1991 official data)

KOREA, NORTH

Ethnic divisions: racially homogeneous

KOREA, SOUTH

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous (except for about 20,000 Chinese)

KUWAIT

Ethnic divisions: Kuwaiti 45%, other Arab 35%, South Asian 9%, Iranian 4%, other 7%

KYRGYZSTAN

Ethnic divisions: Kirghiz 52.4%, Russian 21.5%, Uzbek 12.9%, Ukrainian 2.5%, German 2.4%, other 8.3%

LAOS

Ethnic divisions: Lao 50%, Phoutheng (Kha) 15%, tribal Thai 20%, Meo, Hmong, Yao, and other 15%

LEBANON

Ethnic divisions: Arab 95%, Armenian 4%, other 1%

MACAU

Ethnic divisions: Chinese 95%, Portuguese 3%, other 2%

MALAYSIA

Ethnic divisions: Malay and other indigenous 59%, Chinese 32%, Indian 9%

MALDIVES

Ethnic divisions: Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab, African

MONGOLIA

Ethnic divisions: Mongol 90%, Kazakh 4%, Chinese 2%, Russian 2%, other 2%

MYANMAR

Ethnic divisions: Burman 68%, Shan 9%, Karen 7%, Rakhine 4%, Chinese 3%, Mon 2%, Indian 2%, other 5%

NEPAL

Ethnic divisions: Newars, Indians, Tibetans, Gurungs, Magars, Tamangs, Bhotias, Rais, Limbus, Sherpas

OMAN

Ethnic divisions: Arab, Baluchi, South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi)

PAKISTAN

Ethnic divisions: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun (Pathan), Baloch, Muhajir (immigrants from India and their descendents)

PHILIPPINES

Ethnic divisions: Christian Malay 91.5%, Muslim Malay 4%, Chinese 1.5%, other 3%

QATAR

Ethnic divisions: Arab 40%, Pakistani 18%, Indian 18%, Iranian 10%, other 14%

RUSSIA

Ethnic divisions: Russian 81.5%, Tatar 3.8%, Ukrainian 3%, Chuvash 1.2%, Bashkir 0.9%, Byelorussian 0.8%, Moldavian 0.7%, other 8.1%

SAUDI ARABIA

Ethnic divisions: Arab 90%, Afro-Asian 10%

SINGAPORE

Ethnic divisions: Chinese 76.4%, Malay 14.9%, Indian 6.4%, other 2.3%

SRI LANKA

Ethnic divisions: Sinhalese 74%, Tamil 18%, Moor 7%, Burgher, Malay, and Vedda 1%

SYRIA

Ethnic divisions: Arab 90.3%, Kurds, Armenians, and other 9.7%

TAIWAN

Ethnic divisions: Taiwanese 84%, mainland Chinese 14%, aborigine 2%

TAJIKISTAN

Ethnic divisions: Tajik 64.9%, Uzbek 25%, Russian 3.5% (declining because of emigration), other 6.6%

continued

ETHNIC GROUPINGS - continued

THAILAND

Ethnic divisions: Thai 75%, Chinese 14%, other 11%

TURKEY

Ethnic divisions: Turkish 80%, Kurdish 20%

TURKMENISTAN

Ethnic divisions: Turkmen 73.3%, Russian 9.8%, Uzbek 9%, Kazakh 2%, other 5.9%

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Ethnic divisions: Emirian 19%, other Arab 23%, South Asian 50%, other expatriates (includes Westerners and East Asians) 8% (1982)

note: less than 20% are UAE citizens (1982)

UZBEKISTAN

Ethnic divisions: Uzbek 71.4%, Russian 8.3%, Tajik 4.7%, Kazakh 4.1%, Tatar 2.4%, Karakalpak 2.1%, other 7%

VIETNAM

Ethnic divisions: Vietnamese 85-90%, Chinese 3%, Muong, Thai, Meo, Khmer, Man, Cham

YEMEN

Ethnic divisions: predominantly Arab; Afro-Arab concentrations in coastal locations; South Asians in southern regions; small European communities in major metropolitan areas; 60,000 (est.) Somali refugees encamped near Aden

ESTIMATED ETHNIC GROUPINGS WITHIN EACH COUNTRY

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Ethnic divisions: Caucasian 95%, Asian 4%, aboriginal and other 1%

FIJI

Ethnic divisions: Fijian 49%, Indian 46%, European, other Pacific Islanders, overseas Chinese, and other 5%

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian 78%, Chinese 12%, local French 6%, metropolitan French 4%

KIRIBATI

Ethnic divisions: Micronesian

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Ethnic divisions: Micronesian

MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF

Ethnic divisions: nine ethnic Micronesian and Polynesian groups

NAURU

Ethnic divisions: Nauruan 58%, other Pacific Islander 26%, Chinese 8%, European 8%

NEW CALEDONIA

Ethnic divisions: Melanesian 42.5%, European 37.1%, Wallisian 8.4%, Polynesian 3.8%, Indonesian 3.6%, Vietnamese 1.6%, other 3%

NEW ZEALAND

Ethnic divisions: European 88%, Maori 8.9%, Pacific Islander 2.9%, other 0.2%

PALAU

Ethnic divisions: Palauans are a composite of Polynesian, Malayan, and Melanesian races

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Ethnic divisions: Melanesian, Papuan, Negrito, Micronesian, Polynesian

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Ethnic divisions: Melanesian 93%, Polynesian 4%, Micronesian 1.5%, European 0.8%, Chinese 0.3%, other 0.4%

TONGA

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian, Europeans about 300

TUVALU

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian 96%

VANUATU

Ethnic divisions: indigenous Melanesian 94%, French 4%, Vietnamese, Chinese, Pacific Islanders

WESTERN SAMOA

Ethnic divisions: Samoan 92.6%, Euronsians 7% (persons of European and Polynesian blood), Europeans 0.4%

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

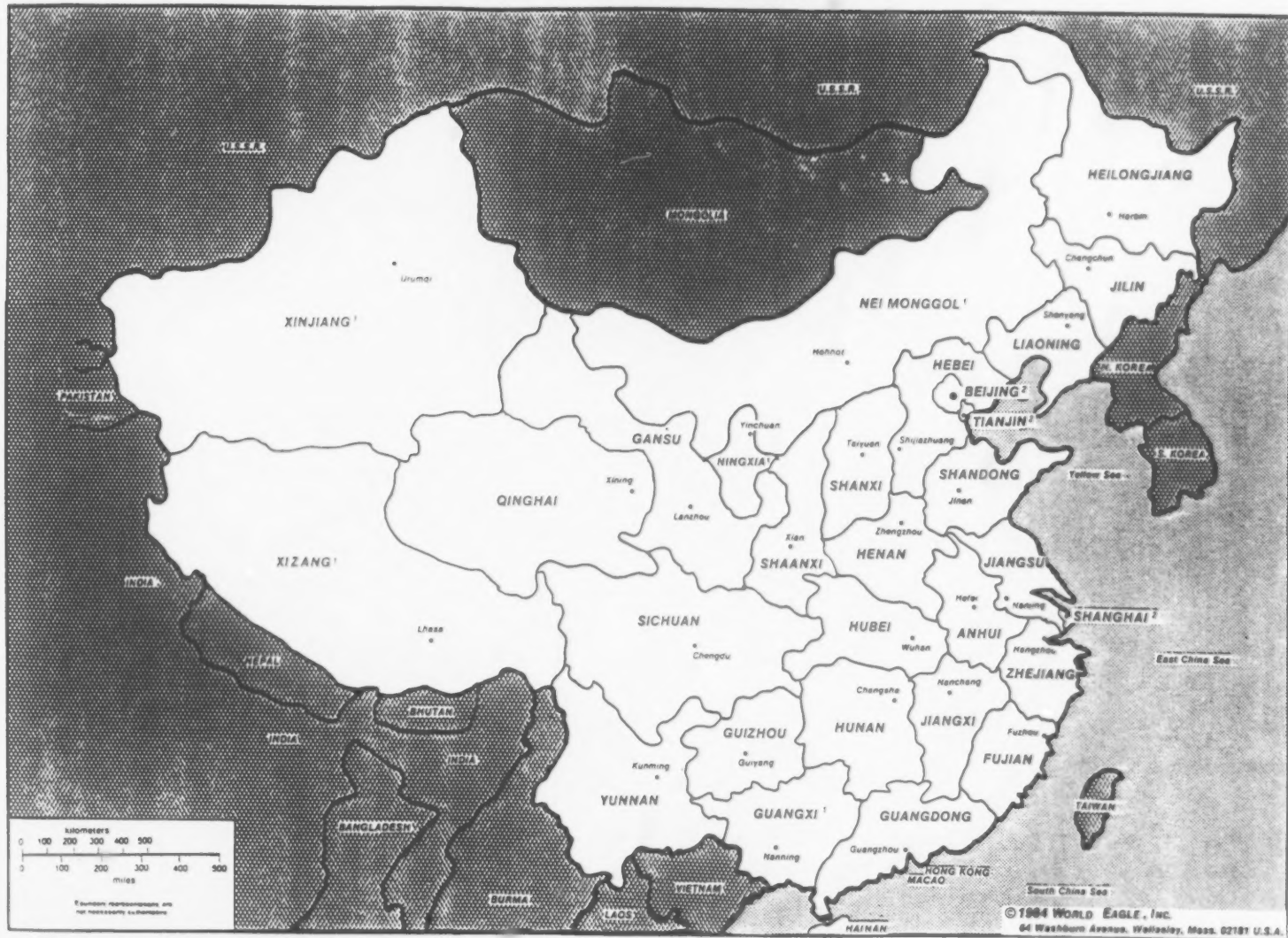
PROVINCE-LEVEL NAMES

Previous Romanization (Wade-Giles)	Characters	Pinyin (Officially adopted 1/1/79)	Pronunciation
Anhwei	安徽	Anhui	ahn - way
Chekiang	浙江	Zhejiang	juh - jee_ong
Fukien	福建	Fujian	foo - jee_en
Heilungkiang	黑龙江	Heilongjiang	hay - loong - jee_ong
Honan	河南	Henan	huh - non
Hopeh	河北	Hebei	huh - bay
Hunan	湖南	Hunan	hoo - nan
Hupei	湖北	Hubei	hoo - bay
Inner Mongolia	内蒙古	Nei Monggol	nay - mung - goo
Kansu	甘肃	Gansu	gahn - soo
Kiangsi	江西	Jiangxi	jee_ong - she
Kiangsu	江苏	Jiangsu	jee_ong - su
Kirin	吉林	Jilin	jee - lynn
Kwangsi	广西	Guangxi	g_wong - she
Kwangtung	广东	Guangdong	g_wong - doong
Kweichow	贵州	Guizhou	g_way - joe
Liaoning	辽宁	Liaoning	lee_ow - ning
Ningsia	宁夏	Ningxia	ning - she_ah
Peking	北京	Beijing	bay - jing
Shanghai	上海	Shanghai	shong - hi
Shansi	山西	Shanxi	shahn - she
Shantung	山东	Shandong	shahn - doong
Shensi	陕西	Shaanxi	shun - she
Sinkiang	新疆	Xinjiang	shin - jee_ong
Szechwan	四川	Sichuan	ssu - ch_wan
Tibet	西藏	Xizang	she - dzong
Tientsin	天津	Tianjin	te_en - jin
Tsinghai	青海	Qinghai	ching - hi
Yunnan	云南	Yunnan	yu_oon - nan

Part of World Eagle 17"x22"
poster map © 1984.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Political, By Administrative Division *



* The country is divided into 29 first-order units:
 21 provinces (sheng), no numeral after their names
 5 autonomous regions (tzu-chih'-chou), each with a 1 after the name
 3 municipalities (shi) directly under the central authority, each with a 2 after the name.

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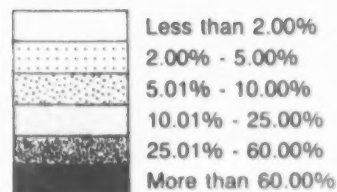
Part of World Eagle 17" x 22"
 poster map © 1984.

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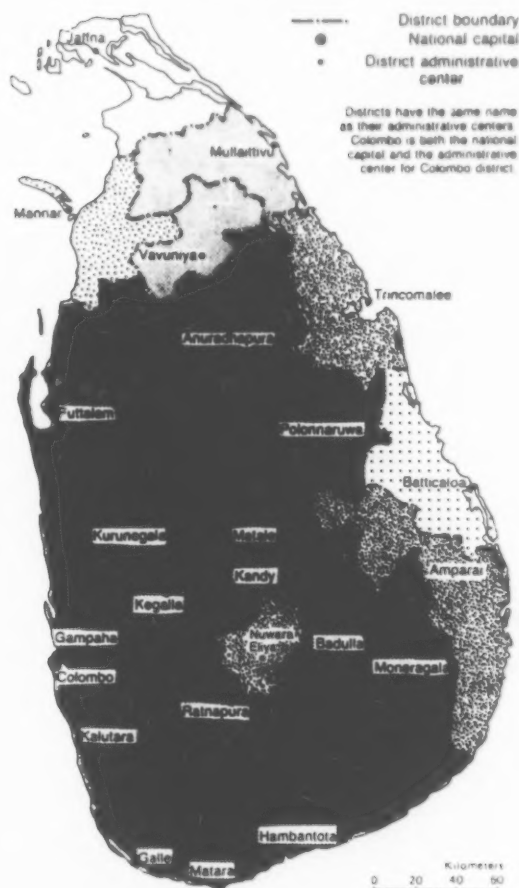
SRI LANKA: **Distribution of Principal Ethnic Groups** (by percent)

Source: 1981 Sri Lankan Census of Population

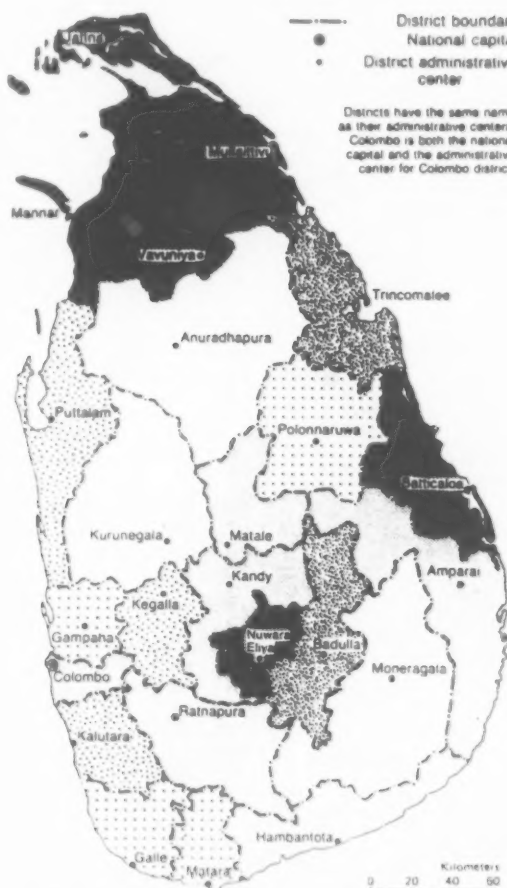
The area claimed by the Tamil separatists is : Jaffna, Mannar, Mullaittivu, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Amparai districts.



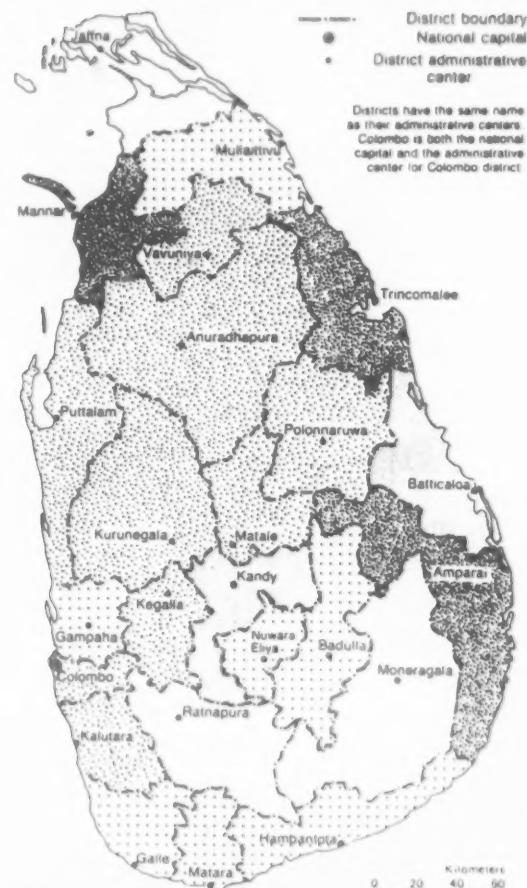
Sinhalese



Tamil



Sri Lanka Moor/Malay



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Source: U.S. Department of State, *Geographic Notes*, July 15, 1987. P. 26.

SRI LANKA: Distribution of Principal Ethnic Groups

(by percent)

District	Tamil	Sinhalese	Sri Lanka Moor & Malay
Amparai	20.50	37.64	41.58
Anuradhapura	1.34	91.33	7.16
Badulla	26.81	68.47	4.21
Batticaloa	72.00	3.21	23.98
Colombo	11.03	77.88	9.45
Galle	2.10	94.39	3.19
Gampaha	3.71	92.18	3.35
Hambantota	.43	97.37	2.14
Jaffna	97.73	.55	1.66
Kalutara	5.09	87.29	7.54
Kandy	14.25	74.96	10.18
Kegalla	8.49	86.26	5.14
Kurunegala	1.64	93.05	5.07
Mannar	64.68	8.14	26.61
Matale	12.59	79.87	7.37
Matara	2.77	94.59	2.56
Moneragala	1.85	92.87	1.95
Mullaittivu	89.88	13.89	4.89
Nuwara Eliya	60.82	35.86	3.02
Polonnaruwa	2.31	90.88	6.55
Puttalam	7.33	82.59	9.89
Ratnapura	13.36	84.70	1.75
Trincomalee	36.41	33.62	29.26
Vavuniya	76.25	16.55	6.95
NATIONAL TOTAL	18.16	73.97	7.14

Source: U.S. Department of State, Geographic Notes,
July 15, 1987. P. 27.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census

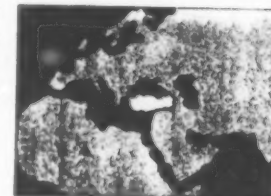
Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

PROVINCES OF TURKEY

- International boundary
- - - International boundary in dispute
- (Province) boundary
- ⊙ Capital

0 50 100 150 Kilometers

0 50 100 150 Miles



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ESTIMATES OF RELIGIONS FOR EACH COUNTRY

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Religions: Sunni Muslim 84%, Shi'a Muslim 15%, other 1%

ARMENIA

Religions: Armenian Orthodox 94%

AZERBAIJAN

Religions: Muslim 87%, Russian Orthodox 5.6%, Armenian Orthodox 5.6%, other 1.8%

BAHRAIN

Religions: Shi'a Muslim 70%, Sunni Muslim 30%

BANGLADESH

Religions: Muslim 83%, Hindu 16%, Buddhist, Christian, other

BHUTAN

Religions: Lamaistic Buddhism 75%, Indian- and Nepalese-influenced Hinduism 25%

BRUNEI

Religions: Muslim (official) 63%, Buddhism 14%, Christian 8%, indigenous beliefs and other 15% (1981)

CAMBODIA

Religions: Theravada Buddhism 95%, other 5%

CHINA

Religions: Daoism (Taoism), Buddhism, Muslim 2-3%, Christian 1% (est.)
note: officially atheist, but traditionally pragmatic and eclectic

CYPRUS

Religions: Greek Orthodox 78%, Muslim 18%, Maronite, Armenian, Apostolic, and other 4%

GEORGIA

Religions: Georgian Orthodox 65%, Russian Orthodox 10%, Muslim 11%, Armenian Orthodox 8%, unknown 6%

HONG KONG

Religions: eclectic mixture of local religions 90%, Christian 10%

INDIA

Religions: Hindu 80%, Muslim 14%, Christian 2.4%, Sikh 2%, Buddhist 0.7%, Jains 0.5%, other 0.4%

INDONESIA

Religions: Muslim 87%, Protestant 6%, Roman Catholic 3%, Hindu 2%, Buddhist 1%, other 1% (1985)

IRAN

Religions: Shi'a Muslim 95%, Sunni Muslim 4%, Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian, and Baha'i 1%

IRAQ

Religions: Muslim 97% (Shi'a 60-65%, Sunni 32-37%), Christian or other 3%

ISRAEL

Religions: Judaism 82%, Islam 14% (mostly Sunni Muslim), Christian 2%, Druze and other 2%

JAPAN

Religions: observe both Shinto and Buddhist 84%, other 16% (including 0.7% Christian)

JORDAN

Religions: Sunni Muslim 92%, Christian 8%

KAZAKHSTAN

Religions: Muslim 47%, Russian Orthodox 44%, Protestant 2%, other 7%

KOREA, NORTH

Religions: Buddhism and Confucianism, some Christianity and syncretic Chondogyo
note: autonomous religious activities now almost nonexistent; government-sponsored religious groups exist to provide illusion of religious freedom

KOREA, SOUTH

Religions: Christianity 48.6%, Buddhism 47.4%, Confucianism 3%, pervasive folk religion (shamanism), Chondogyo (Religion of the Heavenly Way) 0.2%

KUWAIT

Religions: Muslim 85% (Shi'a 30%, Sunni 45%, other 10%), Christian, Hindu, Parsi, and other 15%

KYRGYZSTAN

Religions: Muslim 70%, Russian Orthodox NA%

LAOS

Religions: Buddhist 85%, animist and other 15%

LEBANON

Religions: Islam 70% (5 legally recognized Islamic groups—Alawite or Nusayri, Druze, Isma'ilite, Shi'a, Sunni), Christian 30% (11 legally recognized Christian groups—4 Orthodox Christian, 6 Catholic, 1 Protestant), Judaism NEGL%

MACAU

Religions: Buddhist 45%, Roman Catholic 7%, Protestant 1%, none 45.8%, other 1.2% (1981)

MALAYSIA

Religions:

Peninsular Malaysia: Muslim (Malays), Buddhist (Chinese), Hindu (Indians)
Sabah: Muslim 38%, Christian 17%, other 45%
Sarawak: tribal religion 35%, Buddhist and Confucianist 24%, Muslim 20%, Christian 16%, other 5%

MALDIVES

Religions: Sunni Muslim

MONGOLIA

Religions: predominantly Tibetan Buddhist, Muslim 4%
note: previously limited religious activity because of Communist regime

MYANMAR

Religions: Buddhist 89%, Christian 4% (Baptist 3%, Roman Catholic 1%), Muslim 4%, animist beliefs 1%, other 2%

NEPAL

Religions: Hindu 90%, Buddhist 5%, Muslim 3%, other 2% (1981)
note: only official Hindu state in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu and Buddhist groups

OMAN

Religions: Ibadhi Muslim 75%, Sunni Muslim, Shi'a Muslim, Hindu

PAKISTAN

Religions: Muslim 97% (Sunni 77%, Shi'a 20%), Christian, Hindu, and other 3%

PHILIPPINES

Religions: Roman Catholic 83%, Protestant 9%, Muslim 5%, Buddhist and other 3%

QATAR

Religions: Muslim 95%

RUSSIA

Religions: Russian Orthodox, Muslim, other

SAUDI ARABIA

Religions: Muslim 100%

SINGAPORE

Religions: Buddhist (Chinese), Muslim (Malays), Christian, Hindu, Sikh, Taoist, Confucianist

SRI LANKA

Religions: Buddhist 69%, Hindu 15%, Christian 8%, Muslim 8%

SYRIA

Religions: Sunni Muslim 74%, Alawite, Druze, and other Muslim sects 16%, Christian (various sects) 10%, Jewish (tiny communities in Damascus, Al Qamishli, and Aleppo)

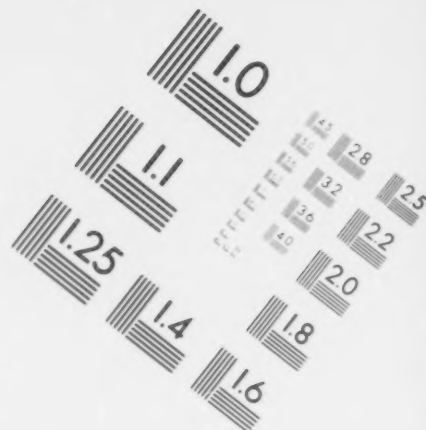
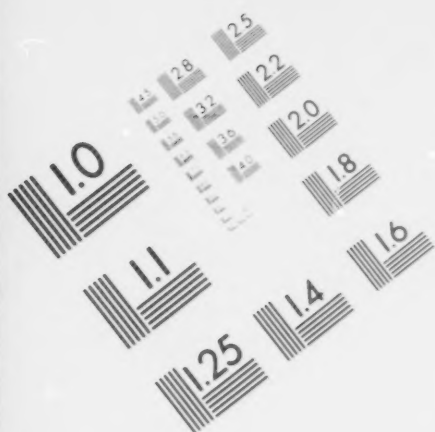
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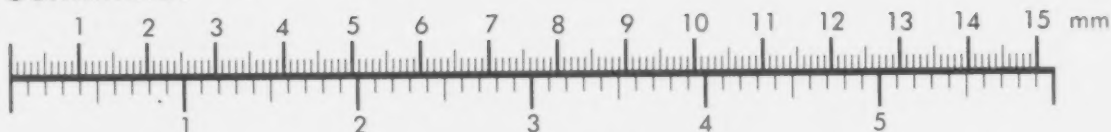
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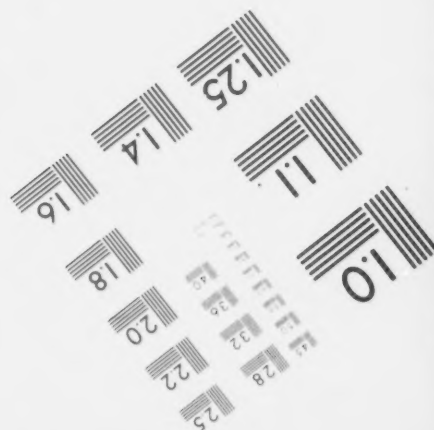
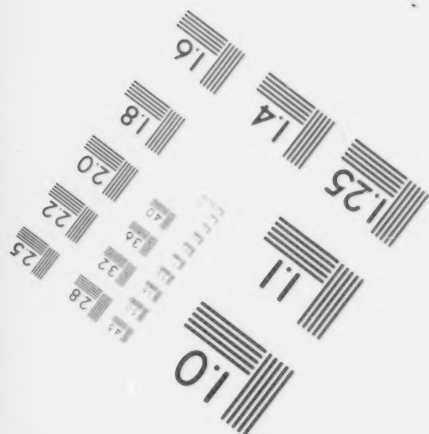
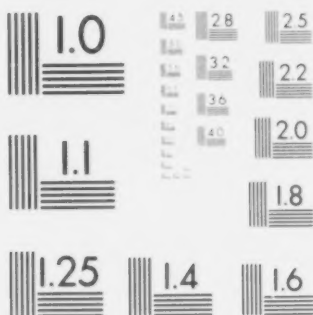
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Centimeter



Inches



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ESTIMATES OF RELIGIONS - continued

TAIWAN

Religions: mixture of Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist 93%, Christian 4.5%, other 2.5%

TAJIKISTAN

Religions: Sunni Muslim 80%, Shi'a Muslim 5%

THAILAND

Religions: Buddhism 95%, Muslim 3.8%, Christianity 0.5%, Hinduism 0.1%, other 0.6% (1991)

TURKEY

Religions: Muslim 99.8% (mostly Sunni), other 0.2% (Christian and Jews)

TURKMENISTAN

Religions: Muslim 87%, Eastern Orthodox 11%, unknown 2%

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Religions: Muslim 96% (Shi'a 16%), Christian, Hindu, and other 4%

UZBEKISTAN

Religions: Muslim 88% (mostly Sunnis), Eastern Orthodox 9%, other 3%

VIETNAM

Religions: Buddhist, Taoist, Roman Catholic, indigenous beliefs, Islamic, Protestant

YEMEN

Religions: Muslim including Sha'fi (Sunni) and Zaydi (Shi'a), Jewish, Christian, Hindu

ESTIMATES OF RELIGIONS FOR EACH COUNTRY

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Religions: Anglican 26.1%, Roman Catholic 26%, other Christian 24.3%

FIJI

Religions: Christian 52% (Methodist 37%, Roman Catholic 9%), Hindu 38%, Muslim 8%, other 2%

note: Fijians are mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu, and there is a Muslim minority (1986)

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Religions: Protestant 54%, Roman Catholic 30%, other 16%

KIRIBATI

Religions: Roman Catholic 52.6%, Protestant (Congregational) 40.9%, Seventh-Day Adventist, Baha'i, Church of God, Mormon 6% (1985)

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Religions: Christian (mostly Protestant)

MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF

Religions: Christian (divided between Roman Catholic and Protestant; other churches include Assembly of God, Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh-Day Adventist, Latter-Day Saints, and the Baha'i Faith)

NAURU

Religions: Christian (two-thirds Protestant, one-third Roman Catholic)

NEW CALEDONIA

Religions: Roman Catholic 60%, Protestant 30%, other 10%

NEW ZEALAND

Religions: Anglican 24%, Presbyterian 18%, Roman Catholic 15%, Methodist 5%, Baptist 2%, other Protestant 3%, unspecified or none 9% (1986)

PALAU

Religions: Christian (Catholics, Seventh-Day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, the Assembly of God, the Liebenzell Mission, and Latter-Day Saints), Modekngai religion (one-third of the population observes this religion which is indigenous to Palau)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Religions: Roman Catholic 22%, Lutheran 16%, Presbyterian/Methodist/London Missionary Society 8%, Anglican 5%, Evangelical Alliance 4%, Seventh-Day Adventist 1%, other Protestant sects 10%, indigenous beliefs 34%

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Religions: Anglican 34%, Roman Catholic 19%, Baptist 17%, United (Methodist/Presbyterian) 11%, Seventh-Day Adventist 10%, other Protestant 5%

TONGA

Religions: Christian (Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents)

TUVALU

Religions: Church of Tuvalu (Congregationalist) 97%, Seventh-Day Adventist 1.4%, Baha'i 1%, other 0.6%

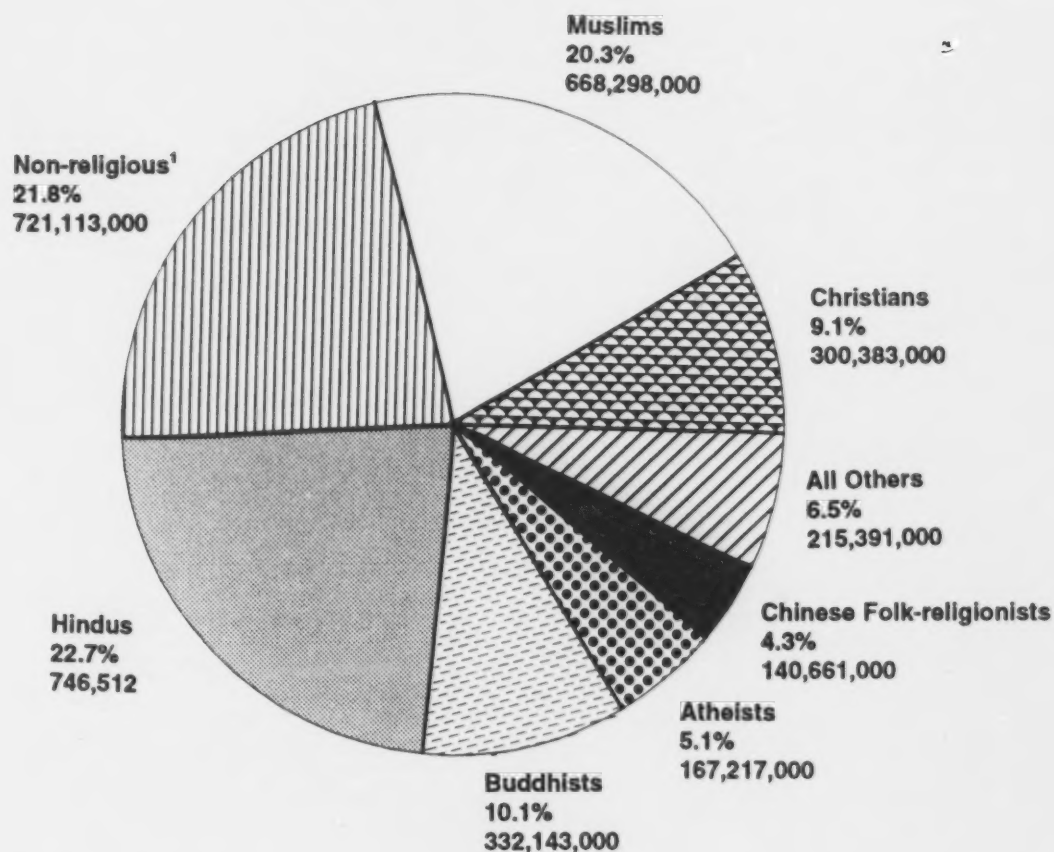
VANUATU

Religions: Presbyterian 36.7%, Anglican 15%, Catholic 15%, indigenous beliefs 7.6%, Seventh-Day Adventist 6.2%, Church of Christ 3.8%, other 15.7%

WESTERN SAMOA

Religions: Christian 99.7% (about half of population associated with the London Missionary Society; includes Congregational, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Latter Day Saints, Seventh-Day Adventist)

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGION IN ASIA²

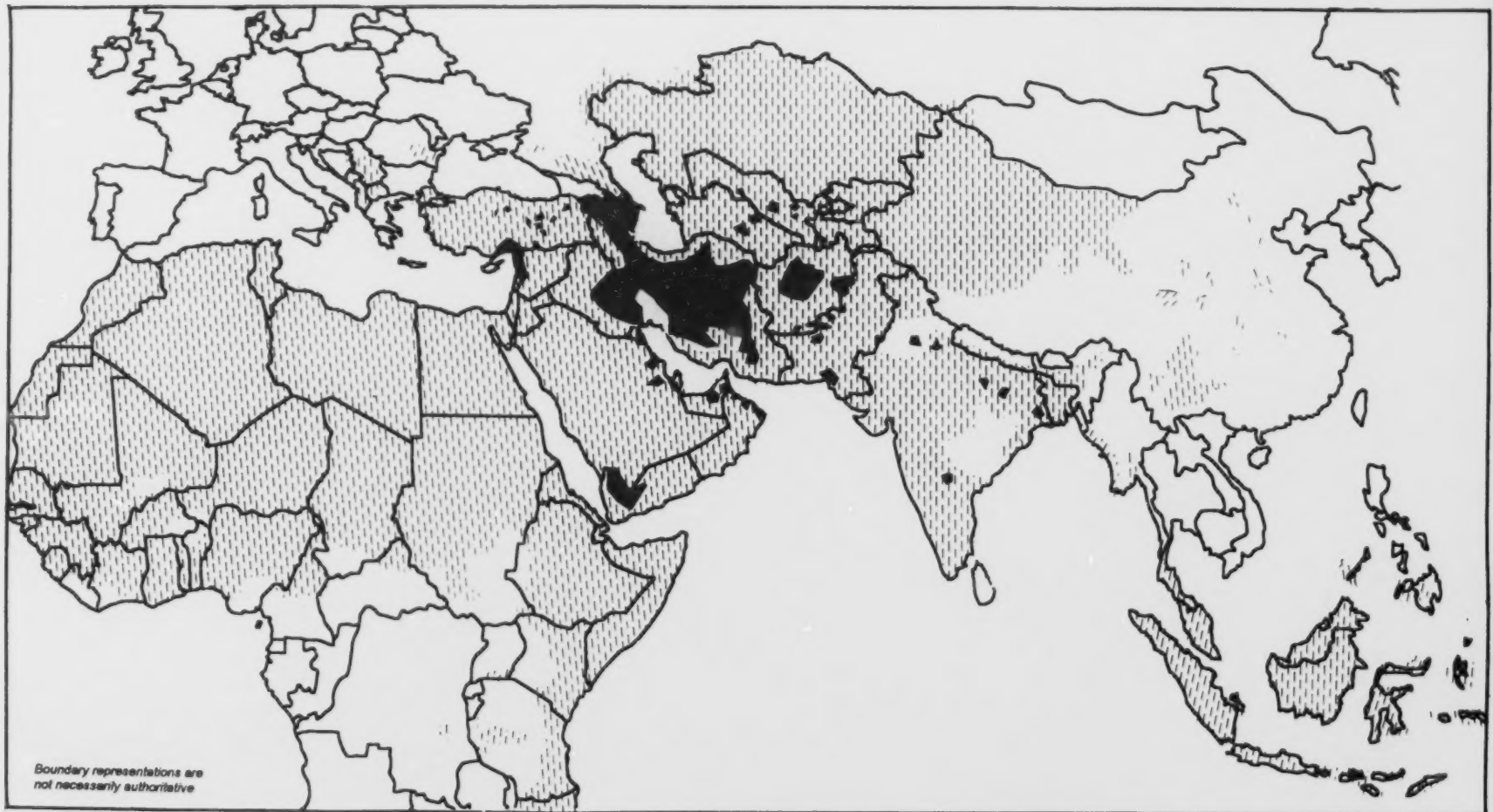
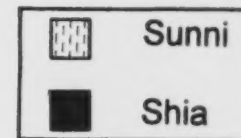


¹ Persons professing no religion, nonbelievers, agnostics, freethinkers, and dereligionized secularists indifferent to all religions.

² Does not include countries that were part of the Former Soviet Union.

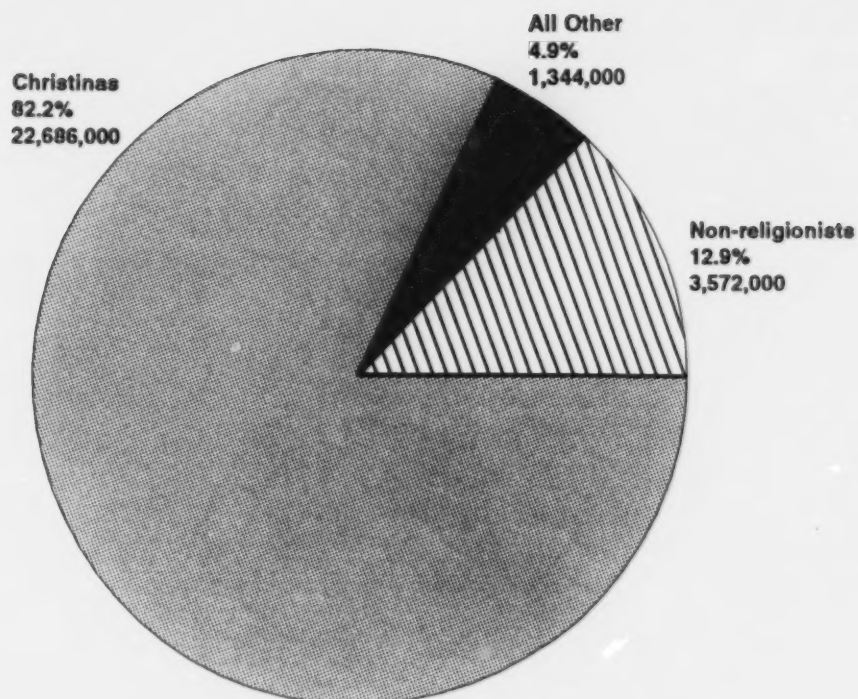
Source: 1994 U.S. Statistical Abstract
1995, A World Eagle graphic.

THE MUSLIM WORLD



Source: Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, 1994
1995, A World Eagle map

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGION IN OCEANIA



THE LANGUAGES OF EACH COUNTRY

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Languages: Pashtu 35%, Afghan Persian (Dari) 50%, Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen) 11%, 30 minor languages (primarily Balochi and Pashai) 4%, much bilingualism

ARMENIA

Languages: Armenian 96%, Russian 2%, other 2%

AZERBAIJAN

Languages: Azeri 82%, Russian 7%, Armenian 5%, other 6%

BAHRAIN

Languages: Arabic, English, Farsi, Urdu

BANGLADESH

Languages: Bangla (official), English

BHUTAN

Languages: Dzongkha (official), Bhotes speak various Tibetan dialects; Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects

BRUNEI

Languages: Malay (official), English, Chinese

CAMBODIA

Languages: Khmer (official), French

CHINA

Languages: Standard Chinese or Mandarin (Putonghua, based on the Beijing dialect), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghaiese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages (see Ethnic divisions entry)

CYPRUS

Languages: Greek, Turkish, English

GEORGIA

Languages: Armenian 7%, Azeri 6%, Georgian 71% (official), Russian 9%, other 7%

HONG KONG

Languages: Chinese (Cantonese), English

INDIA

Languages: English enjoys associate status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication, Hindi the national language and primary tongue of 30% of the people, Bengali (official), Telugu (official), Marathi (official), Tamil (official), Urdu (official), Gujarati (official), Malayalam (official), Kannada (official), Oriya (official), Punjabi (official), Assamese (official), Kashmiri (official), Sindhi (official), Sanskrit (official), Hindustani a popular variant of Hindu/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India

note: 24 languages each spoken by a million or more persons; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible

INDONESIA

Languages: Bahasa Indonesia (modified form of Malay; official), English, Dutch, local dialects the most widely spoken of which is Javanese

IRAN

Languages: Persian and Persian dialects 58% Turkic and Turkic dialects 26%, Kurdish 9%, Luri 2%, Baloch 1%, Arabic 1%, Turkish 1%, other 2%

IRAQ

Languages: Arabic, Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions), Assyrian, Armenian

ISRAEL

Languages: Hebrew (official), Arabic used officially for Arab minority, English most commonly used foreign language

JAPAN

Languages: Japanese

JORDAN

Languages: Arabic (official), English widely understood among upper and middle classes

KAZAKHSTAN

Languages: Kazakh (Qazaqz) official language spoken by over 40% of population, Russian (language of interethnic communication) spoken by two-thirds of population and used in everyday business

KOREA, NORTH

Languages: Korean

KOREA, SOUTH

Languages: Korean, English widely taught in high school

KUWAIT

Languages: Arabic (official), English widely spoken

KYRGYZSTAN

Languages: Kirghiz (Kyrgyz)—official language, Russian widely used

LAOS

Languages: Lao (official), French, English

LEBANON

Languages: Arabic (official), French (official), Armenian, English

MACAU

Languages: Portuguese (official), Cantonese is the language of commerce

MALAYSIA

Languages:

Peninsular Malaysia: Malay (official), English, Chinese dialects, Tamil
Sabah: English, Malay, numerous tribal dialects, Chinese (Mandarin and Hakka dialects predominate)
Sarawak: English, Malay, Mandarin, numerous tribal languages,

MALDIVES

Languages: Divehi (dialect of Sinhala; script derived from Arabic), English spoken by most government officials

MONGOLIA

Languages: Khalkha Mongol 90%, Turkic, Russian, Chinese

MYANMAR

Languages: Burmese; minority ethnic groups have their own languages

NEPAL

Languages: Nepali (official), 20 languages divided into numerous dialects

OMAN

Languages: Arabic (official), English, Baluchi, Urdu, Indian dialects

PAKISTAN

Languages: Urdu (official), English (official; lingua franca of Pakistani elite and most government ministries), Punjabi 64%, Sindhi 12%, Pashtu 8%, Urdu 7%, Balochi and other 9%

PHILIPPINES

Languages: Pilipino (official; based on Tagalog), English (official)

QATAR

Languages: Arabic (official), English commonly used as a second language

RUSSIA

Languages: Russian, other

SAUDI ARABIA

Languages: Arabic

SINGAPORE

Languages: Chinese (official), Malay (official and national), Tamil (official), English (official)

SRI LANKA

Languages: Sinhala (official and national language) 74%, Tamil (national language) 18%

note: English is commonly used in government and is spoken by about 10% of the population

continued

THE LANGUAGES OF EACH COUNTRY - continued

SYRIA

Languages: Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian, French widely understood

TAIWAN

Languages: Mandarin Chinese (official), Taiwanese (Min), Hakka dialects

TAJIKISTAN

Languages: Tajik (official), Russian widely used in government and business

THAILAND

Languages: Thai, English the secondary language of the elite, ethnic and regional dialects

TURKEY

Languages: Turkish (official), Kurdish, Arabic

TURKMENISTAN

Languages: Turkmen 72%, Russian 12%, Uzbek 9%, other 7%

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Languages: Arabic (official), Persian, English, Hindi, Urdu

UZBEKISTAN

Languages: Uzbek 74.3%, Russian 14.2%, Tajik 4.4%, other 7.1%

VIETNAM

Languages: Vietnamese (official), French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

YEMEN

Languages: Arabic

ESTIMATES OF LITERACY

In percent, ages 15+ can read and write, 1990

Afghanistan 29
 Armenia ^{(a) 1} 100
 Azerbaijan ^{(a) 1} 100
 Bahrain 77
 Bangladesh 35

Bhutan NA
 Brunei ⁴ 77
 Cambodia 35
 China 78
 Cyprus ⁸ 94

Georgia ^{(a) 1} 100
 Hong Kong ^{(b) 2} 77
 India ^{(c) 9} 52
 Indonesia 77
 Iran 54

Iraq 60
 Israel ⁵ 92
 Japan ¹ 99
 Jordan 80
 Kazakhstan ^{(a) 1} 100

Korea, North 99
 Korea, South 96
 Kuwait 73
 Kyrgyzstan ^{(a) 1} 100
 Laos ^{(d) 10} 64

Lebanon 80
 Macau ⁴ 90
 Malaysia 78
 Maldives ⁶ 92
 Mongolia NA

Myanmar 81
 Nepal 26
 Oman NA
 Pakistan 35
 Philippines 90

Qatar ⁷ 76
 Russia ^{(a) 1} 100
 Saudi Arabia 62
 Singapore 88
 Sri Lanka 88

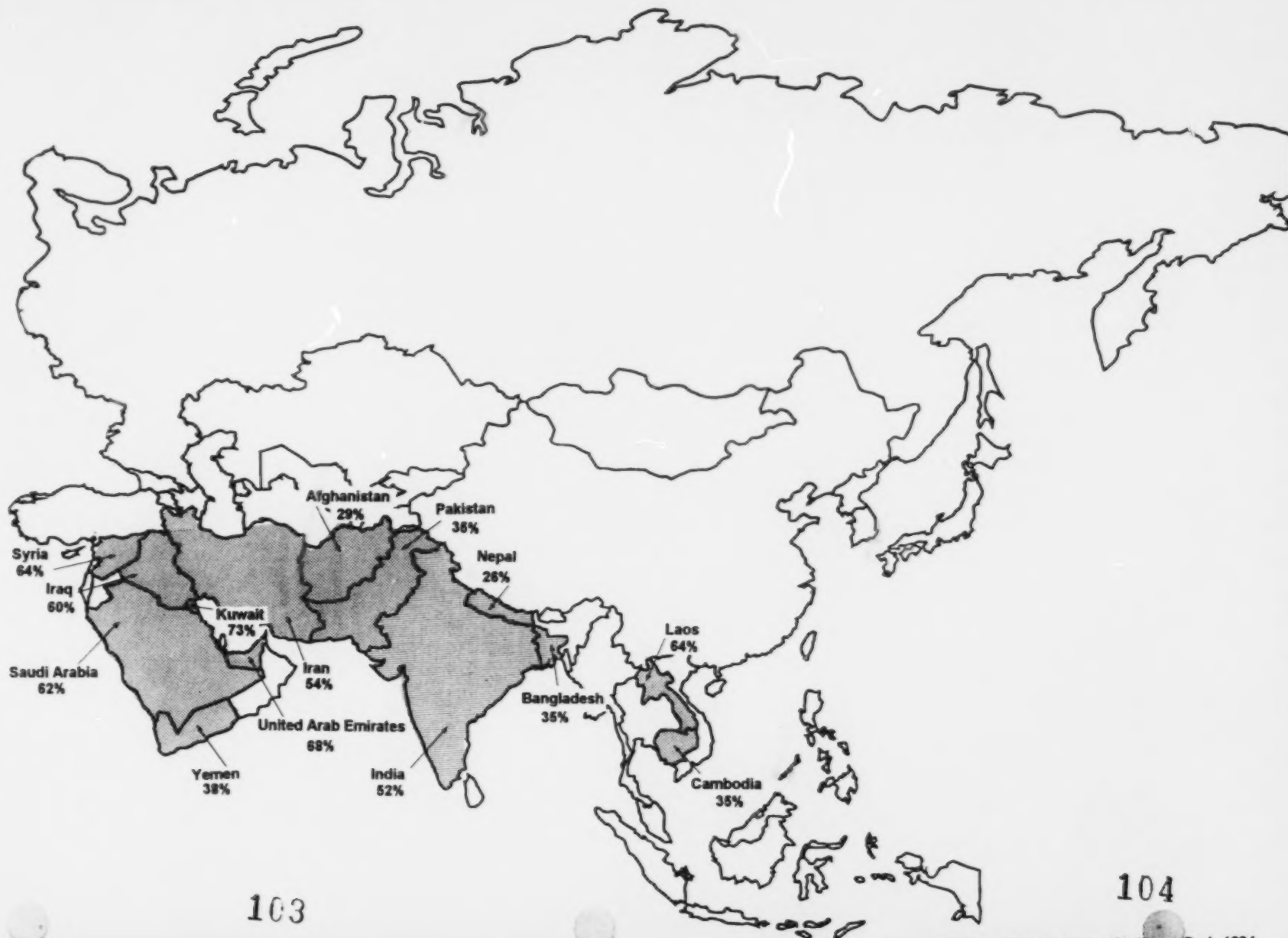
Syria 64
 Taiwan ³ 86
 Tajikistan ^{(a) 1} 100
 Thailand 93
 Turkey 81

Turkmenistan ^{(a) 1} 100
 United Arab Emirates ^{(a) 3} 68
 Uzbekistan ^{(a) 1} 100
 Vietnam 88
 Yemen 38

(a) : ages 9-49 can read and write
 (b) : ages 15+ having ever attended school
 (c) : ages 7+ can read and write
 (d) : ages 15-45 can read and write
 (e) : ages 10+, but definition of literacy not available

1 : 1970
 2 : 1971
 3 : 1980
 4 : 1981
 5 : 1983
 6 : 1985
 7 : 1986
 8 : 1987
 9 : 1991
 10 : 1993

ASIAN COUNTRIES WITH ESTIMATED LITERACY AT 75% OR LESS



THE LANGUAGES OF EACH COUNTRY

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Languages: English, native languages

FIJI

Languages: English (official), Fijian, Hindustani

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Languages: French (official), Tahitian (official)

KIRIBATI

Languages: English (official), Gilbertese

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Languages: English (universally spoken and is the official language), two major Marshallese dialects from the Malayo-Polynesian family, Japanese

MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF

Languages: English (official and common language), Trukese, Pohnpeian, Yapese, Kosrean

NAURU

Languages: Nauruan (official; a distinct Pacific Island language), English widely understood, spoken, and used for most government and commercial purposes

NEW CALEDONIA

Languages: French, 28 Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

NEW ZEALAND

Languages: English (official), Maori

PALAU

Languages: English (official in all of Palau's 16 states), Sonsorolese (official in the state of Sonsoral), Angaur and Japanese (in the state of Anguar), Tobi (in the state of Tobi), Palauan (in the other 13 states)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Languages: English spoken by 1-2%, pidgin English widespread, Motu spoken in Papua region

note: 715 indigenous languages

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Languages: Melanesian pidgin in much of the country is lingua franca, English spoken by 1%-2% of population

note: 120 indigenous languages

TONGA

Languages: Tongan, English

TUVALU

Languages: Tuvaluan, English

VANUATU

Languages: English (official), French (official), pidgin (known as Bislama or Bichelama)

WESTERN SAMOA

Languages: Samoan (Polynesian), English

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

ESTIMATES OF LITERACY

In percent, ages 15+ can read and write, 1980

Australia	100
Fiji ⁵	86
French Polynesia ^{(a) 3}	98
Kiribati	NA
Marshall Islands	93
Micronesia, Fed.. States of	90
Nauru	NA
New Caledonia ²	91
New Zealand	99
Palau	92
Papua New Guinea ⁶	52
Solomon Islands	NA
Tonga ²	57
Tuvalu	NA
Vanuatu ⁴	53
Western Samoa ¹	97

(a) : ages 14+, but definition of literacy not available

- 1 : 1971
- 2 : 1976
- 3 : 1977
- 4 : 1979
- 5 : 1985
- 6 : 1990

106

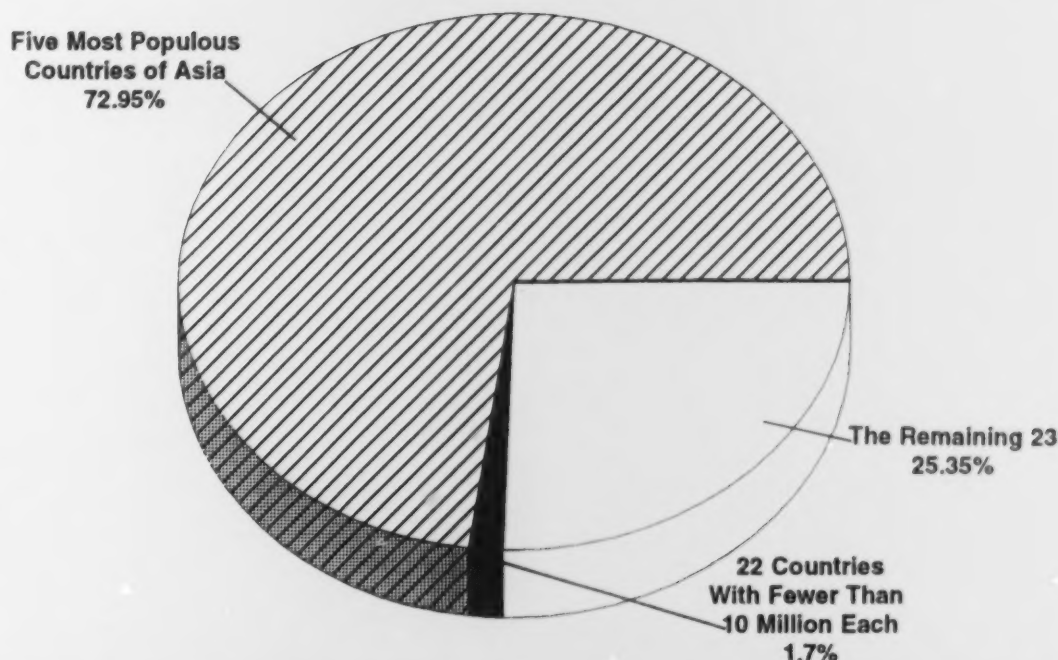
Source: Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, 1994

OCEANIAN COUNTRIES WITH ESTIMATED LITERACY AT 75% OR LESS



ASIA'S FIVE MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES = 72.95% OF HER POPULATION

Estimates for mid-1995



The Five Most Populous Countries of Asia

China
India
Indonesia
Pakistan
Russia

22 Countries With Fewer Than 10 Million Each

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Bhutan
Brunei
Cyprus
Georgia
Hong Kong
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Laos
Lebanon
Macau
Maldives
Mongolia
Oman
Qatar
Singapore
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
UAE

The Remaining 23

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Cambodia
Iran
Iraq
Japan
Kazakhstan
Malaysia
Myanmar
Nepal
North Korea
Philippines
Saudi Arabia
South Korea
Sri Lanka
Syria
Taiwan
Thailand
Turkey
Uzbekistan
Vietnam
Yemen

109

World Eagle chart. Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1995 World Population Data Sheet

POPULATION PROJECTED TO YEARS 2010 & 2025

Projected populations based upon reasonable assumptions on the future course of fertility, mortality, and migration. Projections are based upon official country projections, or upon series issued by the UN, the U.S. Census Bureau, World Bank, or Population Reference Bureau projections.

	PROJECTED 2010	PROJECTED 2025
Afghanistan	31,100,000	41,400,000
Armenia	4,200,000	4,300,000
Azerbaijan	9,000,000	10,300,000
Bahrain	800,000	1,100,000
Bangladesh	160,800,000	194,100,000
Bhutan	1,100,000	1,500,000
Brunei	400,000	400,000
Cambodia	15,700,000	22,800,000
China	1,385,500,000	1,522,800,000
Cyprus	800,000	900,000
Georgia	5,700,000	6,000,000
Hong Kong	6,400,000	6,300,000
India	1,182,700,000	1,384,600,000
Indonesia	240,600,000	276,500,000
Iran	83,700,000	106,100,000
Iraq	34,500,000	52,600,000
Israel	6,900,000	8,000,000
Japan	130,400,000	125,800,000
Jordan	6,200,000	8,300,000
Kazakhstan	18,400,000	20,500,000
Korea, North	28,500,000	32,100,000
Korea, South	49,700,000	50,800,000
Kuwait	2,500,000	3,600,000
Kyrgyzstan	5,600,000	7,000,000
Laos	7,200,000	9,800,000
Lebanon	5,000,000	6,100,000
Macau	500,000	600,000
Malaysia	27,500,000	34,500,000
Maldives	400,000	600,900
Mongolia	3,000,000	3,600,000
Myanmar	57,300,000	69,300,000
Nepal	32,200,000	43,300,000
Oman	3,700,000	6,000,000
Pakistan	187,700,000	251,800,000
Philippines	87,200,000	102,700,000

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc 1995 World Population Data Sheet

POPULATION PROJECTED TO YEARS 2010 & 2025 continued

Projected populations based upon reasonable assumptions on the future course of fertility, mortality, and migration. Projections are based upon official country projections, or upon series issued by the UN, the U.S. Census Bureau, World Bank, or Population Reference Bureau projections.

	PROJECTED 2010	PROJECTED 2025
Qatar	600,000	700,000
Russia	149,500,000	153,100,000
Saudi Arabia	30,000,000	48,200,000
Singapore	3,600,000	4,000,000
Sri Lanka	21,000,000	24,000,000
Syria	23,600,000	33,500,000
Taiwan	24,000,000	25,500,000
Tajikistan	9,200,000	13,100,000
Thailand	68,700,000	75,400,000
Turkey	79,200,000	95,600,000
Turkmenistan	5,900,000	7,900,000
United Arab Emirates	2,500,000	3,000,000
Uzbekistan	31,900,000	42,300,000
Vietnam	92,500,000	108,100,000
Yemen	21,900,000	34,500,000
 TOTAL ASIA	 4,387,000,000	 5,085,000,000
 % of WORLD POPULATION	 62.45%	 61.17%
 Est'd Total World Population	 7,024,000,000	 8,312,000,000

111

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1995 World Population Data Sheet

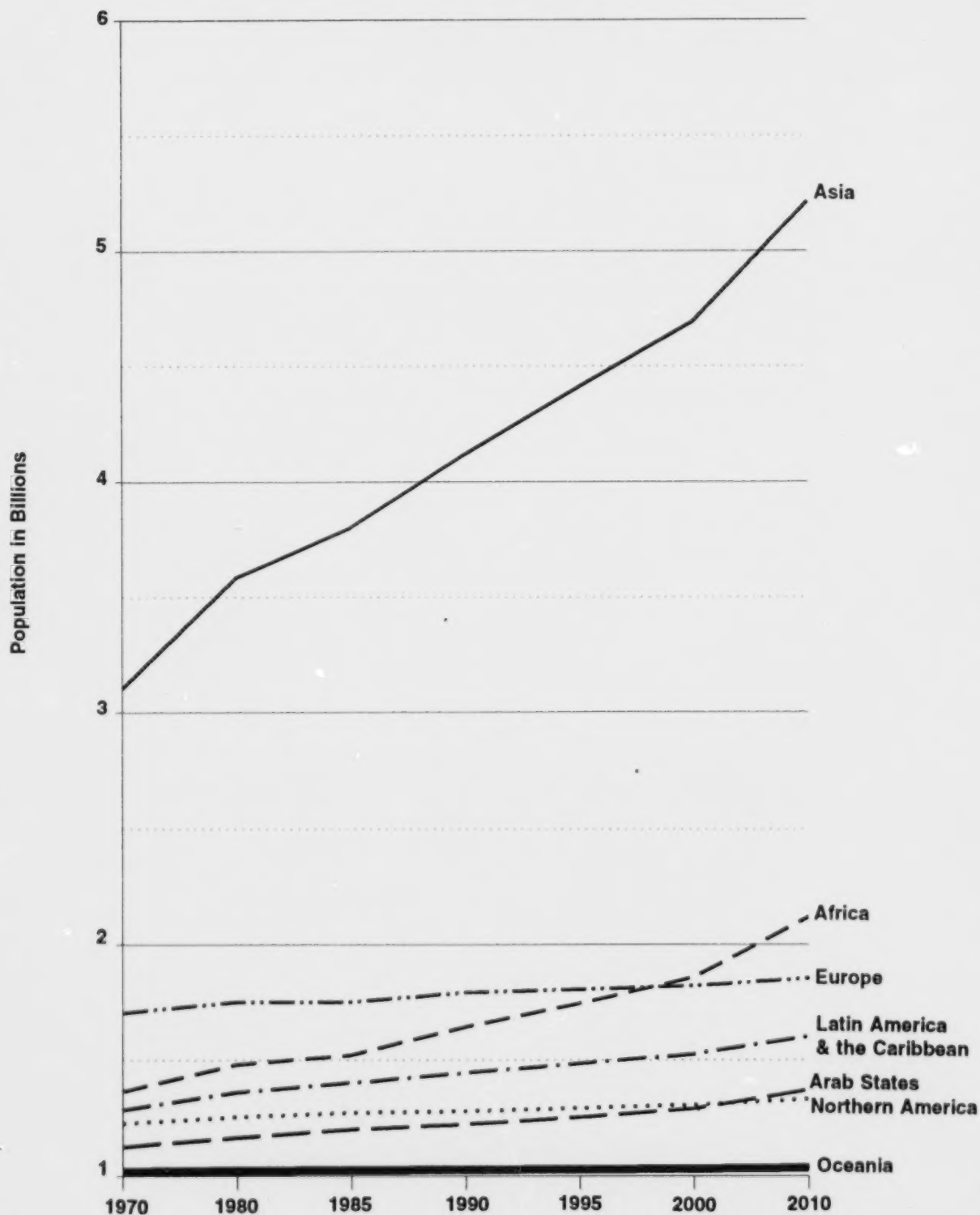
POPULATION PROJECTED TO YEARS 2010 & 2025

Projected populations based upon reasonable assumptions on the future course of fertility, mortality, and migration. Projections are based upon official country projections, or upon series issued by the UN, the U.S. Census Bureau, World Bank, or Population Reference Bureau projections.

	PROJECTED 2010	PROJECTED 2025
Australia	20,800,000	23,100,000
Fiji	900,000	1,100,000
French Polynesia	300,000	400,000
Kiribati	NA	NA
Marshall Islands	100,000	200,000
Micronesia, Fed. States of	100,000	100,000
Nauru	NA	NA
New Caledonia	200,000	300,000
New Zealand	4,100,000	4,500,000
Palau	30,000	30,000
Papua New Guinea	5,700,000	7,300,000
Solomon Islands	600,000	800,000
Tonga	NA	NA
Tuvalu	NA	NA
Vanuatu	200,000	300,000
Western Samoa	200,000	300,000
TOTAL OCEANIA		
% of WORLD POPULATION	.47%	.46%
Total Est'd World Population	7,024,000,000	8,312,000,000

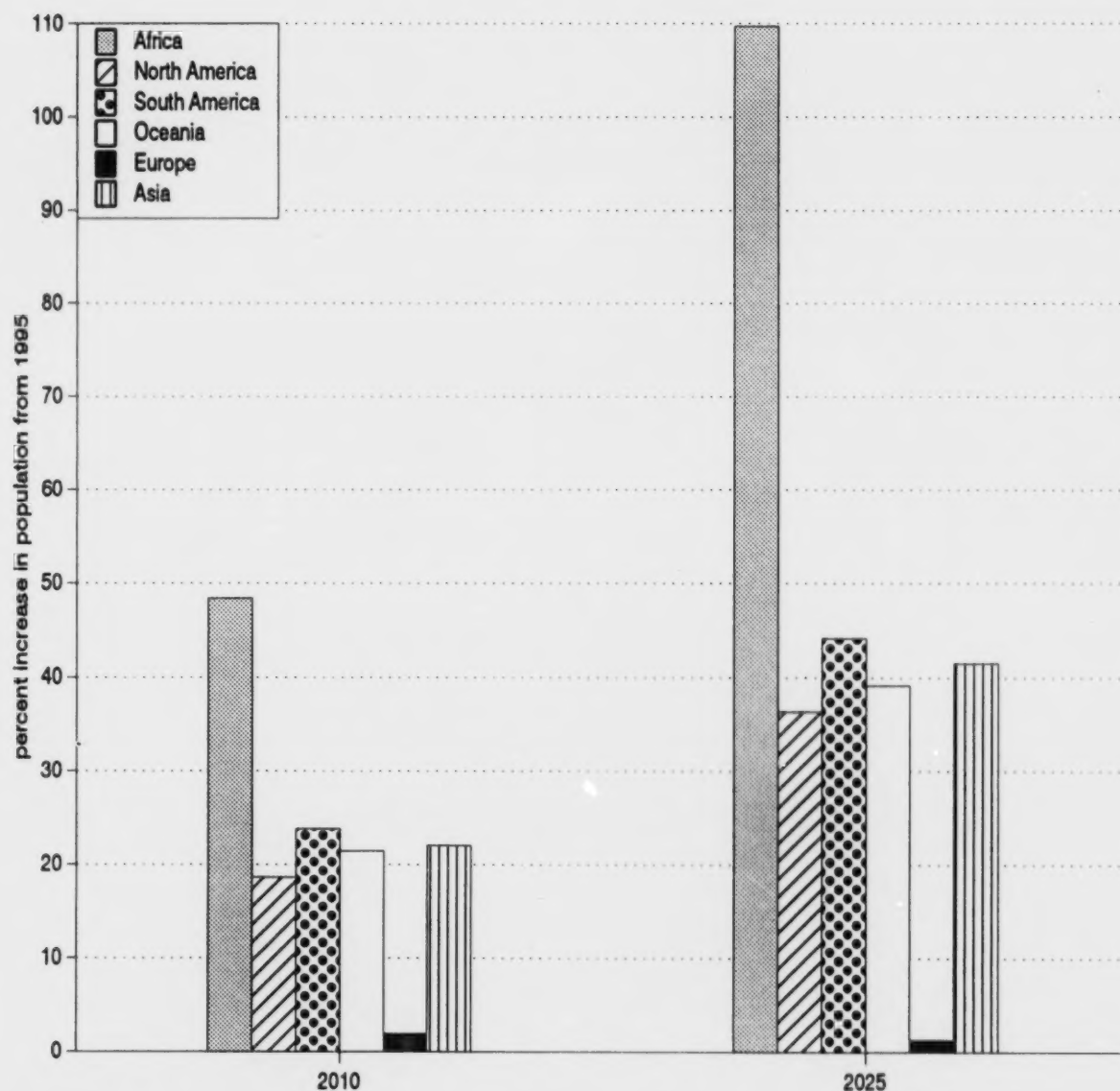
NA = Not Available

GROWTH IN THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD AND OF MAJOR AREAS, 1970 - 2010



Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1994.

PROJECTED PERCENT INCREASE OF 1995 POPULATION BY REGION: 2010 & 2025



Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

CURRENT RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE AND POPULATION DOUBLING TIME IN YEARS

	<u>Rate of Natural Increase</u>	<u>Doubling Time in Years</u>		<u>Rate of Natural Increase</u>	<u>Doubling Time in Years</u>
Afghanistan	2.8	24	Syria	3.5	20
Armenia	0.8	83	Taiwan	1.0	67
Azerbaijan	1.6	43	Tajikistan	2.4	29
Bahrain	2.5	28	Thailand	1.4	48
Bangladesh	2.4	29	Turkey	1.6	44
Bhutan	2.3	30	Turkmenistan	2.5	28
Brunei	2.4	29	UAE	1.9	36
Cambodia	2.8	25	Uzbekistan	2.5	28
China	1.1	62	Vietnam	2.3	30
Cyprus	0.9	76	Yemen	3.6	19
Georgia	0.2	462			
Hong Kong	0.7	99			
India	1.9	36			
Indonesia	1.6	43			
Iran	2.9	24			
Iraq	3.7	19			
Israel	1.5	47			
Japan	0.3	277			
Jordan	3.3	21			
Kazakhstan	0.9	74			
Korea, North	1.8	40			
Korea, South	1.0	72			
Kuwait	2.2	31			
Kyrgyzstan	1.8	38			
Laos	2.8	25			
Lebanon	2.0	34			
Macao	1.2	57			
Malaysia	2.4	29			
Maldives	3.6	19			
Mongolia	1.4	51			
Myanmar	1.9	36			
Nepal	2.4	29			
Oman	4.9	14			
Pakistan	2.9	24			
Philippines	2.1	33			
Qatar	1.8	39			
Russia	-0.6	-108			
Saudi Arabia	3.2	22			
Singapore	1.2	56			
Sri Lanka	1.5	46			

OCEANIA

Australia	0.8	91
Fiji	2.0	35
French Polynesia	2.1	34
Kiribati*	2.0	35
Marshall Island	4.0	17
Micronesia	3.0	23
Nauru*	1.3	55
New Caledonia	2.0	34
New Zealand	0.9	81
Palau	1.4	50
Papua New Guinea	2.3	30
Solomon Islands	3.7	19
Tonga*	1.8	40
Tuvalu*	1.7	41
Vanuatu	2.9	24
Western Samoa	2.6	27

Rate of Natural Increase: Birth rate minus the death rate implying the annual rate of population growth without regard for net migration.

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1995 World Population Data Sheet.
* Data from the C.I.A.'s World Factbook 1994.
A World Eagle chart.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE

Rounded to Nearest Whole Number

Afghanistan	73
Armenia	326
Azerbaijan	218
Bahrain	2,297
Bangladesh	2,371
Bhutan	45
Brunei	145
Cambodia	155
China	338
Cyprus	208
Georgia	202
Hong Kong	15,671
India	811
Indonesia	281
Iran	97
Iraq	122
Israel	705
Japan	861
Jordan	119
Kazakhstan	16
Korea, North	505
Korea, South	1,177
Kuwait	219
Kyrgyzstan	58
Laos	54

Lebanon	936
Macau	54,286
Malaysia	157
Maldives	2,253
Mongolia	4
Myanmar	176
Nepal	427
Oman	26
Pakistan	436
Philippines	594
Qatar	124
Russia	22
Saudi Arabia	22
Singapore	12,687
Sri Lanka	728
Syria	206
Taiwan	1,528
Tajikistan	106
Thailand	305
Turkey	207
Turkmenistan	24
UAE	59
Uzbekistan	131
Vietnam	597
Yemen	65

Other

Argentina	33
Australia	6
Germany	606
Egypt	161
Mexico	127

Netherlands	1,180
Puerto Rico	1,074
South Africa	92
Ukraine	223
United States	74

World Eagle table. Data from the Population Reference
Bureau, Inc 1995 World Population Data Sheet.
1995 Information Please Almanac.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE

Rounded to Nearest Whole Number

Australia	6
Fiji	110
French Polynesia	156
Kiribati	273
Marshall Island	801

Micronesia	369
Nauru	1,205
New Caledonia	26
New Zealand	34
Palau	90

Papua New Guinea	23
Marshall Islands	37
Tonga	358
Tuvalu	967
Vanuatu	34

Western Samoa	164
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Average for Oceania	9
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Others

Argentina	33
China	338
Germany	606
Egypt	161
Japan	861
Netherlands	1,180
Russia	22
United States	74
Singapore	12,687

World Eagle table. Data from the Population Reference
Bureau, Inc 1995 World Population Data Sheet.
1995 Information Please Almanac.

URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

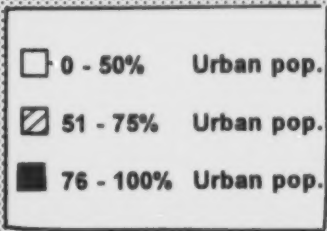
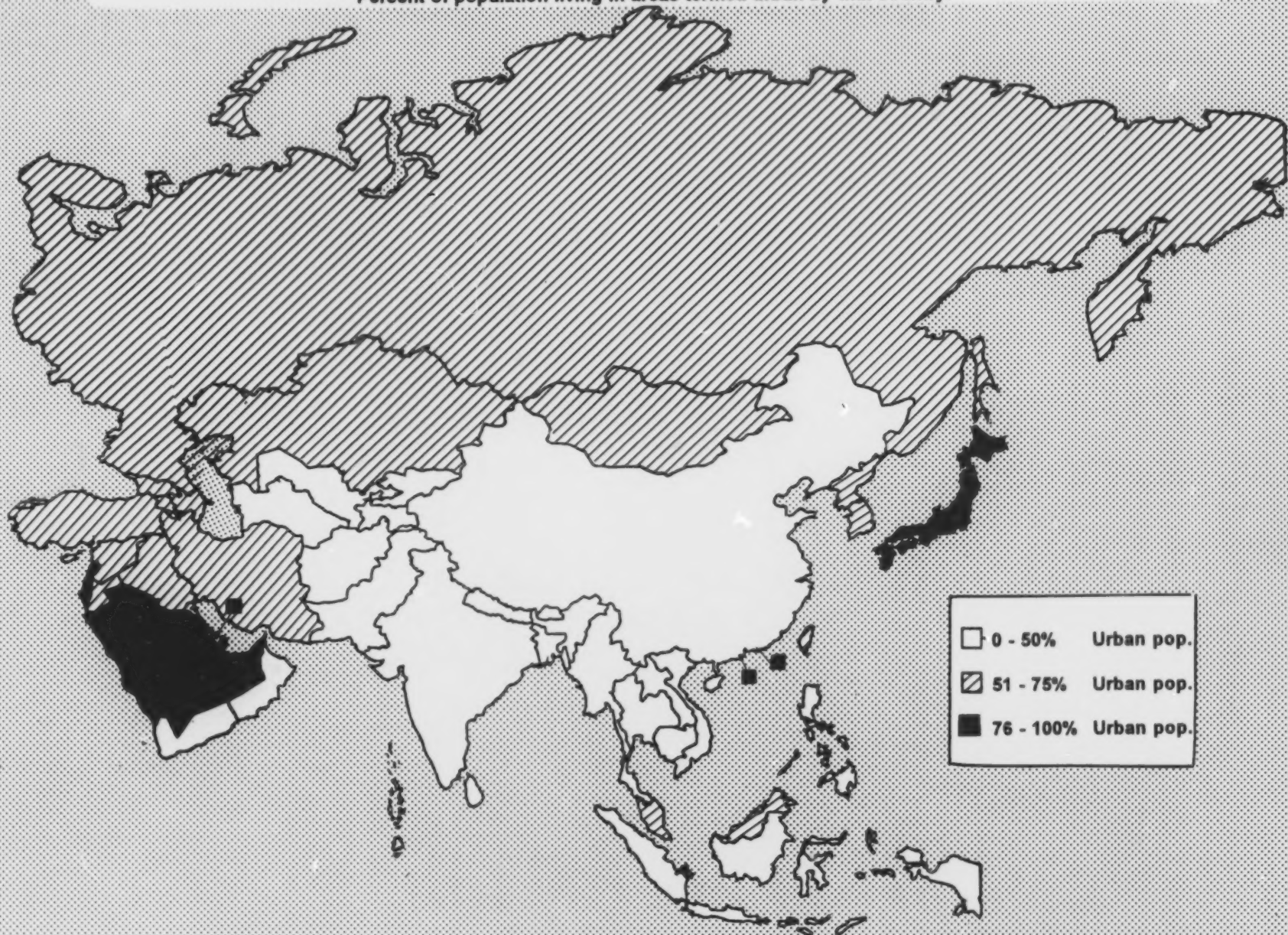
Percent of population living in areas termed urban by that country.

Afghanistan	18	Lebanon	86
Armenia	68	Macau	97
Azerbaijan	54	Malaysia	51
Bahrain	88	Maldives	26
Bangladesh	17	Mongolia	55
Bhutan	13	Myanmar	25
Brunei	57	Nepal	10
Cambodia	13	Oman	12
China	28	Pakistan	32
Cyprus	68	Philippines	49
Georgia	56	Qatar	91
Hong Kong	--	Russia	73
India	26	Saudi Arabia	79
Indonesia	31	Singapore	100
Iran	57	Sri Lanka	22
Iraq	70	Syria	51
Israel	90	Taiwan	75
Japan	77	Tajikistan	31
Jordan	68	Thailand	19
Kazakhstan	57	Turkey	51
Korea, North	61	Turkmenistan	45
Korea, South	74	UAE	82
Kuwait	--	Uzbekistan	41
Kyrgyzstan	36	Vietnam	21
Laos	19	Yemen	25

Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

Percent of population living in areas termed urban by that country.



Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.
1995, A World Eagle map

URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

Percent of population living in areas termed urban by that country.

Australia	85	New Zealand	85
Fiji	39	Palau	60
French Polynesia	57	Papua New Guinea	15
Kiribati	--	Solomon Islands	13
Marshall Island	65	Tonga	--
Micronesia	26	Tuvalu	--
Nauru	--	Vanuatu	18
New Caledonia	70	Western Samoa	21

Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

POPULATION GROUPINGS

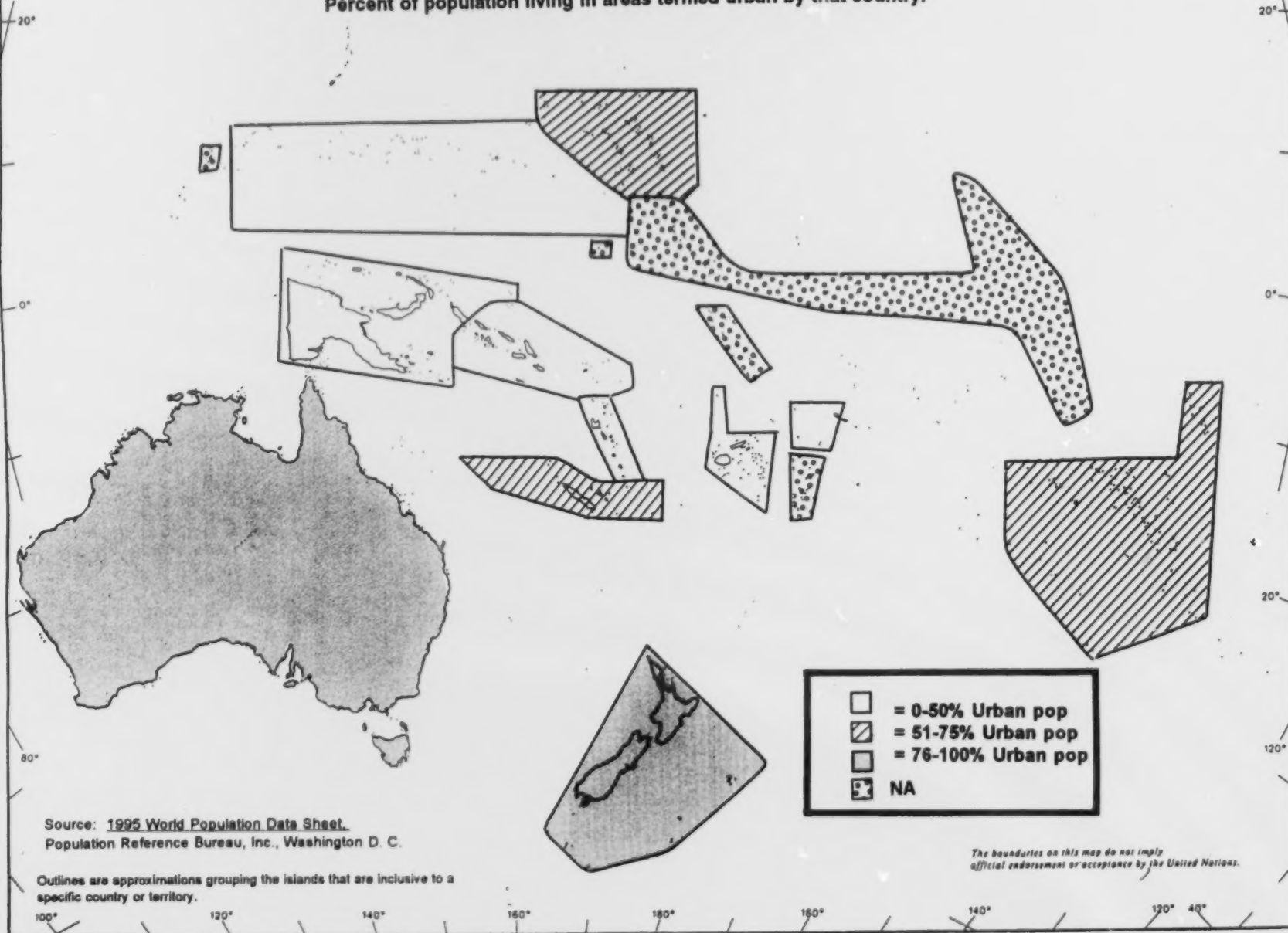
Estimates for mid-1995

<u>10 million or more</u>		<u>Less than 200,000</u>	
Australia	18,000,000	Tonga	103,949
		Marshall Island	100,000
		Micronesia	100,000
		Kiribati	76,320
		Palau	20,000
		Nauru	9,882
		Tuvalu	9,666
<u>1 million to 10 million</u>			
Papua New Guinea	4,100,000		
New Zealand	3,500,000		
<u>200,000 to 1 million</u>			
Fiji	800,000		
Solomon Islands	400,000		
French Polynesia	200,000		
New Caledonia	200,000		
Vanuatu	200,000		
Western Samoa	200,000		

World Eagle table.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1995 World Population Data Sheet

URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT) Percent of population living in areas termed urban by that country.



Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet.
 Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D. C.

Outlines are approximations grouping the islands that are inclusive to a specific country or territory.

The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

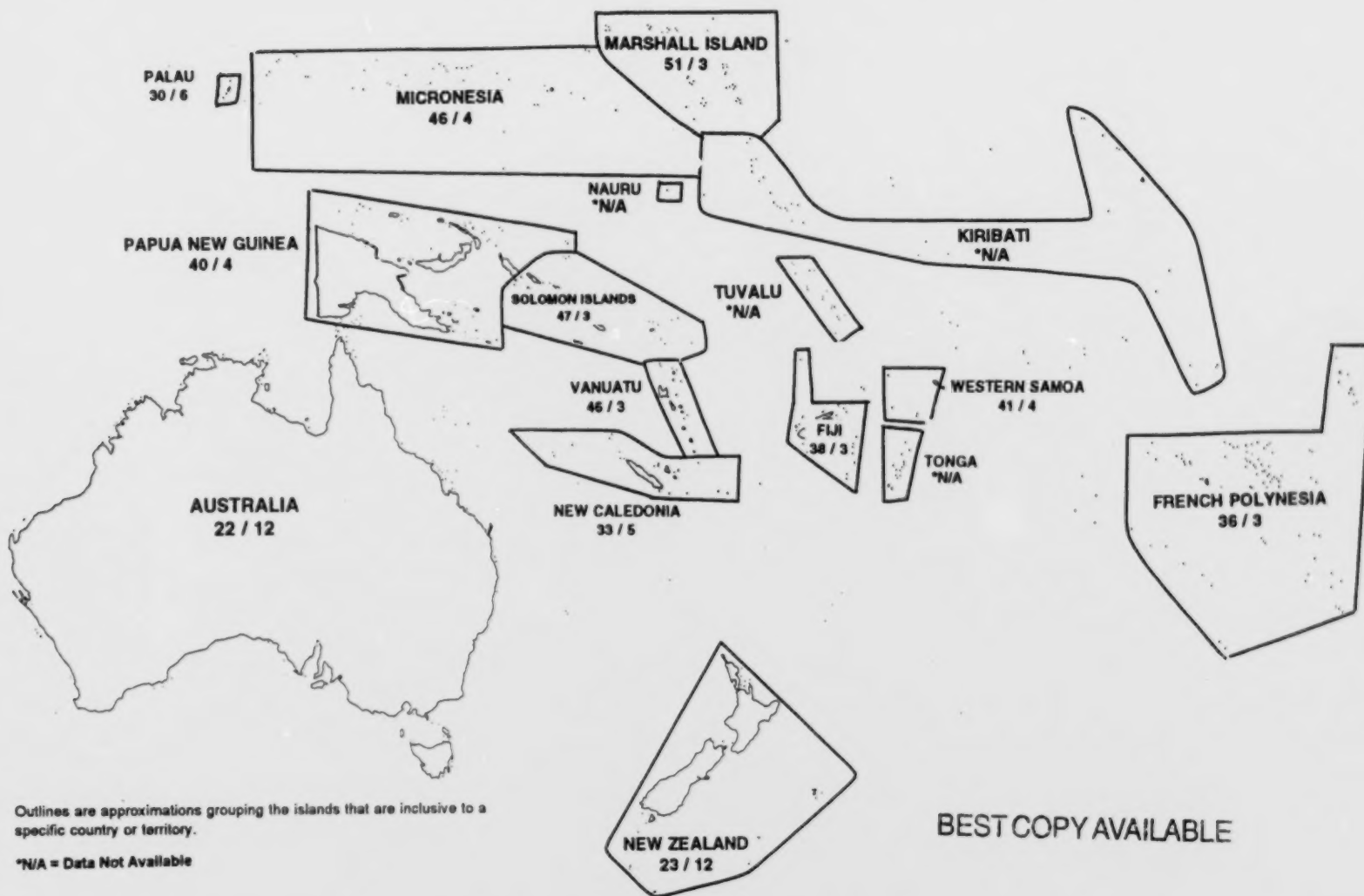
PERCENT OF POPULATION UNDER 15/OVER 65

The percentages of the population under age 15 and over 65 i.e. in the "dependent" ages, indicate the economic burden which must be carried by those in the working ages, 15 to 64. (However, in developing economies, many youth under 15 contribute productive labor, especially in agriculture.) Those under 15 also contribute to the future population which must be absorbed in to the labor market at the same time it begins to contribute to population growth by forming new families.



Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet.
 Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

PERCENT OF POPULATION UNDER 15/OVER 65



Outlines are approximations grouping the islands that are inclusive to a specific country or territory.

*N/A = Data Not Available

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The percentages of the population under 15 and over 65, i.e. the "dependent" ages, indicate the economic burden which must be carried by those in the working ages, 15 to 64. (However, in developing economies, many youth under 15 contribute productive labor, especially in agriculture.) Those under 15 also constitute the future population which must be absorbed into the labor market at the same time it begins to contribute to population growth by forming new families.

1995, World Eagle graphic.
Source: Data from the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1995 World Population Data Sheet.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

	<u>Crude Birth Rate Per 1000 pop.</u>	<u>Crude Death Rate Per 1000 pop.</u>	<u>Annual Rate of Natural Increase (%)</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>	<u>Total Fertility Rate</u>	<u>Life Expectancy at Birth (year)</u>
Afghanistan	50	22	2.8	163	6.9	43
Armenia	16	7	0.8	17	2.0	71
Azerbaijan	23	7	1.6	26	2.5	71
Bahrain	29	4	2.5	25	3.7	74
Bangladesh	36	12	2.4	108	4.3	55
Bhutan	39	15	2.3	138	6.2	51
Brunei	27	3	2.4	7	3.1	74
Cambodia	44	16	2.8	108	5.8	50
China	18	6	1.1	44	1.9	69
Cyprus	17	8	0.8	9	2.3	77
Georgia	12	10	0.2	18	1.5	73
Hong Kong	12	5	0.7	5	1.2	78
India	29	9	1.9	74	3.4	60
Indonesia	24	8	1.6	164	2.8	63
Iran	36	7	2.9	56	5.0	67
Iraq	43	7	3.7	62	6.6	66
Israel	21	6	1.5	7	2.8	77
Japan	10	7	0.3	4	1.5	79
Jordan	38	4	3.3	32	5.6	72
Kazakhstan	19	9	0.9	28	2.3	69
Korea, South	15	6	1.0	11	1.6	72
Korea, North	23	6	1.8	26	2.4	70
Kuwait	25	2	2.2	12	4.0	75
Kyrgyzstan	26	8	1.8	33	3.3	68
Laos	42	14	2.8	98	6.0	52
Lebanon	25	5	2.0	28	2.9	75
Macau	16	4	1.2	9	1.6	--
Malaysia	29	5	2.4	12	3.3	71
Maldives	43	7	3.6	52	6.2	65
Mongolia	22	8	1.4	61	3.8	64
Myanmar	28	9	1.9	48	3.6	60
Nepal	38	14	2.4	102	5.8	54
Oman	53	4	4.9	24	6.9	71
Pakistan	39	10	2.9	91	5.6	61
Philippines	30	9	2.1	49	4.1	65

continued

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS *continued*

	Crude Birth Rate Per 1000 pop.	Crude Death Rate Per 1000 pop.	Annual Rate of Natural Increase (%)	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth (year)
Qatar	19	2	1.8	13	3.8	73
Russia	9	16	-0.6	19	1.4	65
Saudi Arabia	36	4	3.2	24	5.5	70
Singapore	17	5	1.2	5	1.8	74
Sri Lanka	21	6	1.5	19	2.3	73
Syria	41	6	3.5	39	5.9	66
Taiwan	16	51	1.0	6	1.8	74
Tajikistan	33	9	2.4	47	4.3	70
Thailand	20	6	1.4	35	2.2	70
Turkey	23	7	1.6	53	2.7	67
Turkmenistan	33	8	2.5	44	4.0	66
UAE	23	4	1.9	23	4.1	72
Uzbekistan	31	7	2.5	37	3.8	69
Vietnam	30	71	2.3	42	3.7	65
Yemen	50	14	3.6	109	7.7	52

Birth and Death Rate: These rates are often referred to as "crude rates" since they do not take a population's age structure into account. Thus, crude death rates in more developed countries (MDCs) are often higher than those in less developed countries (LDCs) because the MDCs have a larger proportion of older persons.

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI): Birth rate minus death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without accounting for net immigration or emigration.

Infant Mortality Rate: The annual number of deaths to infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births. Rates shown with one decimal place are generally considered to be completely registered. Some differences in definition of an infant death affect comparability of rates from country to country and some "complete" rates are for year of registration rather than occurrence.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The average number of children a woman will bear in her lifetime assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15-49.)

Life Expectancy at Birth: The average number of years a newborn infant can be expected to live under current mortality rates.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

	Crude Birth Rate Per 1000 pop.	Crude Death Rate Per 1000 pop.	Annual Rate of Natural Increase (%)	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth (year)
Australia	15	7	0.8	6	1.9	78
Fiji	25	5	2.0	16	3.0	63
French Polynesia	26	5	2.1	12	3.1	70
Kiribati*	32	12	2.0	10	3.8	54
Marshall Island	49	9	4.0	63	7.2	63
Micronesia	38	8	3.0	52	5.6	68
Nauru*	18	5	1.3	41	2.1	67
New Caledonia	26	6	2.0	21	3.3	74
New Zealand	16	8	0.9	7	2.0	76
Palau	22	8	1.4	25	3.1	67
Papua New Guinea	33	10	2.3	63	4.7	57
Solomon Islands	44	7	3.7	43	5.8	61
Tonga*	25	7	1.8	21	3.6	68
Tuvalu*	26	9	1.5	27	3.1	63
Vanuatu	38	9	2.9	45	5.3	63
Western Samoa	34	8	2.6	21	4.2	65

Birth and Death Rate: These rates are often referred to as "crude rates" since they do not take a population's age structure into account. Thus, crude death rates in more developed countries (MDCs) are often higher than those in less developed countries (LDCs) because the MDCs have a larger proportion of older persons.

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Life Expectancy at Birth: The average number of years a newborn infant can be expected to live under current mortality rates.

WOMEN: SOCIAL INDICATORS

	Contraceptive Rate %	Fertility Rate %	Literacy Rate %	Life Expectancy at Birth
Afghanistan	44	14	6.9	
Armenia	74	100	2.0	
Azerbaijan	75	100	2.5	
Bahrain	76	69	3.7	54
Bangladesh	55	22	4.3	45
Bhutan	50	NA	6.2	
Brunei	76	69	3.1	
Cambodia	51	22	5.8	
China	70	68	1.9	90
Cyprus	79	91	2.3	
Georgia	76	100	1.5	
Hong Kong	81	64	1.2	81
India	60	39	3.4	41
Indonesia	65	68	2.8	50
Iran	68	43	5.0	65
Iraq	67	49	6.6	18
Israel	79	89	2.8	
Japan	83	NA	1.5	64
Jordan	74	70	5.6	35
Kazakhstan	73	100	2.3	
Korea, North	73	99	2.4	
Korea, South	76	99	1.6	79
Kuwait	77	67	4.0	35
Kyrgyzstan	72	100	3.3	
Laos	54	NA	6.0	
Lebanon	78	73	2.9	65
Macau	82	86	1.6	
Malaysia	74	70	3.3	56
Maldives	67	92	6.2	
Mongolia	65	NA	4.3	
Myanmar	63	72	3.6	
Nepal	53	13	5.8	23
Oman	72	NA	6.9	9
Pakistan	61	21	5.6	12
Philippines	66	90	4.1	40

Source: C.I.A. World Factbook 1994 and Population Reference Bureau, Inc 1995 World Population Data Sheet

WOMEN: SOCIAL INDICATORS *continued*

	<u>Contraceptive</u> <u>Rate</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Fertility</u> <u>Rate</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Literacy</u> <u>Rate</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Life</u> <u>Expectancy</u> <u>at Birth</u>
Qatar	75	72	3.8	26
Russia	72	100	1.4	
Saudi Arabia	72	48	5.5	
Singapore	77	84	1.8	65
Sri Lanka	75	84	2.3	66
Syria	67	51	5.9	
Taiwan	77	79	1.8	75
Tajikistan	73	99	4.3	
Thailand	72	90	2.2	66
Turkey	70	71	2.7	63
Turkmenistan	70	100	4.0	
United Arab Emirates	74	63	4.1	
Uzbekistan	72	100	3.8	
Vietnam	67	83	3.7	49
Yemen	53	26	7.7	10
Other				
World Average	68	75	3.1	58
North American Average	77	na	2.5	67
Argentina	75	95	2.8	--
China	70	68	1.9	90
Germany	79	na	1.3	75
Japan	83	na	1.5	64
South Africa	68	75	4.1	53
Zaire	50	61	6.6	8

Life Expectancy at Birth:

Fertility Rate:

Contraceptive Rate:

Literacy Rate:

The average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live under *current* mortality levels.

The average Number of children a woman will have assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15-49).

The percentage of currently married women of reproductive age who use any form of contraception.

The definitions of literacy vary slightly. Generally counted are those over the age of 15 who have had some schooling.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc 1995 World Population Data Sheet
C.I.A. World Factbook 1994

WOMEN: SOCIAL INDICATORS

	<u>Life</u> <u>Expectancy</u> <u>at Birth</u>	<u>Literacy</u> <u>Rate</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Fertility</u> <u>Rate</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Contraceptive</u> <u>Rate</u> <u>%</u>
Australia	81	100	1.9	75
Fiji	65	81	3.0	
French Polynesia	72	98	3.1	
Kiribati	56	NA	3.8	
Marshall Islands	65	88	7.2	
Micronesia, Fed. States of	70	85	5.6	18
Nauru	69	NA	2.1	
New Caledonia	77	90	3.3	
New Zealand	79	NA	2.0	
Palau	73	91	3.1	
Papua New Guinea	58	38	4.7	18
Solomon Islands	73	NA	5.8	
Tonga	70	60	3.6	
Tuvalu	64	NA	3.1	
Vanuatu	61	48	5.3	
Western Samoa	70	97	4.2	
Other				
World Average	68	75	3.1	58
Argentina	75	95	2.8	--
Canada	81	na	1.7	73
Germany	79	na	1.3	75
United States	79	97	2.0	71
South Africa	68	75	4.1	53
Zaire	50	51	5.6	8

Life Expectancy at Birth:

Fertility Rate:

Contraceptive Rate:

Literacy Rate:

The average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live under *current* mortality levels.

The average Number of children a woman will have assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15-49).

The percentage of currently married women of reproductive age who use any form of contraception.

The definitions of literacy vary slightly. Generally counted are those over the age of 15 who have had some schooling.

Source: C.I.A. Factbook 1994 and Population Reference Bureau, Inc 1995 World Population Data Sheet.

THE AGRICULTURE OF EACH COUNTRY

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Agriculture: largely subsistence farming and nomadic animal husbandry; cash products—wheat, fruits, nuts, karakul pelts, wool, mutton

ARMENIA

Agriculture: accounts for about 45% of GDP; only 17% of land area is arable; employs 20-30% of labor force as residents increasingly turn to subsistence agriculture; fruits (especially grapes) and vegetable farming, minor livestock sector; vineyards near Yerevan are famous for brandy and other liqueurs

AZERBAIJAN

Agriculture: cotton, grain, rice, grapes, fruit, vegetables, tea, tobacco; cattle, pigs, sheep and goats

BAHRAIN

Agriculture: including fishing, accounts for less than 2% of GDP; not self-sufficient in food production; heavily subsidized sector produces fruit, vegetables, poultry, dairy products, shrimp, fish

BANGLADESH

Agriculture: accounts for 33% of GDP, 65% of employment, and one-fifth of exports; world's largest exporter of jute; commercial products—jute, rice, wheat, tea, sugarcane, potatoes, beef, milk, poultry; shortages include wheat, vegetable oils, cotton

BHUTAN

Agriculture: accounts for 45% of GDP; based on subsistence farming and animal husbandry; self-sufficient in food except for foodgrains; other production—rice, corn, root crops, citrus fruit, dairy products, eggs

BRUNEI

Agriculture: imports about 80% of its food needs; principal crops and livestock include rice, cassava, bananas, buffaloes, and pigs

CAMBODIA

Agriculture: accounts for 50% of GDP; mainly subsistence farming except for rubber plantations; main crops—rice, rubber, corn; food shortages—rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products, sugar, flour

CHINA

Agriculture: accounts for 26% of GNP; among the world's largest producers of rice, potatoes, sorghum, peanuts, tea, millet, barley, and pork; commercial crops include cotton, other fibers, and oilseeds; produces variety of livestock products; basically self-sufficient in food; fish catch of 13.35 million metric tons (including fresh water and pond raised) (1991)

CYPRUS

Agriculture: contributes 7% to GDP and employs 26% of labor force in the south; major crops—potatoes, vegetables, barley, grapes, olives, citrus fruits; vegetables and fruit provide 25% of export revenues

GEORGIA

Agriculture: accounts for 41% of GDP; accounted for 97% of former USSR citrus fruits and 93% of former USSR tea; important producer of grapes; also cultivates vegetables and potatoes; dependent on imports for grain, dairy products, sugar; small livestock sector

HONG KONG

Agriculture: minor role in the economy; local farmers produce 26% fresh vegetables, 27% live poultry; 8% of land area suitable for farming

INDIA

Agriculture: accounts for about 40% of GDP and employs 65% of labor force; principal crops—rice, wheat, oilseeds, cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, potatoes; livestock—cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, poultry; fish catch of about 3 million metric tons ranks India among the world's top 10 fishing nations

INDONESIA

Agriculture: accounts for 21% of GDP; subsistence food production; small-holder and plantation production for export; main products are rice, cassava, peanuts, rubber, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, copra, other tropical products, poultry, beef, pork, eggs

IRAN

Agriculture: accounts for about 20% of GDP; principal products—wheat, rice, other grains, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, cotton, dairy products, wool, caviar; not self-sufficient in food

IRAQ

Agriculture: accounted for 11% of GNP and 30% of labor force before the Gulf war; principal products—wheat, barley, rice, vegetables, dates, other fruit, cotton, wool; livestock—cattle, sheep; not self-sufficient in food output

ISRAEL

Agriculture: accounts for about 7% of GDP; largely self-sufficient in food production, except for grains; principal products—citrus and other fruits, vegetables, cotton; livestock products—beef, dairy, poultry

JAPAN

Agriculture: accounts for only 2% of GDP; highly subsidized and protected sector, with crop yields among highest in world; principal

crops—rice, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit; animal products include pork, poultry, dairy and eggs; about 50% self-sufficient in food production; shortages of wheat, corn, soybeans; world's largest fish catch of 10 million metric tons in 1991

JORDAN

Agriculture: accounts for about 10% of GDP; principal products are wheat, barley, citrus fruit, tomatoes, melons, olives; livestock—sheep, goats, poultry; large net importer of food

KAZAKHSTAN

Agriculture: accounts for almost 40% of net material product; employs about 26% of the labor force; grain, mostly spring wheat; meat, cotton, wool

KOREA, NORTH

Agriculture: accounts for about 25% of GNP and 36% of work force; principal crops—rice, corn, potatoes, soybeans, pulses; livestock and livestock products—cattle, hogs, pork, eggs; not self-sufficient in grain

KOREA, SOUTH

Agriculture: accounts for 8% of GNP and employs 21% of work force (including fishing and forestry); principal crops—rice, root crops, barley, vegetables, fruit; livestock and livestock products—cattle, hogs, chickens, milk, eggs; self-sufficient in food, except for wheat; fish catch of 2.9 million metric tons, seventh-largest in world

KUWAIT

Agriculture: practically none; dependent on imports for food; about 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported

KYRGYZSTAN

Agriculture: wool, tobacco, cotton, livestock (sheep, goats, cattle), vegetables, meat, grapes, fruits and berries, eggs, milk, potatoes

LAOS

Agriculture: accounts for 64% of GDP and employs most of the work force; subsistence farming predominates; normally self-sufficient in nondrought years; principal crops—rice (80% of cultivated land), sweet potatoes, vegetables, corn, coffee, sugarcane, cotton; livestock—buffaloes, hogs, cattle, poultry

LEBANON

Agriculture: accounts for about one-third of GDP; principal products—citrus fruits, vegetables, potatoes, olives, tobacco, hemp (hashish), sheep, goats; not self-sufficient in grain

continued

THE AGRICULTURE OF EACH COUNTRY - continued

MACAU

Agriculture: rice, vegetables; food shortages—rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements

MALAYSIA

Agriculture: accounts for 17% of GDP
Peninsular Malaysia: natural rubber, palm oil, rice
Sabah: mainly subsistence, but also rubber, timber, coconut, rice
Sarawak: rubber, timber, pepper; deficit of rice in all areas

MALDIVES

Agriculture: accounts for almost 25% of GDP (including fishing); fishing more important than farming; limited production of coconuts, corn, sweet potatoes; most staple foods must be imported; fish catch of 67,000 tons (1990 est.)

MONGOLIA

Agriculture: accounts for about 35% of GDP and provides livelihood for about 50% of the population; livestock raising predominates (primarily sheep and goats, but also cattle, camels, and horses); crops—wheat, barley, potatoes, forage

MYANMAR

Agriculture: accounts for 40% of GDP and 66% of employment (including fish and forestry); self-sufficient in food; principal crops—paddy rice, corn, oilseed, sugarcane, pulses; world's largest stand of hardwood trees; rice and timber account for 55% of export revenues

NEPAL

Agriculture: accounts for 60% of GDP and 93% of work force; farm products—rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, root crops, milk, buffalo meat; not self-sufficient in food, particularly in drought years

OMAN

Agriculture: accounts for 4% of GDP and 40% of the labor force (including fishing); less than 2% of land cultivated; largely subsistence farming (dates, limes, bananas, alfalfa, vegetables, camels, cattle); not self-sufficient in food; annual fish catch averages 100,000 metric tons

PAKISTAN

Agriculture: 22% of GDP, over 50% of labor force; world's largest contiguous irrigation system; major crops—cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; livestock products—milk, beef, mutton, eggs; self-sufficient in food grain

PHILIPPINES

Agriculture: accounts for about 20% of GDP and about 45% of labor force; major crops—rice, coconuts, corn, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, mangos; animal products—pork, eggs, beef; net exporter of farm products; fish catch of 2 million metric tons annually

QATAR

Agriculture: farming and grazing on small scale, less than 2% of GDP; agricultural area is small and government-owned; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported

RUSSIA

Agriculture: grain, sugar beet, sunflower seeds, meat, milk, vegetables, fruits; because of its northern location does not grow citrus, cotton, tea, and other warm climate products

SAUDI ARABIA

Agriculture: accounts for about 10% of GDP, 16% of labor force; subsidized by government; products—wheat, barley, tomatoes, melons, dates, citrus fruit, mutton, chickens, eggs, milk; approaching self-sufficiency in food

SINGAPORE

Agriculture: occupies a position of minor importance in the economy; self-sufficient in poultry and eggs; must import much of other food; major crops—rubber, copra, fruit, vegetables

SRI LANKA

Agriculture: accounts for one-fourth of GDP and nearly half of labor force; most important staple crop is paddy rice; other field crops—sugarcane, grains, pulses, oilseeds, roots, spices; cash crops—tea, rubber, coconuts; animal products—milk, eggs, hides, meat; not self-sufficient in rice production

SYRIA

Agriculture: accounts for 30% of GDP and one-third of labor force; all major crops (wheat, barley, cotton, lentils, chickpeas) grown mainly on rain-watered land causing wide swings in production; animal products—beef, lamb, eggs, poultry, milk; not self-sufficient in grain or livestock products

TAIWAN

Agriculture: accounts for 4% of GNP and 16% of labor force (includes part-time farmers); heavily subsidized sector; major crops—vegetables, rice, fruit, tea; livestock—hogs, poultry, beef, milk; not self-sufficient in wheat, soybeans, corn; fish catch increasing, reached 1.4 million metric tons in 1988

TAJIKISTAN

Agriculture: cotton, grain, fruits, grapes, vegetables; cattle, sheep and goats

THAILAND

Agriculture: accounts for 12% of GDP and 60% of labor force; leading producer and exporter of rice and cassava (tapioca); other crops—rubber, corn, sugarcane, coconuts, soybeans; except for wheat, self-sufficient in food

TURKEY

Agriculture: accounts for 16% of GDP and employs about half of working force; products—tobacco, cotton, grain, olives, sugar beets, pulses, citrus fruit, variety of animal products; self-sufficient in food most years

TURKMENISTAN

Agriculture: cotton, grain, animal husbandry

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Agriculture: accounts for 2% of GDP and 5% of labor force; cash crop—dates; food products—vegetables, watermelons, poultry, eggs, dairy, fish; only 25% self-sufficient in food

UZBEKISTAN

Agriculture: livestock, cotton, vegetables, fruits, grain

VIETNAM

Agriculture: accounts for almost 40% of GDP; paddy rice, corn, potatoes make up 50% of farm output; commercial crops (rubber, soybeans, coffee, tea, bananas) and animal products 50%; since 1989 self-sufficient in food staple rice; fish catch of 943,100 metric tons (1989 est.)

YEMEN

Agriculture: accounted for 26% of GDP; products—grain, fruits, vegetables, qat (mildly narcotic shrub), coffee, cotton, dairy, poultry, meat, fish; not self-sufficient in grain

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

THE AGRICULTURE OF EACH COUNTRY

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Agriculture: accounts for 5% of GDP and over 30% of export revenues; world's largest exporter of beef and wool, second-largest for mutton, and among top wheat exporters; major crops—wheat, barley, sugarcane, fruit; livestock - cattle, sheep, poultry

FIJI

Agriculture: accounts for 23% of GDP; principal cash crop is sugarcane; coconuts, cassava, rice, sweet potatoes, bananas; small livestock sector includes cattle, pigs, horses, and goats; fish catch nearly 33,000 tons (1989)

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Agriculture: coconut and vanilla plantations; vegetables and fruit; poultry, beef, dairy products

KIRIBATI

Agriculture: accounts for 23% of GDP (including fishing); copra and fish contribute about 65% to exports; subsistence farming predominates; food crops—taro, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, vegetables; not self-sufficient in food

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Agriculture: coconuts, cacao, taro, breadfruit, fruits, pigs, chickens

MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF

Agriculture: mainly a subsistence economy; black pepper; tropical fruits and vegetables, coconuts, cassava, sweet potatoes, pigs, chickens

NAURU

Agriculture: coconuts; other agricultural activity negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food and water

NEW CALEDONIA

Agriculture: large areas devoted to cattle grazing; coffee, corn, wheat, vegetables; 60% self-sufficient in beef

NEW ZEALAND

Agriculture: accounts for about 9% of GDP and about 10% of the work force; livestock predominates—wool, meat, dairy products all export earners; crops—wheat, barley, potatoes, pulses, fruits, vegetables; surplus producer of farm products; fish catch reached a record 503,000 metric tons in 1988

PALAU

Agriculture: subsistence-level production of coconut, copra, cassava, sweet potatoes

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Agriculture: Accounts for 28% of GDP; livelihood for 85% of population; fertile soils and favorable climate permits cultivating a wide variety of crops; cash crops—coffee, cocoa, coconuts, palm kernels; other products—tea, rubber, sweet potatoes, fruit, vegetables, poultry, pork; net importer of food for urban centers

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Agriculture: including fishing and forestry, accounts for 31% of GDP; mostly subsistence farming; cash crops—cocoa, beans, coconuts, palm kernels, timber; other products—rice, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, cattle, pigs; not self-sufficient in food grains; 90% of the total fish catch of 44,500 metric tons was exported (1988)

TONGA

Agriculture: accounts for 40% of GDP; dominated by coconut, copra, and banana production; vanilla beans, cocoa, coffee, ginger, black pepper

TUVALU

Agriculture: coconuts and fish

VANUATU

Agriculture: accounts for 40% of GDP; export crops—coconuts, cocoa, coffee, fish; subsistence crops—taro, yams, coconuts, fruits, vegetables

WESTERN SAMOA

Agriculture: accounts for about 50% of GDP; coconuts, fruit (including bananas, taro, yams)

ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE

	<u>% Arable Land</u>	<u>% Permanent Crop</u>	<u>% Pasture & Grassland</u>	<u>% Labor Force in Agriculture</u>
Afghanistan	12	0	46	68
Armenia	17	3	20	31
Azerbaijan	18	4	25	32
Bahrain	2	2	6	5
Bangladesh	67	2	4	65
Bhutan	2	0	5	93
Brunei	1	1	1	4
Cambodia	16	1	3	80
China	10	0	31	60
Cyprus	40	7	10	*
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	25
Hong Kong	7	1	1	NA
India	55	1	4	65
Indonesia	8	3	7	55
Iran	8	0	27	33
Iraq	12	1	9	30
Israel	17	5	40	4
Japan	13	1	1	7
Jordan	4	1	1	7
Kazakhstan	15	0	57	26
Korea, North	18	1	0	36
Korea, South	21	1	1	21
Kuwait	0	0	8	2
Kyrgyzstan	7	0	42	38
Laos	4	0	3	85
Lebanon	21	9	1	11
Macao	0	0	0	NA
Malaysia	3	10	0	NA
Maldives	10	0	3	NA
Mongolia	1	0	79	NA
Myanmar	15	1	1	65
Nepal	17	0	13	93
Oman	2	0	5	40
Pakistan	26	0	6	54
Philippines	26	11	4	46

137

Source: C.I.A. 1994 World Factbook
* 1995 Information Please Almanac

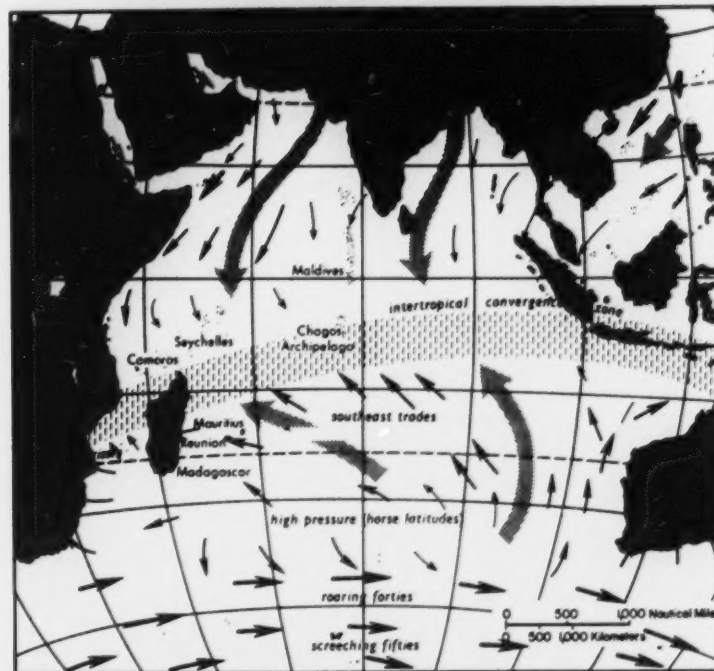
ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE continued

	% Arable Land	% Permanent Crop	% Pasture & Grassland	% Labor Force in Agriculture
Qatar	0	0	5	NA
Russia	8	NA	NA	NA
Saudi Arabia	1	0	23	43
Singapore	4	7	0	NA
Sri Lanka	16	17	7	46
Syria	28	3	46	32
Taiwan	24	1	5	16
Tajikistan	6	0	23	43
Thailand	34	4	1	62
Turkey	30	4	12	48
Turkmenistan	3	0	69	44
United Arab Emirates	0	0	2	5
Uzbekistan	10	1	47	43
Vietnam	22	2	1	65
Yemen	6	0	30	NA

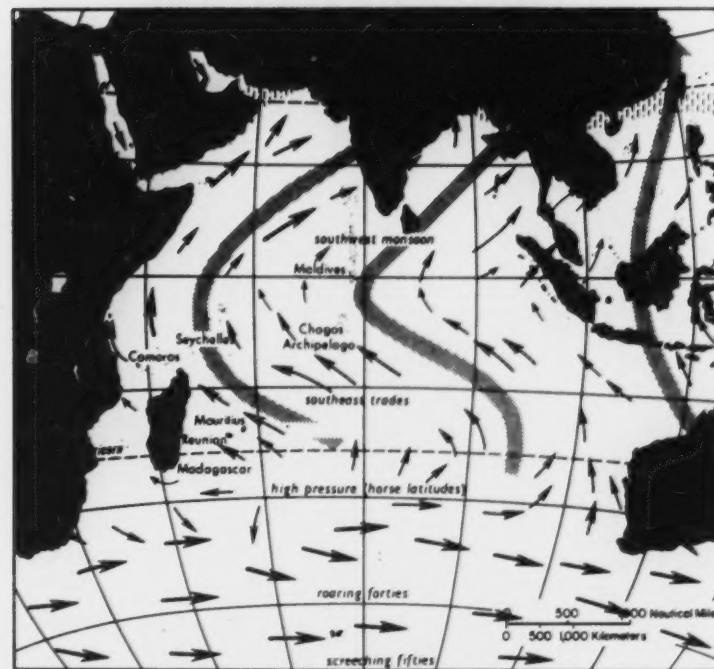
OCEANIA

Australia	6	0	58	6
Fiji	8	5	3	67
French Polynesia	1	19	5	NA
Kiribati	0	51	0	NA
Marshall Islands	0	60	0	NA
Micronesia, Fed. States of	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nauru	0	0	0	NA
New Caledonia	0	0	14	NA
New Zealand	2	0	53	NA
Palau	NA	NA	NA	NA
Papua New Guinea	0	1	0	NA
Solomon Islands	1	1	1	32
Tonga	25	55	6	70
Tuvalu	0	0	0	NA
Vanuatu	1	5	2	NA
Western Samoa	19	24	0	58

JULY-AUGUST SEASONAL WIND PATTERNS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN



JANUARY-FEBRUARY SEASONAL WIND PATTERNS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

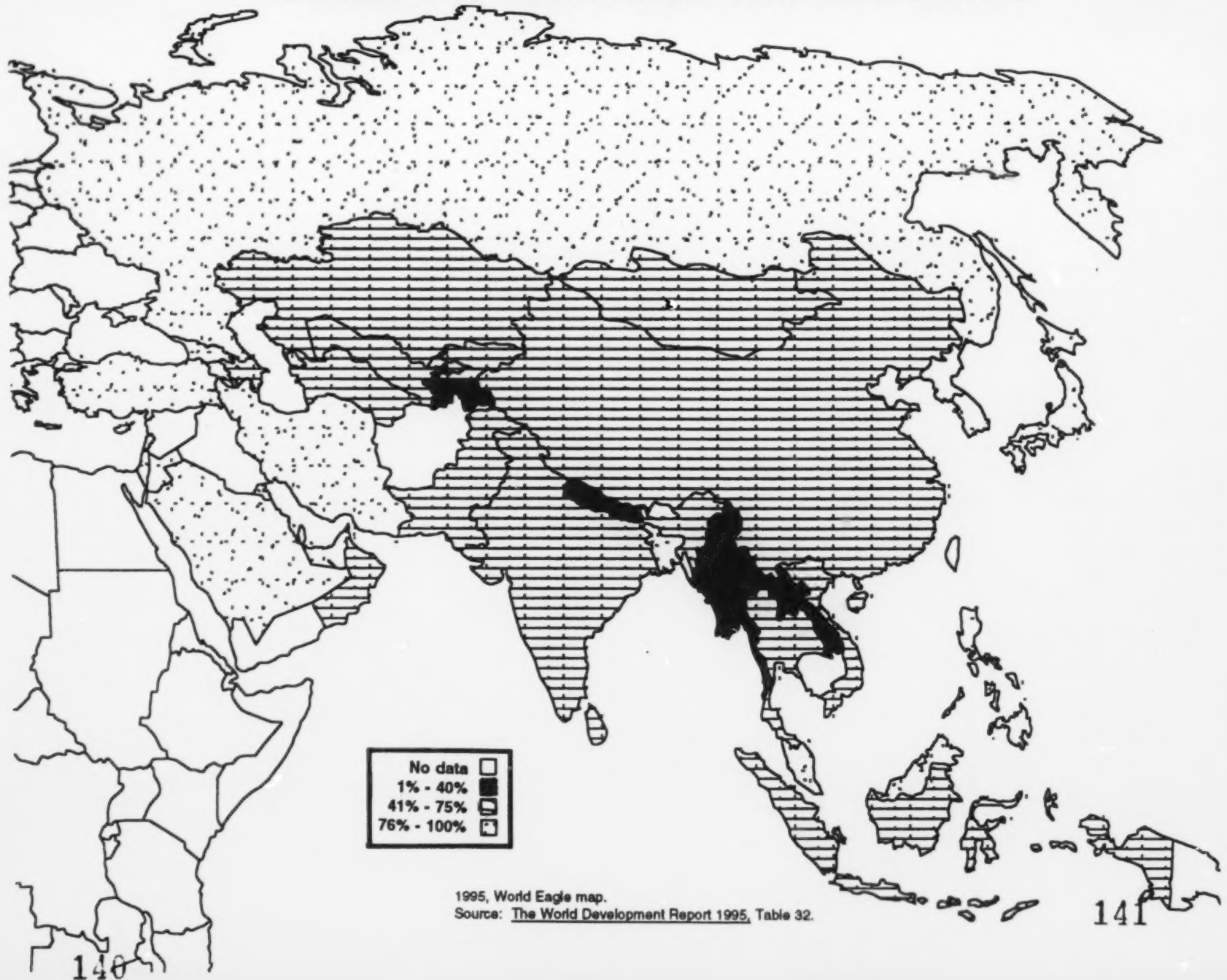


Source: Based on information from
U.S. Central Intelligence Agency,
Indian Ocean Atlas, Washington,
1976, pp. 11-12.

Thickness of arrow indicates force of wind
 → 20 knots or more → 10-15 knots → 10 knots or less
 → 15-20 knots → 10 knots or less
 → Air mass movement

Source: Frederica M. Bunge, Indian Ocean: Five Island
Countries, Area Handbook series, Washington,
D.C.: GPO for the American University, 1983.
Pp. 260-261. Reprinted with permission.

PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH SAFE WATER



1995, World Eagle map.

Source: The World Development Report 1995, Table 32.

ESTIMATED LAND USE FOR EACH COUNTRY

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Land use:
 arable land: 12%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 46%
 forest and woodland: 3%
 other: 39%
Irrigated land: 26,600 sq km (1989 est.)

ARMENIA

Land use:
 arable land: 17%
 permanent crops: 3%
 meadows and pastures: 20%
 forest and woodland: 0%
 other: 60%
Irrigated land: 3,050 sq km (1990)

AZERBAIJAN

Land use:
 arable land: 18%
 permanent crops: 4%
 meadows and pastures: 25%
 forest and woodland: 0%
 other: 53%
Irrigated land: 14,010 sq km (1990)

BAHRAIN

Land use:
 arable land: 2%
 permanent crops: 2%
 meadows and pastures: 6%
 forest and woodland: 0%
 other: 90%
Irrigated land: 10 sq km (1989 est.)

BANGLADESH

Land use:
 arable land: 67%
 permanent crops: 2%
 meadows and pastures: 4%
 forest and woodland: 16%
 other: 11%
Irrigated land: 27,380 sq km (1989)

BHUTAN

Land use:
 arable land: 2%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 5%
 forest and woodland: 70%
 other: 23%
Irrigated land: 340 sq km (1989 est.)

BRUNEI

Land use:
 arable land: 1%
 permanent crops: 1%
 meadows and pastures: 1%
 forest and woodland: 79%
 other: 18%
Irrigated land: 10 sq km (1989 est.)

CAMBODIA

Land use:
 arable land: 16%
 permanent crops: 1%
 meadows and pastures: 3%
 forest and woodland: 76%
 other: 4%
Irrigated land: 920 sq km (1989 est.)

CHINA

Land use:
 arable land: 10%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 31%
 forest and woodland: 14%
 other: 45%
Irrigated land: 478,220 sq km (1991—Chinese statistic)

CYPRUS

Land use:
 arable land: 40%
 permanent crops: 7%
 meadows and pastures: 10%
 forest and woodland: 18%
 other: 25%
Irrigated land: 350 sq km (1989)

GEORGIA

Land use:
 arable land: NA%
 permanent crops: NA%
 meadows and pastures: NA%
 forest and woodland: NA%
 other: NA%
Irrigated land: 4,660 sq km (1990)

HONG KONG

Land use:
 arable land: 7%
 permanent crops: 1%
 meadows and pastures: 1%
 forest and woodland: 12%
 other: 79%
Irrigated land: 20 sq km (1989)

INDIA

Land use:
 arable land: 55%
 permanent crops: 1%
 meadows and pastures: 4%
 forest and woodland: 23%
 other: 17%
Irrigated land: 430,390 sq km (1989)

INDONESIA

Land use:
 arable land: 8%
 permanent crops: 3%
 meadows and pastures: 7%
 forest and woodland: 67%
 other: 15%
Irrigated land: 75,500 sq km (1989 est.)

IRAN

Land use:
 arable land: 8%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 27%
 forest and woodland: 11%
 other: 54%
Irrigated land: 57,500 sq km (1989 est.)

IRAQ

Land use:
 arable land: 12%
 permanent crops: 1%
 meadows and pastures: 9%
 forest and woodland: 3%
 other: 75%
Irrigated land: 25,500 sq km (1989 est.)

ISRAEL

Land use:
 arable land: 17%
 permanent crops: 5%
 meadows and pastures: 40%
 forest and woodland: 6%
 other: 32%
Irrigated land: 2,140 sq km (1989)

JAPAN

Land use:
 arable land: 13%
 permanent crops: 1%
 meadows and pastures: 1%
 forest and woodland: 67%
 other: 18%
Irrigated land: 28,680 sq km (1989)

JORDAN

Land use:
 arable land: 4%
 permanent crops: 0.5%
 meadows and pastures: 1%
 forest and woodland: 0.5%
 other: 94%
Irrigated land: 570 sq km (1989 est.)

KAZAKHSTAN

Land use:
 arable land: 15%
 permanent crops: NEGL%
 meadows and pastures: 57%
 forest and woodland: 4%
 other: 24%
Irrigated land: 23,080 sq km (1990)

KOREA, NORTH

Land use:
 arable land: 18%
 permanent crops: 1%
 meadows and pastures: 0%
 forest and woodland: 74%
 other: 7%
Irrigated land: 14,000 sq km (1989)

continued

ESTIMATED LAND USE - continued

KOREA, SOUTH

Land use:

arable land: 21%
 permanent crops: 1%
 meadows and pastures: 1%
 forest and woodland: 67%
 other: 10%
 Irrigated land: 13,530 sq km (1989)

KUWAIT

Land use:

arable land: 0%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 8%
 forest and woodland: 0%
 other: 92%
 Irrigated land: 20 sq km (1989 est.)

KYRGYZSTAN

Land use:

arable land: 7%
 permanent crops: NEGL%
 meadows and pastures: 42%
 forest and woodland: 0%
 other: 51%
 Irrigated land: 10,320 sq km (1990)

LAOS

Land use:

arable land: 4%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 3%
 forest and woodland: 58%
 other: 35%
 Irrigated land: 1,200 sq km (1989 est.)

LEBANON

Land use:

arable land: 21%
 permanent crops: 9%
 meadows and pastures: 1%
 forest and woodland: 8%
 other: 61%
 Irrigated land: 860 sq km (1989 est.)

MACAU

Land use:

arable land: 0%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 0%
 forest and woodland: 0%
 other: 100%
 Irrigated land: NA sq km

MALAYSIA

Land use:

arable land: 3%
 permanent crops: 10%
 meadows and pastures: 0%
 forest and woodland: 63%
 other: 24%
 Irrigated land: 3,420 sq km (1989 est.)

MALDIVES

Land use:

arable land: 10%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 3%
 forest and woodland: 3%
 other: 84%
 Irrigated land: NA sq km

MONGOLIA

Land use:

arable land: 1%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 79%
 forest and woodland: 10%
 other: 10%
 Irrigated land: 770 sq km (1989)

MYANMAR

Land use:

arable land: 15%
 permanent crops: 1%
 meadows and pastures: 1%
 forest and woodland: 49%
 other: 34%
 Irrigated land: 10,180 sq km (1989)

NEPAL

Land use:

arable land: 17%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 13%
 forest and woodland: 33%
 other: 37%
 Irrigated land: 9,430 sq km (1989)

OMAN

Land use:

arable land: less than 2%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 5%
 forest and woodland: 0%
 other: 93%
 Irrigated land: 410 sq km (1989 est.)

PAKISTAN

Land use:

arable land: 26%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 6%
 forest and woodland: 4%
 other: 64%
 Irrigated land: 162,200 sq km (1989)

PHILIPPINES

Land use:

arable land: 26%
 permanent crops: 11%
 meadows and pastures: 4%
 forest and woodland: 40%
 other: 19%
 Irrigated land: 16,200 sq km (1989 est.)

QATAR

Land use:

arable land: 0%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 5%
 forest and woodland: 0%
 other: 95%
 Irrigated land: NA sq km

RUSSIA

Land use:

arable land: 8%
 permanent crops: NA%
 meadows and pastures: NA%
 forest and woodland: NA%
 other: NA%
 note: agricultural land accounts for 13% of the total land area
 Irrigated land: 56,000 sq km (1992)

SAUDI ARABIA

Land use:

arable land: 1%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 39%
 forest and woodland: 1%
 other: 59%
 Irrigated land: 4,350 sq km (1989 est.)

SINGAPORE

Land use:

arable land: 4%
 permanent crops: 7%
 meadows and pastures: 0%
 forest and woodland: 5%
 other: 84%
 Irrigated land: NA sq km

SRI LANKA

Land use:

arable land: 16%
 permanent crops: 17%
 meadows and pastures: 7%
 forest and woodland: 37%
 other: 23%
 Irrigated land: 5,600 sq km (1989 est.)

SYRIA

Land use:

arable land: 28%
 permanent crops: 3%
 meadows and pastures: 46%
 forest and woodland: 3%
 other: 20%
 Irrigated land: 6,700 sq km (1989)

TAIWAN

Land use:

arable land: 24%
 permanent crops: 1%
 meadows and pastures: 5%
 forest and woodland: 55%
 other: 15%
 Irrigated land: NA sq km

continued

ESTIMATED LAND USE - continued

TAJIKISTAN

Land use:

arable land: 6%

permanent crops: 0%

meadows and pastures: 23%

forest and woodland: 0%

other: 71%

Irrigated land: 6,940 sq km (1990)

THAILAND

Land use:

arable land: 34%

permanent crops: 4%

meadows and pastures: 1%

forest and woodland: 30%

other: 31%

Irrigated land: 42,300 sq km (1989 est.)

TURKEY

Land use:

arable land: 30%

permanent crops: 4%

meadows and pastures: 12%

forest and woodland: 26%

other: 28%

Irrigated land: 22,200 sq km (1989 est.)

TURKMENISTAN

Land use:

arable land: 3%

permanent crops: 0%

meadows and pastures: 69%

forest and woodland: 0%

other: 28%

Irrigated land: 12,450 sq km (1990)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Land use:

arable land: 0%

permanent crops: 0%

meadows and pastures: 2%

forest and woodland: 0%

other: 98%

Irrigated land: 50 sq km (1989 est.)

UZBEKISTAN

Land use:

arable land: 10%

permanent crops: 1%

meadows and pastures: 47%

forest and woodland: 0%

other: 42%

Irrigated land: 41,550 sq km (1990)

VIETNAM

Land use:

arable land: 22%

permanent crops: 2%

meadows and pastures: 1%

forest and woodland: 40%

other: 35%

Irrigated land: 18,300 sq km (1989 est.)

YEMEN

Land use:

arable land: 6%

permanent crops: 0%

meadows and pastures: 30%

forest and woodland: 7%

other: 57%

Irrigated land: 3,100 sq km (1989 est.)

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

ESTIMATED LAND USE FOR EACH COUNTRY

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Land use:

arable land: 6%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 58%
 forest and woodland: 14%
 other: 22%

Irrigated land: 18,800 sq km (1989 est.)

FIJI

Land use:

arable land: 8%
 permanent crops: 5%
 meadows and pastures: 3%
 forest and woodland: 65%
 other: 19%

Irrigated land: 10 sq km (1989 est.)

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Land use:

arable land: 1%
 permanent crops: 19%
 meadows and pastures: 5%
 forest and woodland: 31%
 other: 44%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

KIRIBATI

Land use:

arable land: 0%
 permanent crops: 51%
 meadows and pastures: 0%
 forest and woodland: 3%
 other: 46%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Land use:

arable land: 0%
 permanent crops: 60%
 meadows and pastures: 0%
 forest and woodland: 0%
 other: 40%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF

Land use:

arable land: NA%
 permanent crops: NA%
 meadows and pastures: NA%
 forest and woodland: NA%
 other: NA%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

NAURU

Land use:

arable land: 0%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 0%
 forest and woodland: 0%
 other: 100%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

NEW CALEDONIA

Land use:

arable land: 0%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 14%
 forest and woodland: 51%
 other: 35%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

NEW ZEALAND

Land use:

arable land: 2%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 53%
 forest and woodland: 38%
 other: 7%

Irrigated land: 2,800 sq km (1989 est.)

PALAU

Land use:

arable land: NA%
 permanent crops: NA%
 meadows and pastures: NA%
 forest and woodland: NA%
 other: NA%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Land use:

arable land: 0%
 permanent crops: 1%
 meadows and pastures: 0%
 forest and woodland: 71%
 other: 28%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Land use:

arable land: 1%
 permanent crops: 1%
 meadows and pastures: 1%
 forest and woodland: 93%
 other: 4%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

TONGA

Land use:

arable land: 25%
 permanent crops: 55%
 meadows and pastures: 6%
 forest and woodland: 12%
 other: 2%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

TUVALU

Land use:

arable land: 0%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures: 0%
 forest and woodland: 0%
 other: 100%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

VANUATU

Land use:

arable land: 1%
 permanent crops: 5%
 meadows and pastures: 2%
 forest and woodland: 1%
 other: 91%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

WESTERN SAMOA

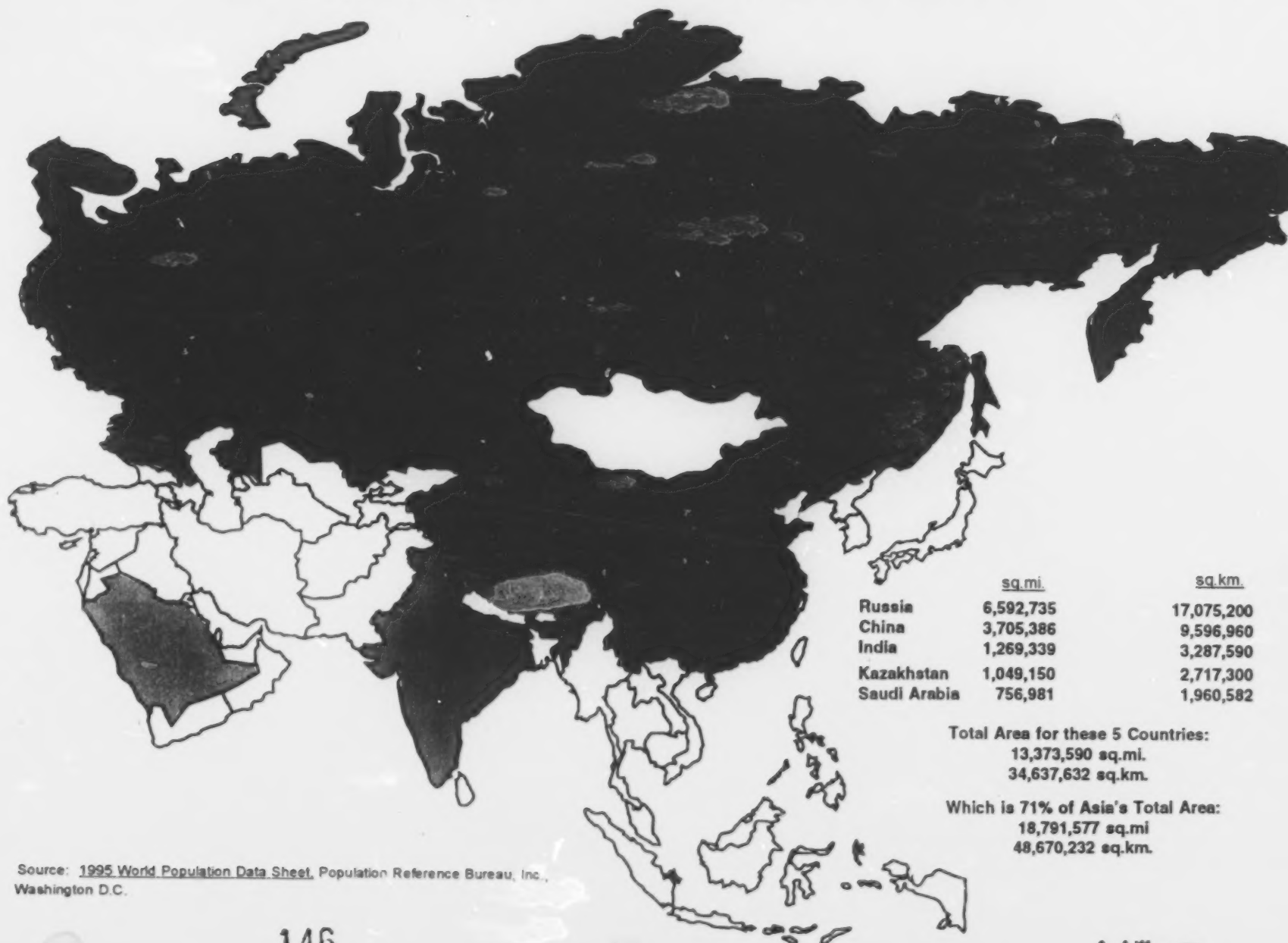
Land use:

arable land: 19%
 permanent crops: 24%
 meadows and pastures: 0%
 forest and woodland: 47%
 other: 10%

Irrigated land: NA sq km

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

THE FIVE COUNTRIES WITH LARGEST LAND AREA



	<u>sq.mi.</u>	<u>sq.km.</u>
Russia	6,592,735	17,075,200
China	3,705,386	9,596,960
India	1,269,339	3,287,590
Kazakhstan	1,049,150	2,717,300
Saudi Arabia	756,981	1,960,582

Total Area for these 5 Countries:

13,373,590 sq.mi.

34,637,632 sq.km.

Which is 71% of Asia's Total Area:

18,791,577 sq.mi.

48,670,232 sq.km.

Source: 1995 World Population Data Sheet, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington D.C.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY

Climate - Terrain - Environment

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Climate: arid to semiarid; cold winters and hot summers

Terrain: mostly rugged mountains; plains in north and southwest

Environment:

current issues: soil degradation; overgrazing; deforestation (much of the remaining forests are being cut down for fuel and building materials); desertification

natural hazards: damaging earthquakes occur in Hindu Kush mountains (one measured 6.8 on the Richter scale in 1991); flooding

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

Note: landlocked

ARMENIA

Climate: highland continental, hot summers, cold winters

Terrain: high Armenian Plateau with mountains; little forest land; fast flowing rivers; good soil in Aras River valley

Environment:

current issues: soil pollution from toxic chemicals such as DDT; energy blockade, the result of conflict with Azerbaijan, has led to deforestation as citizens scavenge for firewood; pollution of Hrazdan (Razdan) and Aras Rivers; the draining of Lake Sevan, a result of its use as a source for hydropower, threatens drinking water supplies; air pollution in Yerevan

natural hazards: occasionally severe earthquakes (25,000 people killed in major quake in 1988); subject to drought

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: landlocked

AZERBAIJAN

Climate: dry, semiarid steppe

Terrain: large, flat Kur-Araz Lowland (much of it below sea level) with Great Caucasus Mountains to the north, Qarabag (Karabakh) Upland in west; Baku lies on Abseron (Apsheron) Peninsula that juts into Caspian Sea

Environment:

current issues: local scientists consider the Abseron (Apsheron) Peninsula (including Baku and Sumqayıt) and the Caspian Sea to be the ecologically most devastated area in the world because of severe air, water, and soil pollution; soil pollution results from the use of DDT as a pesticide and also from toxic defoliants used in the production of cotton

natural hazards: subject to drought; some

coastal areas threatened by rising levels of the Caspian Sea

international agreements: signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: landlocked

BAHRAIN

Climate: arid; mild, pleasant winters; very hot, humid summers

Terrain: mostly low desert plain rising gently to low central escarpment

Environment:

current issues: desertification resulting from the degradation of limited arable land, periods of drought, and dust storms; coastal

degradation (damage to coastlines, coral reefs, and sea vegetation) resulting from oil spills and other discharges from large tankers, oil refineries, and distribution stations; no surface water resources; groundwater and sea water are the only sources for all water needs

natural hazards: periods of drought, dust storms

international agreements: party to—Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea,

BANGLADESH

Climate: tropical; cool, dry winter (October to March); hot, humid summer (March to June); cool, rainy monsoon (June to October)

Terrain: mostly flat alluvial plain; hilly in southeast

Environment:

current issues: many people are landless and forced to live on and cultivate flood-prone land; limited access to potable water; water-borne diseases prevalent; water pollution especially of fishing areas results from the use of commercial pesticides; intermittent water shortages because of falling water tables in the northern and central parts of the country; soil degradation; deforestation; severe overpopulation

natural hazards: vulnerable to droughts, cyclones; much of the country routinely flooded during the summer monsoon season

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

BHUTAN

Climate: varies; tropical in southern plains; cool winters and hot summers in central valleys; severe winters and cool summers in Himalayas

Terrain: mostly mountainous with some fertile valleys and savanna

Environment:

current issues: soil erosion; limited access to safe drinking water

natural hazards: violent storms coming down from the Himalayas are the source of the country's name which translates as Land of the Thunder Dragon

international agreements: party to—Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified—

Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: landlocked; strategic location between China and India; controls several key Himalayan mountain passes

BRUNEI

Climate: tropical; hot, humid, rainy

Terrain: flat coastal plain rises to mountains in east; hilly lowland in west

Environment:

current issues: NA

international agreements: party to—Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

natural hazards: typhoons, earthquakes, and severe flooding are rare

Note: close to vital sea lanes through South China Sea linking Indian and Pacific Oceans; two parts physically separated by Malaysia; almost an enclave of Malaysia

CAMBODIA

Climate: tropical; rainy, monsoon season (May to October); dry season (December to March); little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: mostly low, flat plains; mountains in southwest and north

Environment:

current issues: deforestation resulting in habitat loss and declining biodiversity (in particular, destruction of mangrove swamps threatens natural fisheries)

natural hazards: monsoonal rains (June to November)

international agreements: party to—Marine Life Conservation; signed, but not ratified—Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping

Note: a land of paddies and forests dominated by the Mekong River and Tonle Sap

CHINA

Climate: extremely diverse; tropical in south to subarctic in north

Terrain: mostly mountains, high plateaus, deserts in west; plains, deltas, and hills in east

Environment:

current issues: air pollution from the overwhelming use of coal as a fuel, produces acid rain which is damaging forests; water pollution from industrial effluents; many people do not have access to safe drinking water; less than 10% of sewage receives

continued

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS - continued

CHINA continued

treatment; deforestation; estimated loss of one-third of agricultural land since 1957 to soil erosion and economic development; desertification

natural hazards: frequent typhoons (about five per year along southern and eastern coasts); damaging floods; tsunamis; earthquakes

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea

Note: world's third-largest country (after Russia and Canada)

CYPRUS

Climate: temperate, Mediterranean with hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters

Terrain: central plain with mountains to north and south

Environment:

current issues: water resource problems (no natural reservoir catchments, seasonal disparity in rainfall, and most potable resources concentrated in the Turkish Cypriot area); water pollution from sewage and industrial

GEORGIA

Climate: warm and pleasant; Mediterranean-like on Black Sea coast

Terrain: largely mountainous with Great Caucasus Mountains in the north and Lesser Caucasus Mountains in the south; Kolkhida Lowland opens to the Black Sea in the west; Mtkvari River Basin in the east; good soils in river valley flood plains, foothills of Kolkhida Lowland

Environment:

current issues: air pollution, particularly in Rust'avi; heavy pollution of Mtkvari River and the Black Sea; inadequate supplies of safe drinking water; soil pollution from toxic chemicals

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA

HONG KONG

Climate: tropical monsoon; cool and humid in winter, hot and rainy from spring through summer, warm and sunny in fall

Terrain: hilly to mountainous with steep slopes; lowlands in north

Environment:

current issues: air and water pollution from rapid urbanization

natural hazards: occasional typhoons

international agreements: NA

Note: more than 200 islands

INDIA

Climate: varies from tropical monsoon in south to temperate in north

Terrain: upland plain (Deccan Plateau) in south, flat to rolling plain along the Ganges, deserts in west, Himalayas in north

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; overgrazing; desertification; air pollution from industrial effluents and vehicle emissions; water pollution from raw sewage and runoff of agricultural pesticides; huge and rapidly growing population is overstraining natural resources

natural hazards: droughts, flash floods, severe thunderstorms common; subject to earthquakes (a quake measuring 6.4 on the Richter scale occurred near Hyderabad killing several thousand people and causing extensive damage in late September 1993)

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea

Note: dominates South Asian subcontinent; near important Indian Ocean trade routes

INDONESIA

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands

Terrain: mostly coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; water pollution from industrial wastes, sewage; air pollution in urban areas

natural hazards: occasional floods, severe droughts, and tsunamis

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Marine Life Conservation

Note: archipelago of 13,500 islands (6,000 inhabited); straddles Equator; strategic location astride or along major sea lanes from Indian Ocean to Pacific Ocean

IRAN

Climate: mostly arid or semiarid, subtropical along Caspian coast

Terrain: rugged, mountainous rim; high, central basin with deserts, mountains; small, discontinuous plains along both coasts

Environment:

current issues: air pollution, especially in urban areas, from vehicle emissions, refinery operations, and industry; deforestation; overgrazing; desertification; oil pollution in the Persian Gulf; shortages of drinking water

natural hazards: periodic droughts

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

IRAQ

Climate: mostly desert; mild to cool winters with dry, hot, cloudless summers; northernmost regions along Iranian and Turkish borders experience cold winters with occasionally heavy snows

Terrain: mostly broad plains; reedy marshes in southeast; mountains along borders with Iran and Turkey

Environment:

current issues: government water control projects drain inhabited marsh areas, drying up or diverting the streams and rivers that support a sizable population of Shi'a Muslims who have inhabited these areas for thousands of years; the destruction of the natural habitat also poses serious threats to the wildlife populations; damage to water treatment and sewage facilities during Gulf war; inadequate supplies of potable water; development of Tigris-Euphrates Rivers system contingent upon agreements with upstream riparians (Syria, Turkey); air and water pollution; soil degradation (salinization) and erosion; desertification

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified—Environmental Modification

ISRAEL

Climate: temperate; hot and dry in southern and eastern desert areas

Terrain: Negev desert in the south; low coastal plain; central mountains; Jordan Rift Valley

Environment:

current issues: limited arable land and freshwater resources pose serious constraints; deforestation; air pollution from industrial and vehicle emissions; groundwater pollution from industrial and domestic waste, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides

natural hazards: sandstorms may occur during spring and summer

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Life Conservation

Note: there are 200 Jewish settlements and civilian land use sites in the West Bank, 40 in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, 24 in the Gaza Strip, and 25 in East Jerusalem (April 1994)

continued

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS - continued

JAPAN

Climate: varies from tropical in south to cool temperate in north

Terrain: mostly rugged and mountainous

Environment:
current issues: air pollution from power plant emissions results in acid rain; acidification of lakes and reservoirs degrading water quality and threatening aquatic life

natural hazards: many dormant and some active volcanoes; about 1,500 seismic occurrences (mostly tremors) every year; subject to tsunamis

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea

Note: strategic location in northeast Asia

JORDAN

Climate: mostly arid desert; rainy season in west (November to April)

Terrain: mostly desert plateau in east, highland area in west; Great Rift Valley separates East and West Banks of the Jordan River

Environment:
current issues: lack of adequate natural water resources; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

natural hazards: NA
international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

KAZAKHSTAN

Climate: continental, cold winters and hot summers, arid and semiarid

Terrain: extends from the Volga to the Altai Mountains and from the plains in western Siberia to oasis and desert in Central Asia

Environment:
current issues: radioactive or toxic chemical sites associated with its former defense industries and test ranges are found throughout

KOREA, NORTH

Climate: temperate with rainfall concentrated in summer

Terrain: mostly hills and mountains separated by deep, narrow valleys; coastal plains wide in west, discontinuous in east

Environment:
current issues: localized air pollution attributable to inadequate industrial controls
natural hazards: late spring droughts often followed by severe flooding; subject to occasional typhoons which occur during the early fall

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Environmental Modification, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea
Note: strategic location bordering China, South Korea, and Russia; mountainous interior is isolated, nearly inaccessible, and sparsely populated

KOREA, SOUTH

Climate: temperate, with rainfall heavier in summer than winter

Terrain: mostly hills and mountains; wide coastal plains in west and south

Environment:
current issues: air pollution in large cities; water pollution from the discharge of sewage and industrial effluents
natural hazards: occasional typhoons bring high winds and floods; earthquakes in southwest

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Law of the Sea

KUWAIT

Climate: dry desert; intensely hot summers; short, cool winters

Terrain: flat to slightly undulating desert plain

Environment:
current issues: some of world's largest and most sophisticated desalination facilities provide much of the water; air and water pollution; desertification
natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Marine Dumping
Note: strategic location at head of Persian Gulf

KYRGYZSTAN

Climate: dry continental to polar in high Tien Shan; subtropical in southwest (Fergana Valley); temperate in northern foothill zone

Terrain: peaks of Tien Shan rise to 7,000 meters, and associated valleys and basins encompass entire nation

Environment:
current issues: water pollution; many people get their water directly from contaminated streams and wells and as a result, water-borne diseases are prevalent; increasing soil salinity from faulty irrigation practices
natural hazards: NA

international agreements: NA
Note: landlocked

LAOS

Climate: tropical monsoon; rainy season (May to November); dry season (December to April)

Terrain: mostly rugged mountains; some plains and plateaus

Environment:
current issues: deforestation; soil erosion
natural hazards: subject to floods, drought, and blight
international agreements: party to—Environmental Modification, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea
Note: landlocked

LEBANON

Climate: Mediterranean; mild to cool, wet winters with hot, dry summers; Lebanon mountains experience heavy winter snows

Terrain: narrow coastal plain; Al Biqa' (Bekaa Valley) separates Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon Mountains

Environment:
current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; desertification; air and water pollution
natural hazards: NA
international agreements: party to—Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation
Note: Nahr al Litani only major river in Near East not crossing an international boundary; rugged terrain historically helped isolate, protect, and develop numerous factional groups based on religion, clan, and ethnicity

MACAU

Climate: subtropical; marine with cool winters, warm summers

Terrain: generally flat

Environment:
current issues: NA
natural hazards: NA
international agreements: party to—Ozone Layer Protection
Note: essentially urban; one causeway and one bridge connect the two islands to the peninsula on mainland

MALAYSIA

Climate: tropical; annual southwest (April to October) and northeast (October to February) monsoons

Terrain: coastal plains rising to hills and mountains

Environment:
current issues: air and water pollution; deforestation

continued

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS - continued

MALDIVES

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; dry, northeast monsoon (November to March); rainy, southwest monsoon (June to August)

Terrain: flat with elevations only as high as 2.5 meters

Environment:

current issues: depletion of freshwater aquifers threatens water supplies

natural hazards: low level of islands makes them very sensitive to sea level rise

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

Note: 1,200 coral islands grouped into 19 atolls; archipelago of strategic location astride and along major sea lanes in Indian Ocean

MONGOLIA

Climate: desert; continental (large daily and seasonal temperature ranges)

Terrain: vast semidesert and desert plains; mountains in west and southwest; Gobi Desert in southeast

Environment:

current issues: limited water resources; policies of the former communist regime promoting rapid urbanization and industrial growth have raised concerns about their negative effects on the environment; the burning of soft coal and the concentration of factories in Ulaanbaatar have severely polluted the air; deforestation, overgrazing, the converting of virgin land to agricultural production have increased soil erosion from wind and rain; desertification

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Nuclear Test Ban; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

Note: landlocked; strategic location between China and Russia

MYANMAR

Climate: tropical monsoon; cloudy, rainy, hot, humid summers (southwest monsoon, June to September); less cloudy, scant rainfall, mild temperatures, lower humidity during winter (northeast monsoon, December to April)

Terrain: central lowlands ringed by steep, rugged highlands

Environment:

current issues: deforestation

natural hazards: subject to destructive earthquakes and cyclones; flooding and landslides common during rainy season (June to September)

international agreements: party to—Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: strategic location near major Indian Ocean shipping lanes

NEPAL

Climate: varies from cool summers and severe winters in north to subtropical summers and mild winters in south

Terrain: Terai or flat river plain of the Ganges in south, central hill region, rugged Himalayas in north

Environment:

current issues: the almost total dependence on wood for fuel and cutting down trees to expand agricultural land without replanting has resulted in widespread deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution (use of contaminated water presents human health risks)

natural hazards: vulnerable to severe thunderstorms, flooding, landslides, drought, and famine depending on the timing, intensity, and duration of the summer monsoons

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Tropical Timber, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation

Note: landlocked; strategic location between China and India; contains eight of world's 10 highest peaks

OMAN

Climate: dry desert; hot, humid along coast; hot, dry interior; strong southwest summer monsoon (May to September) in far south

Terrain: vast central desert plain, rugged mountains in north and south

Environment:

current issues: rising soil salinity; beach pollution from oil spills; sparse natural freshwater resources

natural hazards: summer winds often raise large sandstorms and dust storms in interior

international agreements: party to—Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ship Pollution, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: strategic location with small foothold on Musandam Peninsula controlling Strait of Hormuz, a vital transit point for world crude oil

PAKISTAN

Climate: mostly hot, dry desert; temperate in northwest; arctic in north

Terrain: flat Indus plain in east; mountains in north and northwest; Balochistan plateau in west

Environment:

current issues: water pollution from untreated sewage, industrial wastes, and agricultural runoff; water scarcity; a majority of the population does not have access to safe drinking water; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification

natural hazards: frequent earthquakes, occasionally severe especially in north and

west; flooding along the Indus after heavy rains (July and August)

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Nuclear Test Ban, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

Note: controls Khyber Pass and Bolan Pass, traditional invasion routes between Central Asia and the Indian Subcontinent

PHILIPPINES

Climate: tropical marine; northeast monsoon (November to April); southwest monsoon (May to October)

Terrain: mostly mountains with narrow to extensive coastal lowlands

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution; air pollution in Manila

natural hazards: astride typhoon belt, usually affected by 15 and struck by five to six cyclonic storms per year; subject to landslides, active volcanoes, destructive earthquakes, tsunamis

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change, Tropical Timber

QATAR

Climate: desert; hot, dry; humid and sultry in summer

Terrain: mostly flat and barren desert covered with loose sand and gravel

Environment:

current issues: limited freshwater resources are increasing dependence on large-scale desalination facilities

natural hazards: haze, dust storms, sandstorms common

international agreements: signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Law of the Sea

Note: strategic location in central Persian Gulf near major petroleum deposits

RUSSIA

Climate: ranges from steppes in the south through humid continental in much of European Russia; subarctic in Siberia to tundra climate in the polar north; winters vary from cool along Black Sea coast to frigid in Siberia; summers vary from warm in the steppes to cool along Arctic coast

Terrain: broad plain with low hills west of Urals; vast coniferous forest and tundra in Siberia; uplands and mountains along southern border regions

Environment:

current issues: air pollution from heavy industry, emissions of coal-fired electric plants, and transportation in major cities; industrial and agricultural pollution of inland

continued

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS - continued

RUSSIA continued

waterways and sea coasts; deforestation; soil erosion; soil contamination from improper application of agricultural chemicals; scattered areas of sometimes intense radioactive contamination

natural hazards: permafrost over much of Siberia is a major impediment to development
international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Antarctic Treaty, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea

Note: largest country in the world in terms of area but unfavorably located in relation to major sea lanes of the world; despite its size, much of the country lacks proper soils and climates (either too cold or too dry) for agriculture

SAUDI ARABIA

Climate: harsh, dry desert with great extremes of temperature

Terrain: mostly uninhabited, sandy desert

Environment:

current issues: desertification; depletion of underground water resources; the lack of perennial rivers or permanent water bodies has prompted the development of extensive seawater desalination facilities; coastal pollution from oil spills

natural hazards: frequent sand and dust storms

international agreements: party to—Hazardous Wastes, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

Note: extensive coastlines on Persian Gulf and Red Sea provide great leverage on shipping (especially crude oil) through Persian Gulf and Suez Canal

SINGAPORE

Climate: tropical; hot, humid, rainy; no pronounced rainy or dry seasons; thunderstorms occur on 40% of all days (67% of days in April)

Terrain: lowland; gently undulating central plateau contains water catchment area and nature preserve

Environment:

current issues: industrial pollution; limited water supply; limited land availability presents waste disposal problems

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: focal point for Southeast Asian sea routes

SRI LANKA

Climate: tropical monsoon; northeast monsoon (December to March); southwest monsoon (June to October)

Terrain: mostly low, flat to rolling plain; mountains in south-central interior

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; wildlife populations threatened by poaching; coastal degradation from mining activities and increased pollution; freshwater resources being polluted by industrial wastes and sewage runoff

natural hazards: occasional cyclones and tornadoes

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

Note: strategic location near major Indian Ocean sea lanes

SYRIA

Climate: mostly desert; hot, dry, sunny summers (June to August) and mild, rainy winters (December to February) along coast

Terrain: primarily semiarid and desert plateau; narrow coastal plain; mountains in west

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification; water pollution from dumping of untreated sewage and wastes from petroleum refining; lack of safe drinking water

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Environmental Modification

Note: there are 40 Jewish settlements and civilian land use sites in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights (April 1994)

TAIWAN

Climate: tropical; marine; rainy season during southwest monsoon (June to August); cloudiness is persistent and extensive all year

Terrain: eastern two-thirds mostly rugged mountains; flat to gently rolling plains in west

Environment:

current issues: water pollution from industrial emissions, untreated sewage; air pollution; contamination of drinking water supplies

natural hazards: subject to earthquakes and typhoons

international agreements: signed, but not ratified—Marine Life Conservation

TAJIKISTAN

Climate: midlatitude continental, hot summers, mild winters; semiarid to polar in Pamir Mountains

Terrain: Pamir and Alay Mountains dominate landscape; western Fergana Valley in north, Kofarnihon and Vakhsh Valleys in southwest

Environment:

current issues: inadequate sanitation facilities; increasing levels of soil salinity; industrial pollution; excessive pesticides; Tajikistan is part of the basin of the shrinking Aral Sea which suffers from severe overutilization of available water for irrigation and associated pollution

THAILAND

Climate: tropical; rainy, warm, cloudy southwest monsoon (mid-May to September); dry, cool northeast monsoon (November to mid-March); southern isthmus always hot and humid

Terrain: central plain; Khorat plateau in the east; mountains elsewhere

Environment:

current issues: air pollution increasing from vehicle emissions; water pollution from organic and factory wastes; deforestation; wildlife populations threatened by illegal hunting

natural hazards: land subsidence in Bangkok area resulting from the depletion of the water table

international agreements: party to—

Endangered Species, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea

Note: controls only land route from Asia to Malaysia and Singapore

TURKEY

Climate: temperate; hot, dry summers with mild, wet winters; harsher in interior

Terrain: mostly mountains; narrow coastal plain; high central plateau (Anatolia)

Environment:

current issues: water pollution from dumping of chemicals and detergents; air pollution; deforestation

natural hazards: subject to very severe earthquakes, especially in northern Turkey, along an arc extending from the Sea of Marmara to Lake Van

international agreements: party to—Air Pollution, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes,

Note: strategic location controlling the Turkish Straits (Bosporus, Sea of Marmara, Dardanelles) that link Black and Aegean Seas

TURKMENISTAN

Climate: subtropical desert

Terrain: flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes rising to mountains in the south; low mountains along border with Iran; borders Caspian Sea in west

continued

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS - continued

TURKMENISTAN continued

Environment:

current issues: contamination of soil and groundwater with agricultural chemicals, pesticides; salinization, water-logging of soil due to poor irrigation methods; Caspian Sea pollution; diversion of a large share of the flow of the Amu Darya river into irrigation contributes to that river's inability to replenish the Aral Sea; desertification

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Ozone Layer Protection

Note: landlocked

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Climate: desert; cooler in eastern mountains

Terrain: flat, barren coastal plain merging into rolling sand dunes of vast desert wasteland; mountains in east

Environment:

current issues: lack of natural freshwater resources being overcome by desalination plants; desertification; beach pollution from oil spills

natural hazards: frequent dust and sand storms

international agreements: party to—Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Law of the Sea

Note: strategic location along southern approaches to Strait of Hormuz, a vital transit point for world crude oil

UZBEKISTAN

Climate: mostly midlatitude desert, long, hot summers, mild winters; semiarid grassland in east

Terrain: mostly flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes; broad, flat intensely irrigated river valleys along course of Amu Darya and Sirdaryo Rivers; Fergana Valley in east surrounded by mountainous Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan; shrinking Aral Sea in west

Environment:

current issues: drying up of the Aral Sea is resulting in growing concentrations of chemical pesticides and natural salts; these substances are then blown from the increasingly exposed lake bed and contribute to desertification; water pollution from industrial wastes is the cause of many human health disorders; increasing soil salinization; soil contamination from agricultural chemicals, including DDT

natural hazards: NA

international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Environmental Modification, Ozone Layer Protection

Note: landlocked

VIETNAM

Climate: tropical in south; monsoonal in north with hot, rainy season (mid-May to mid-September) and warm, dry season (mid-October to mid-March)

Terrain: low, flat delta in south and north; central highlands; hilly, mountainous in far north and northwest

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil degradation; water pollution and overfishing threatening marine life populations

natural hazards: occasional typhoons (May to January) with extensive flooding

international agreements: party to—

Environmental Modification, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban

YEMEN

Climate: mostly desert; hot and humid along west coast; temperate in western mountains affected by seasonal monsoon; extraordinarily hot, dry, harsh desert in east

Terrain: narrow coastal plain backed by flat-topped hills and rugged mountains; dissected upland desert plains in center slope into the desert interior of the Arabian Peninsula

Environment:

current issues: scarcity of natural freshwater resources (shortages of potable water); overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

natural hazards: subject to sandstorms and dust storms in summer

international agreements: party to—

Environmental Modification, Law of the Sea; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change

Note: controls Bab el Mandeb, the strait linking the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, one of world's most active shipping lanes

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF EACH COUNTRY

Climate - Terrain - Environment

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Climate: generally arid to semiarid; temperate in south and east; tropical in north
Terrain: mostly low plateau with deserts; fertile plain in southeast
Environment:

current issues: soil erosion from overgrazing, industrial development, urbanization, and poor farming practices; soil salinity rising due to the use of poor quality water; desertification; clearing for agricultural purposes threatens the natural habitat of many unique animal and plant species; the Great Barrier Reef off the northeast coast, the largest coral reef in the world, is threatened by increased shipping and its popularity as a tourist site; limited freshwater availability

natural hazards: cyclones along the coast; subject to severe droughts

international agreements: party to—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

Note: world's smallest continent but sixth-largest country; population concentrated along the eastern and southeastern coasts; regular, tropical, invigorating, sea breeze known as "the Doctor" occurs along the west coast in the summer

FIJI

Climate: tropical marine; only slight seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: mostly mountains of volcanic origin

Environment:
current issues: deforestation; soil erosion
natural hazards: cyclonic storms can occur from November to January

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection

Note: includes 332 islands of which approximately 110 are inhabited

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Climate: tropical, but moderate

Terrain: mixture of rugged high islands and low islands with reefs

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: occasional cyclonic storms in January

international agreements: NA

Note: includes five archipelagoes; Makatea in French Polynesia is one of the three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean—the others are Banaba (Ocean Island) in Kiribati and Nauru

KIRIBATI

Climate: tropical; marine, hot and humid, moderated by trade winds

Terrain: mostly low-lying coral atolls surrounded by extensive reefs

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: typhoons can occur any time, but usually November to March; subject to occasional tornadoes

international agreements: party to—Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change

Note: 20 of the 33 islands are inhabited; Banaba (Ocean Island) in Kiribati is one of the three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean—the others are Makatea in French Polynesia and Nauru

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Climate: wet season May to November; hot and humid; islands border typhoon belt

Terrain: low coral limestone and sand islands

Environment:

current issues: inadequate supplies of safe drinking water

natural hazards: occasionally subject to typhoons

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution

Note: two archipelagic island chains of 30 atolls and 1,152 islands; Bikini and Eniwetak are former US nuclear test sites; Kwajalein, the famous World War II battleground, is now used as a US missile test range

MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF

Climate: tropical; heavy year-round rainfall, especially in the eastern islands; located on southern edge of the typhoon belt with occasional severe damage

Terrain: islands vary geologically from high mountainous islands to low, coral atolls; volcanic outcroppings on Pohnpei, Kosrae, and Truk

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to typhoons (June to December)

international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Law of the Sea; signed, but not

ratified—Biodiversity

Note: four major island groups totaling 607 islands

NAURU

Climate: tropical; monsoonal; rainy season (November to February)

Terrain: sandy beach rises to fertile ring around raised coral reefs with phosphate plateau in center

Environment:

current issues: limited water resources, roof storage tanks collect rainwater; phosphate mining threatens limited remaining land resources

natural hazards: rainfall is erratic

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Marine Dumping; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

Note: Nauru is one of the three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean—the others are Banaba (Ocean Island) in Kiribati and Makatea in French Polynesia; only 53 km south of Equator

NEW CALEDONIA

Climate: tropical; modified by southeast trade winds; hot, humid

Terrain: coastal plains with interior mountains

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: typhoons most frequent from November to March

international agreements: NA

NEW ZEALAND

Climate: temperate with sharp regional contrasts

Terrain: predominately mountainous with some large coastal plains

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; native flora and fauna hard-hit by species introduced from outside

natural hazards: earthquakes are common, though usually not severe

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation

Note: about 80% of the population lives in cities

continued

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS - continued

PALAU

Climate: wet season May to November; hot and humid

Terrain: about 200 islands varying geologically from the high, mountainous main island of Babelthup to low, coral islands usually fringed by large barrier reefs

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to typhoons (June to December)

international agreements: NA

Note: includes World War II battleground of Peleliu and world-famous rock islands; archipelago of six island groups totaling over 200 islands in the Caroline chain

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Climate: tropical; northwest monsoon (December to March), southeast monsoon (May to October); slight seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: mostly mountains with coastal lowlands and rolling foothills

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; pollution from mining projects

natural hazards: some active volcanoes; frequent earthquakes

international agreements: party to—Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber; signed, but not ratified—Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Law of the Sea

Note: shares island of New Guinea with Indonesia; one of world's largest swamps along southwest coast

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Climate: tropical monsoon; few extremes of temperature and weather

Terrain: mostly rugged mountains with some low coral atolls

Environment:

current issues: deforestation; soil erosion; limited arable land

natural hazards: subject to typhoons, but they are rarely destructive; geologically active region with frequent earth tremors

international agreements: party to—Environmental Modification, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Whaling; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: located just east of Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific Ocean

TONGA

Climate: tropical; modified by trade winds; warm season (December to May), cool season (May to December)

Terrain: most islands have limestone base formed from uplifted coral formation; others have limestone overlying volcanic base

Environment:

current issues: deforestation

natural hazards: subject to cyclones (October to April)

international agreements: party to—Marine Life Conservation

Note: archipelago of 170 islands (36 inhabited)

TUVALU

Climate: tropical; moderated by easterly trade winds (March to November); westerly gales and heavy rain (November to March)

Terrain: very low-lying and narrow coral atolls

Environment:

current issues: since there are no streams or rivers and groundwater is not potable, all water needs must be met by catchment systems with storage facilities

natural hazards: severe tropical storms are rare

international agreements: party to—Climate Change, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Biodiversity, Law of the Sea

VANUATU

Climate: tropical; moderated by southeast trade winds

Terrain: mostly mountains of volcanic origin; narrow coastal plains

Environment:

current issues: NA

natural hazards: subject to tropical cyclones or typhoons (January to April); volcanism causes minor earthquakes

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity, Climate Change, Marine Dumping, Ship Pollution; signed, but not ratified—Law of the Sea

WESTERN SAMOA

Climate: tropical; rainy season (October to March), dry season (May to October)

Terrain: narrow coastal plain with volcanic, rocky, rugged mountains in interior

Environment:

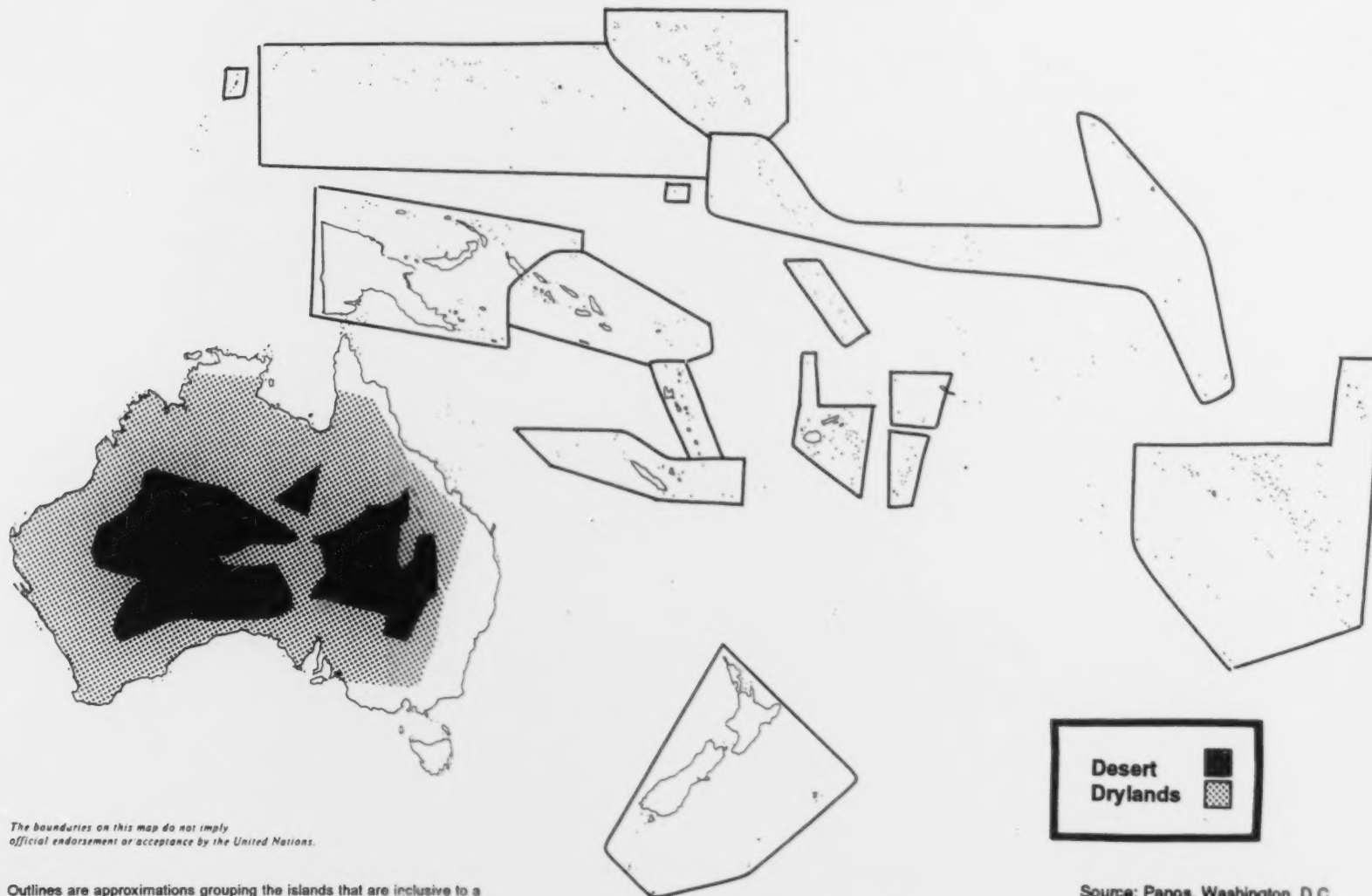
current issues: soil erosion

natural hazards: subject to occasional typhoons; active volcanism

international agreements: party to—Biodiversity; signed, but not ratified—Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

DRYLANDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DESERTIFICATION



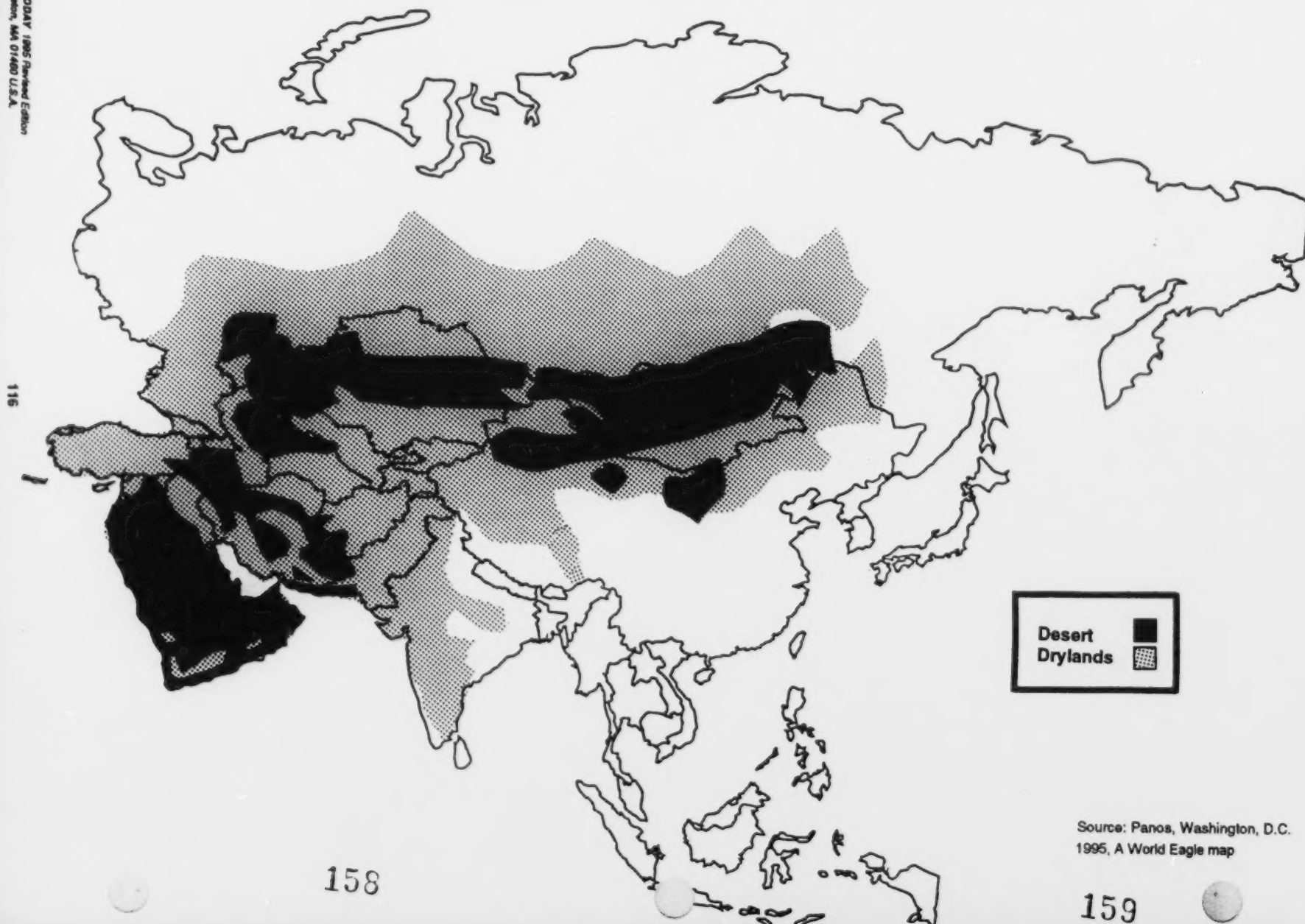
The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Outlines are approximations grouping the islands that are inclusive to a specific country or territory.

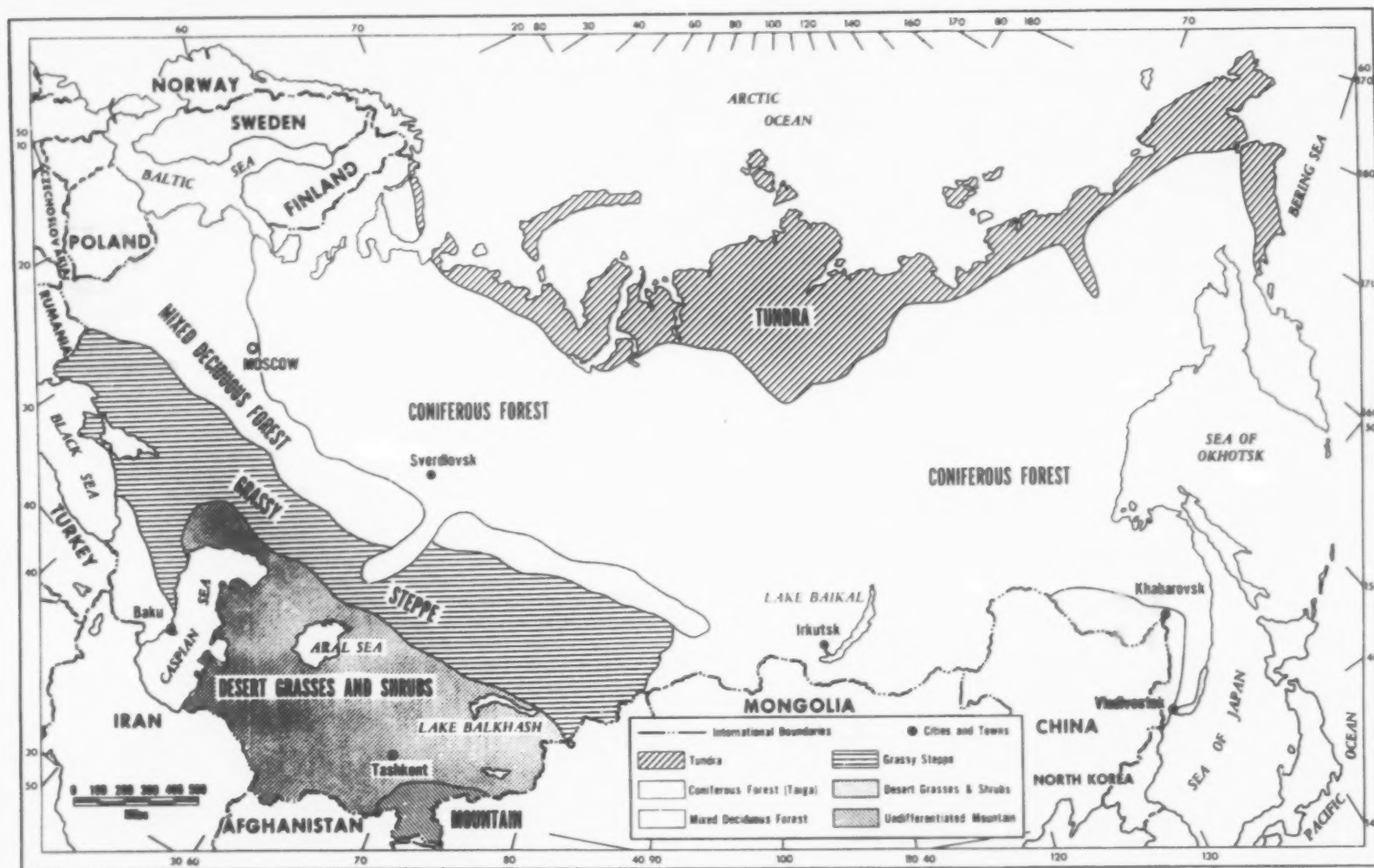
Source: Panos, Washington, D.C.
 1995, A World Eagle map

DRYLANDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DESERTIFICATION

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 111 King Street, Limerick, MA 01460 U.S.A.
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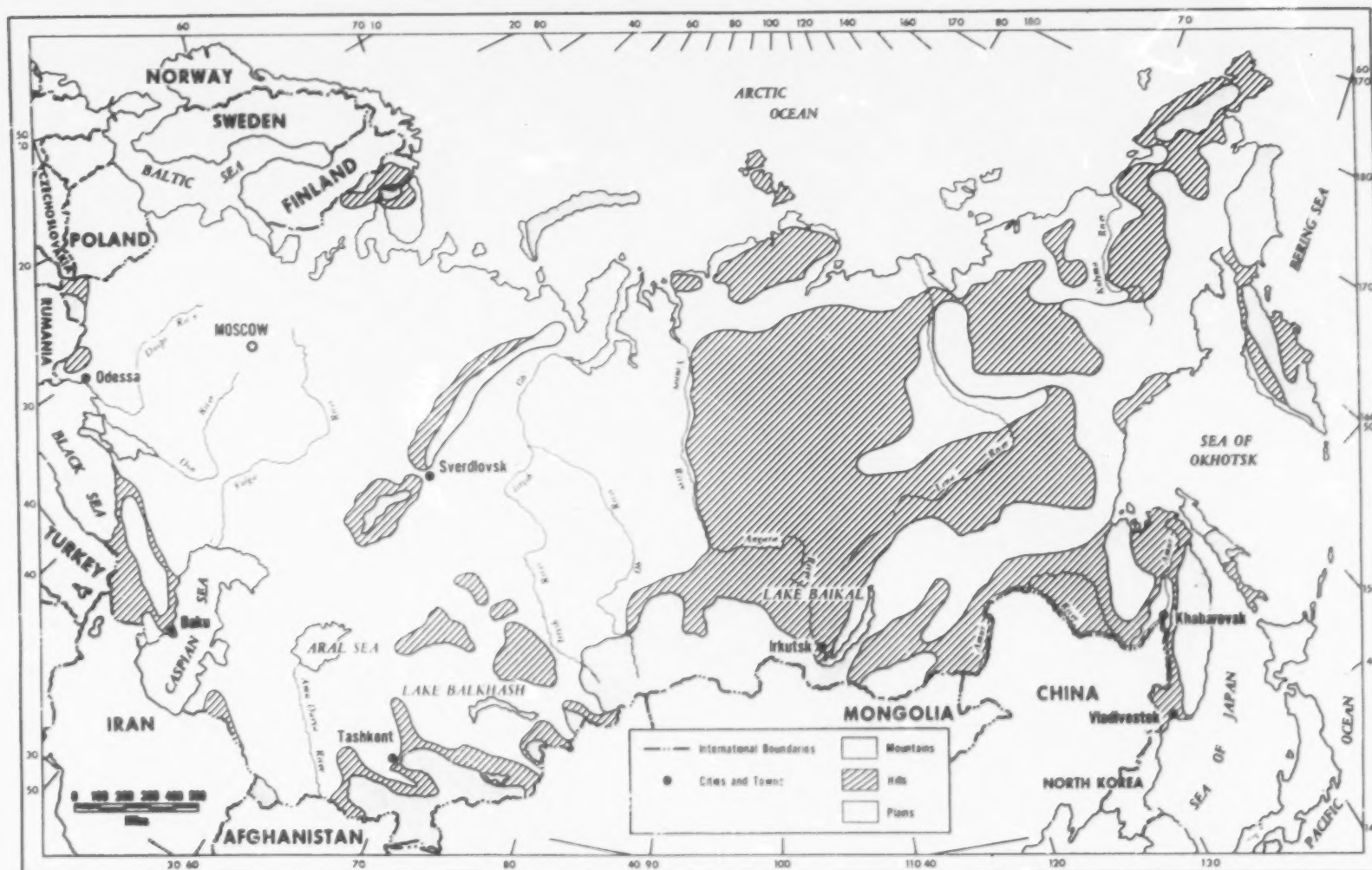


NATURAL VEGETATION ZONES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION



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RELIEF AND DRAINAGE OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION



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MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES OF EACH COUNTRY

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Natural resources: natural gas, petroleum, coal, copper, talc, barites, sulphur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, precious and semiprecious stones

ARMENIA

Natural resources: small deposits of gold, copper, molybdenum, zinc, alumina

AZERBAIJAN

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, nonferrous metals, alumina

BAHRAIN

Natural resources: oil, associated and nonassociated natural gas, fish

BANGLADESH

Natural resources: natural gas, arable land, timber

BHUTAN

Natural resources: timber, hydropower, gypsum, calcium carbide

BRUNEI

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, timber

CAMBODIA

Natural resources: timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydropower potential

CHINA

Natural resources: coal, iron ore, petroleum, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, hydropower potential (world's largest)

CYPRUS

Natural resources: copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, timber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment

GEORGIA

Natural resources: forest lands, hydropower, manganese deposits, iron ores, copper, minor coal and oil deposits; coastal climate and soils allow for important tea and citrus growth

HONG KONG

Natural resources: outstanding deepwater harbor, feldspar

INDIA

Natural resources: coal (fourth-largest reserves in the world), iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, titanium ore, chromite, natural gas, diamonds, petroleum, limestone

INDONESIA

Natural resources: petroleum, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, fertile soils, coal, gold, silver

IRAN

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron ore, lead, manganese, zinc, sulfur

IRAQ

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, phosphates, sulfur

ISRAEL

Natural resources: copper, phosphates, bromide, potash, clay, sand, sulfur, asphalt, manganese, small amounts of natural gas and crude oil

JAPAN

Natural resources: negligible mineral resources, fish

JORDAN

Natural resources: phosphates, potash, shale oil

KAZAKHSTAN

Natural resources: major deposits of petroleum, coal, iron ore, manganese, chrome ore, nickel, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, bauxite, gold, uranium

KOREA, NORTH

Natural resources: coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron ore, copper, gold, pyrites, salt, fluorspar, hydropower

KOREA, SOUTH

Natural resources: coal, tungsten, graphite, molybdenum, lead, hydropower

KUWAIT

Natural resources: petroleum, fish, shrimp, natural gas

KYRGYZSTAN

Natural resources: small amounts of coal abundant hydroelectric potential; significant deposits of gold and rare earth metals; locally exploitable coal, oil and natural gas; other deposits of nepheline, mercury, bismuth, lead, and zinc, natural gas, oil, nepheline, rare earth metals, mercury, bismuth, gold, lead, zinc, hydroelectric power

LAOS

Natural resources: timber, hydropower, gypsum, tin, gold, gemstones

LEBANON

Natural resources: limestone, iron ore, salt, water-surplus state in a water-deficit region

MACAU

Natural resources: negligible

MALAYSIA

Natural resources: tin, petroleum, timber, copper, iron ore, natural gas, bauxite

MALDIVES

Natural resources: fish

MONGOLIA

Natural resources: oil, coal, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, wolfram, fluorspar, gold

MYANMAR

Natural resources: petroleum, timber, tin, antimony, zinc, copper, tungsten, lead, coal, some marble, limestone, precious stones, natural gas

NEPAL

Natural resources: quartz, water, timber, hydroelectric potential, scenic beauty, small deposits of lignite, copper, cobalt, iron ore

OMAN

Natural resources: petroleum, copper, asbestos, some marble, limestone, chromium, gypsum, natural gas

PAKISTAN

Natural resources: land, extensive natural gas reserves, limited petroleum, poor quality coal, iron ore, copper, salt, limestone

PHILIPPINES

Natural resources: timber, petroleum, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, salt, copper

QATAR

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, fish

RUSSIA

Natural resources: wide natural resource base including major deposits of oil, natural gas, coal, and many strategic minerals, timber
note: formidable obstacles of climate, terrain, and distance hinder exploitation of natural resources

SAUDI ARABIA

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, gold, copper

SINGAPORE

Natural resources: fish, deepwater ports

SRI LANKA

Natural resources: limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphates, clay

continued →

MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES - continued

SYRIA

Natural resources: petroleum, phosphates, chrome and manganese ores, asphalt, iron ore, rock salt, marble, gypsum

TAIWAN

Natural resources: small deposits of coal, natural gas, limestone, marble, and asbestos

TAJIKISTAN

Natural resources: significant hydropower potential, some petroleum, uranium, mercury, brown coal, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten

THAILAND

Natural resources: tin, rubber, natural gas, tungsten, tantalum, timber, lead, fish, gypsum, lignite, fluorite

TURKEY

Natural resources: antimony, coal, chromium, mercury, copper, borate, sulphur, iron ore

TURKMENISTAN

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, sulphur, salt

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas

UZBEKISTAN

Natural resources: natural gas, petroleum, coal, gold, uranium, silver, copper, lead and zinc, tungsten, molybdenum

VIETNAM

Natural resources: phosphates, coal, manganese, bauxite, chromate, offshore oil deposits, forests

YEMEN

Natural resources: petroleum, fish, rock salt, marble, small deposits of coal, gold, lead, nickel, and copper, fertile soil in west

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES OF EACH COUNTRY

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Natural resources: bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, natural gas, petroleum

FIJI

Natural resources: timber, fish, gold, copper, offshore oil potential

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Natural resources: timber, fish, cobalt

KIRIBATI

Natural resources: phosphate (production discontinued in 1979)

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Natural resources: phosphate deposits, marine products, deep seabed minerals

MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF

Natural resources: forests, marine products, deep-seabed minerals

NAURU

Natural resources: phosphates

NEW CALEDONIA

Natural resources: nickel, chrome, iron, cobalt, manganese, silver, gold, lead, copper

NEW ZEALAND

Natural resources: natural gas, iron ore, sand, coal, timber, hydropower, gold, limestone

PALAU

Natural resources: forests, minerals (especially gold), marine products, deep-seabed minerals

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Natural resources: gold, copper, silver, natural gas, timber, oil potential

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Natural resources: fish, forests, gold, bauxite, phosphates, lead, zinc, nickel

TONGA

Natural resources: fish, fertile soil

TUVALU

Natural resources: fish

VANUATU

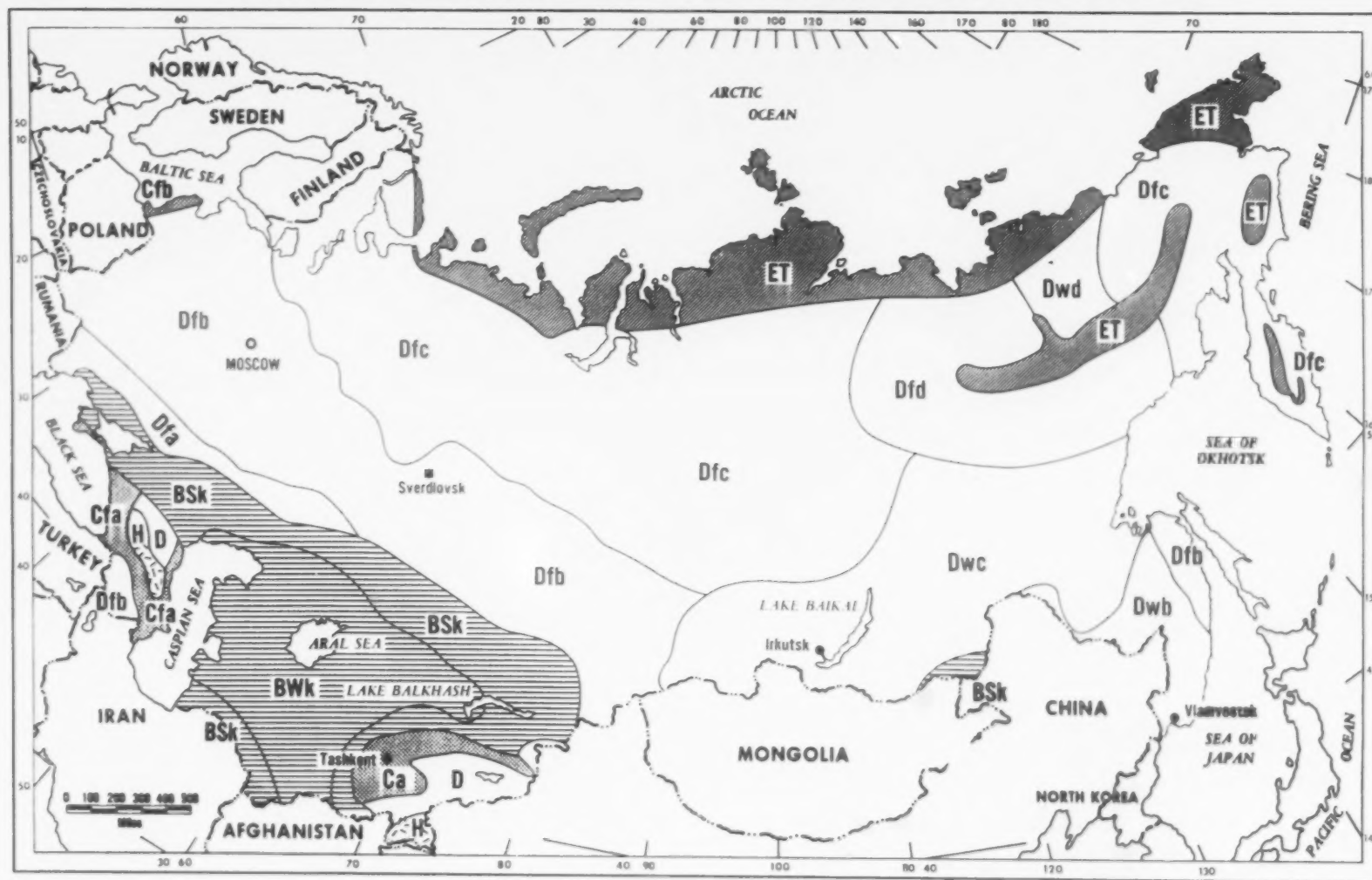
Natural resources: manganese, hardwood forests, fish

WESTERN SAMOA

Natural resources: hardwood forests, fish

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

CLIMATIC REGIONS OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION



Climate Classification

ET Polar Tundra

BS Dry steppe

BW Arid desert

C Long summer, mild winter

D Continental short summer, severe winter

H Highland with local variations

a Warm summer, warmest month over 72° F.

b Cool summer, four months above 50° F.

c Cool summer, average of 50° F or above for one to three months

d Severe winter, coldest month below -36° F.

f Humid, rain in driest summer month exceeds 1.2 inches

h Average annual temperature below 64.4° F.

w Dry season in winter

ET Polar Tundra

BS or BW

C Long summer, mild winter

D Continental short summer, severe winter

H Highlands—local variations

Reprinted with permission from *Soviet Union: A Country Study*, 1971 edition (first published as *Area Handbook for the Soviet Union*). Figure 3, page 17.

THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS OF EACH COUNTRY, AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Industries: small-scale production of textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, and cement; handwoven carpets; natural gas, oil, coal, copper

Exports: \$243 million (f.o.b., 1991)
commodities: fruits and nuts, handwoven carpets, wool, cotton, hides and pelts, precious and semi-precious gems

partners: FSU countries, Pakistan, Iran, Germany, India, UK, Belgium, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia

ARMENIA

Industries: traditionally diverse, including (as a percent of output of former USSR) metalcutting machine tools (5.5%), forging-pressing machines (1.9%), electric motors (9%), tires (1.5%), knitted wear (4.4%), hosiery (3.0%), shoes (2.2%), silk fabric (0.8%), washing machines (2.0%), chemicals, trucks, watches, instruments, and microelectronics (1990); currently, much of industry is shut down

Exports: \$31 million to countries outside the FSU (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: machinery and transport equipment, light industrial products, processed food items, alcoholic products (1991)
partners: NA

AZERBAIJAN

Industries: petroleum and natural gas, petroleum products, oilfield equipment; steel, iron ore, cement; chemicals and petrochemicals; textiles

Exports: \$355 million to outside the FSU countries (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: oil and gas, chemicals, oilfield equipment, textiles, cotton (1991)
partners: mostly CIS and European countries

BAHRAIN

Industries: petroleum processing and refining, aluminum smelting, offshore banking, ship repairing

Exports: \$3.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: petroleum and petroleum products 80%, aluminum 7%

partners: Japan 13%, UAE 12%, India 10%, Pakistan 8%, Singapore 6% (1991)

BANGLADESH

Industries: jute manufacturing, cotton textiles, food processing, steel, fertilizer

Exports: \$2.1 billion (FY93)

commodities: garments, jute and jute goods, leather, shrimp

BRUNAI

Industries: cement, wood products, processed fruits, alcoholic beverages, calcium carbide

Exports: \$66 million (f.o.b., FY93 est.)

commodities: cardamon, gypsum, timber, handicrafts, cement, fruit, electricity (to India), precious stones, spices

partners: India 82%, Bangladesh, Singapore

BRUNEI

Industries: petroleum, petroleum refining, liquefied natural gas, construction

Exports: \$2.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: crude oil, liquefied natural gas, petroleum products

partners: Japan 53%, UK 12%, South Korea 9%, Thailand 7%, Singapore 5% (1990)

CAMBODIA

Industries: rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, rubber, cement, gem mining

Exports: \$70 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities: natural rubber, rice, pepper, raw timber

partners: Thailand, Japan, India, Singapore, Malaysia, China, Vietnam

CHINA

Industries: iron and steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles, petroleum, cement, chemical fertilizers, consumer durables, food processing

Exports: \$92 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: textiles, garments, footwear, toys, crude oil

partners: Hong Kong, US, Japan, Germany, South Korea, Russia (1993)

CYPRUS

Industries: food, beverages, textiles, chemicals, metal products, tourism, wood products

Exports: \$1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: citrus, potatoes, grapes, wine, cement, clothing and shoes

partners: UK 19%, Greece 8%, Lebanon 2%, Egypt 7%

GEORGIA

Industries: heavy industrial products include raw steel, rolled steel, airplanes; machine tools, foundry equipment, electric locomotives, tower cranes, electric welding equipment, machinery for food preparation and meat packing, electric motors, process control equipment, instruments; trucks, tractors, and other farm machinery; light industrial products, including cloth, hosiery, and shoes; chemicals; wood-working industries; the most important food industry is wine

Exports: SNA

commodities: citrus fruits, tea, wine, other agricultural products; diverse types of machinery; ferrous and nonferrous metals; textiles; chemicals; fuel re-exports
partners: Russia, Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan (1992)

HONG KONG

Industries: textiles, clothing, tourism, electronics, plastics, toys, watches, clocks

Exports: \$145.1 billion (including re-exports of \$104.2 billion; f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: clothing, textiles, yarn and fabric, footwear, electrical appliances, watches and clocks, toys

partners: China 32%, US 23%, Germany 5%, Japan 5%, UK 3% (1993 est.)

INDIA

Industries: textiles, chemicals, food processing, steel, transportation equipment, cement, mining, petroleum, machinery

Exports: \$21.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: gems and jewelry, clothing, engineering goods, chemicals, leather manufactures, cotton yarn, and fabric

partners: US 18.9%, Germany 7.8%, Italy 7.8%, (FY93)

INDONESIA

Industries: petroleum and natural gas, textiles, mining, cement, chemical fertilizers, plywood, food, rubber

Exports: \$38.2 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: petroleum and gas 28%, clothing and fabrics 15%, plywood 11%, footwear 4% (1992)

partners: Japan 32%, US 13%, Singapore 9%, South Korea 6% (1992)

IRAN

Industries: petroleum, petrochemicals, textiles, cement and other building materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabricating

Exports: \$15.5 billion (f.o.b., FY92 est.)

commodities: petroleum 90%, carpets, fruits, nuts, hides

partners: Japan, Italy, France, Netherlands, Belgium/Luxembourg, Spain, and Germany

IRAQ

Industries: petroleum production and refining, chemicals, textiles, construction materials, food processing

Exports: \$10.4 billion (f.o.b., 1990)

commodities: crude oil and refined products, fertilizer, sulfur

partners: US, Brazil, Turkey, Japan, Netherlands, Spain (1990)

continued

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS - continued

ISRAEL

Industries: food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles and apparel, chemicals, metal products, military equipment, transport equipment, electrical equipment, miscellaneous machinery, potash mining, high-technology electronics, tourism
Exports: \$14.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: machinery and equipment, cut diamonds, chemicals, textiles and apparel, agricultural products, metals
partners: US, EC, Japan

JAPAN

Industries: steel and non-ferrous metallurgy, heavy electrical equipment, construction and mining equipment, motor vehicles and parts, electronic and telecommunication equipment and components, machine tools and automated production systems, locomotives and railroad rolling stock, shipbuilding, chemicals, textiles, food processing
Exports: \$360.9 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities: manufactures 97% (including machinery 46%, motor vehicles 20%, consumer electronics 10%)
partners: Southeast Asia 33%, US 29%, Western Europe 18%, China 5%

JORDAN

Industries: phosphate mining, petroleum refining, cement, potash, light manufacturing
Exports: \$1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: phosphates, fertilizers, potash, agricultural products, manufactures
partners: India, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, EC, Indonesia, UAE

KAZAKHSTAN

Industries: extractive industries (oil, coal, iron ore, manganese, chromite, lead, zinc, copper, titanium, bauxite, gold, silver, phosphates, sulfur), iron and steel, nonferrous metal, tractors and other agricultural machinery, electric motors, construction materials
Exports: \$1.3 billion to outside the FSU countries (1993)
commodities: oil, ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemicals, grain, wool, meat (1992)
partners: Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

KOREA, NORTH

Industries: machine building, military products, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles, food processing
Exports: \$1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities: minerals, metallurgical products, agricultural and fishery products, manufactures (including armaments)
partners: China, Japan, Russia, South Korea, Germany, Hong Kong, Mexico

KOREA, SOUTH

Industries: electronics, automobile production, chemicals, shipbuilding, steel, textiles, clothing, footwear, food processing
Exports: \$81 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities: electronic and electrical equipment, machinery, steel, automobiles, ships, textiles, clothing, footwear, fish
partners: US 26%, Japan 17%, EC 14%

KUWAIT

Industries: petroleum, petrochemicals, desalination, food processing, building materials, salt, construction
Exports: \$10.5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: oil
partners: France 16%, Italy 15%, Japan 12%, UK 11%

KYRGYZSTAN

Industries: small machinery, textiles, food-processing industries, cement, shoes, sawn logs, refrigerators, furniture, electric motors, gold, and rare earth metals
Exports: \$100.4 million to countries outside the FSU (1993 est.)
commodities: wool, chemicals, cotton, ferrous and nonferrous metals, shoes, machinery, tobacco
partners: Russia 70%, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and others

LAOS

Industries: tin and gypsum mining, timber, electric power, agricultural processing, construction
Exports: \$133 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities: electricity, wood products, coffee, tin
partners: Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, FSU, US, China

LEBANON

Industries: banking, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, jewelry, some metal fabricating
Exports: \$925 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: agricultural products, chemicals, textiles, precious and semiprecious metals and jewelry, metals and metal products
partners: Saudi Arabia 21%, Switzerland 9.5%, Jordan 6%, Kuwait 12%, US 5%

MACAU

Industries: clothing, textiles, toys, plastic products, furniture, tourism
Exports: \$1.8 billion (1992 est.)
commodities: textiles, clothing, toys
partners: US 35%, Hong Kong 12.5%, Germany 12%, China 9.9%, France 8% (1992 est.)

MALAYSIA

Industries:
Peninsular Malaysia: rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, electronics, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber
Sabah: logging, petroleum production
Sarawak: agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging
Exports: \$46.8 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: electronic equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, palm oil, wood and wood products, rubber, textiles
partners: Singapore 23%, US 15%, Japan 13%, UK 4%, Germany 4%, Thailand 4% (1991)

MALDIVES

Industries: fishing and fish processing, tourism, shipping, boat building, some coconut processing, garments, woven mats, coir (rope), handicrafts
Exports: \$56.3 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: fish, clothing
partners: US, UK, Sri Lanka

MONGOLIA

Industries: copper, processing of animal products, building materials, food and beverage, mining (particularly coal)
Exports: \$355 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities: copper, livestock, animal products, cashmere, wool, hides, fluorspar, other nonferrous metals
partners: former CMEA countries 62%, China 17%, EC 8% (1992)

MYANMAR

Industries: agricultural processing; textiles and footwear; wood and wood products; petroleum refining; mining of copper, tin, tungsten, iron; construction materials; pharmaceuticals; fertilizer
Exports: \$613.4 million (FY93)
commodities: pulses and beans, teak, rice, hardwood
partners: Singapore, China, Thailand, India, Hong Kong

NEPAL

Industries: small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; cigarette, textile, carpet, cement, and brick production; tourism
Exports: \$369 million (f.o.b., FY93) but does not include unrecorded border trade with India
commodities: carpets, clothing, leather goods, jute goods, grain
partners: US, Germany, India, UK

OMAN

Industries: crude oil production and refining, natural gas production, construction, cement, copper

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS - continued

OMAN continued

Exports: \$5 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: petroleum 87%, re-exports, fish, processed copper, textiles
partners: UAE 30%, Japan 27%, South Korea 10%, Singapore 5% (1991)

PAKISTAN

Industries: textiles, food processing, beverages, construction materials, clothing, paper products, shrimp
Exports: \$6.8 billion (f.o.b., FY92)
commodities: cotton, textiles, clothing, rice, leather, carpets
partners: US, Japan, Hong Kong, Germany, UK

PHILIPPINES

Industries: textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, electronics assembly, petroleum refining, fishing
Exports: \$11.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: electronics, textiles, coconut products, copper, fish
partners: US 39%, Japan 18%, Germany 5%, UK 5%, Hong Kong 5% (1992)

QATAR

Industries: crude oil production and refining, fertilizers, petrochemicals, steel (rolls reinforcing bars for concrete construction), cement
Exports: \$3.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: petroleum products 85%, steel, fertilizers
partners: Japan 61%, Brazil 6%, South Korea 5%, UAE 4%, Singapore 3% (1991)

RUSSIA

Industries: complete range of mining and extractive industries producing coal, oil, gas, chemicals, and metals; all forms of machine building from rolling mills to high-performance aircraft and space vehicles; shipbuilding; road and rail transportation equipment; communications equipment; agricultural machinery, tractors, and construction equipment; electric power generating and transmitting equipment; medical and scientific instruments; consumer durables
Exports: \$43 billion (f.o.b., 1993)
commodities: petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, wood and wood products, metals, chemicals, and a wide variety of civilian and military manufactures
partners: Europe, North America, Japan, Third World countries, Cuba

SAUDI ARABIA

Industries: crude oil production, petroleum refining, basic petrochemicals, cement, two small steel-rolling mills, construction, fertilizer, plastics

Exports: \$42.3 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: petroleum and petroleum products 92%
partners: US 21%, Japan 18%, Singapore 6%, France 6%, Korea 5%

SINGAPORE

Industries: petroleum refining, electronics, oil drilling equipment, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, ship repair, entrepot trade, financial services, biotechnology
Exports: \$61.5 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: computer equipment, rubber and rubber products, petroleum products, telecommunications equipment
partners: US 21%, Malaysia 12%, Hong Kong 8%, Japan 8%, Thailand 6% (1992)

SRI LANKA

Industries: processing of rubber, tea, coconuts, and other agricultural commodities; clothing, cement, petroleum refining, textiles, tobacco
Exports: \$2.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: garments and textiles, teas, gems, petroleum products, coconuts, rubber, other agricultural products, marine products, graphite
partners: US 33.4%, Germany, UK, Netherlands, Japan, France, Singapore (1992)

SYRIA

Industries: textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco, phosphate rock mining, petroleum
Exports: \$3.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: petroleum 53%, textiles 22%, cotton, fruits and vegetables
partners: EC 48%, former CEMA countries 24%, Arab countries 18% (1991)

TAIWAN

Industries: electronics, textiles, chemicals, clothing, food processing, plywood, sugar milling, cement, shipbuilding, petroleum refining
Exports: \$85 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: electrical machinery 19.7%, electronic products 19.6%, textiles 10.9%, footwear 3.3%, foodstuffs 1.0%, plywood and wood products 0.9% (1993 est.)
partners: US 27.6%, Hong Kong 21.7%, EC countries 15.2%, Japan 10.5% (1993 est.)

TAJIKISTAN

Industries: aluminum, zinc, lead, chemicals and fertilizers, cement, vegetable oil, metal-cutting machine tools, refrigerators and freezers
Exports: \$263 million to outside the FSU countries (1993)
commodities: cotton, aluminum, fruits, vegetable oil, textiles
partners: Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan

THAILAND

Industries: tourism is the largest source of foreign exchange; textiles and garments, agricultural processing, beverages, tobacco, cement, light manufacturing, such as jewelry; electric appliances and components, integrated circuits, furniture, plastics; world's second-largest tungsten producer and third-largest tin producer
Exports: \$28.4 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: machinery and manufactures 76.9%, agricultural products 14.9%, fisheries products 5.9% (1992)
partners: US 22%, Japan 18%, Singapore 8%, Hong Kong 5%, Germany 4%, Netherlands 4%, UK 4%, Malaysia, France, China (1992)

TURKEY

Industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum, construction, lumber, paper
Exports: \$14.9 billion (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: manufactured products 72%, foodstuffs 23%, mining products 4%
partners: EC countries 53%, US 6%, Russia 4%, Saudi Arabia 3%

TURKMENISTAN

Industries: natural gas, oil, petroleum products, textiles, food processing
partners: Ukraine, Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Eastern Europe, Turkey, Argentina
Exports: \$1.2 billion to states outside the FSU (1993)
commodities: natural gas, cotton, petroleum products, textiles, carpets

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Industries: petroleum, fishing, petrochemicals, construction materials, some boat building, handicrafts, pearling
Exports: \$22.6 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: crude oil 66%, natural gas, re-exports, dried fish, dates
partners: Japan 39%, Singapore 5%, Korea 4%, Iran 4%, India 4% (1991)

UZBEKISTAN

Industries: textiles, food processing, machine building, metallurgy, natural gas
Exports: \$706.5 million to outside the FSU countries (1993)
commodities: cotton, gold, natural gas, mineral fertilizers, ferrous metals, textiles, food products
partners: Russia, Ukraine, Eastern Europe, US

VIETNAM

Industries: food processing, textiles, machine building, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires, oil

continued

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS - continued

VIETNAM continued

Exports: \$2.6 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: petroleum, rice, agricultural products, marine products, coffee

partners: Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Germany, Indonesia

YEMEN

Industries: crude oil production and petroleum refining; small-scale production of cotton textiles and leather goods; food processing; handicrafts; small aluminum products factory; cement

Exports: \$695 million (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: crude oil, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables, dried and salted fish

partners: Italy 55%, US 32%, Jordan 5% (1991)

THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS OF EACH COUNTRY, AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Industries: mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals, steel
Exports: \$44.1 billion (1992)
commodities: coal, gold, meat, wool, alumina, wheat, machinery and transport equipment
partners: Japan 25%, US 11%, South Korea 6%, NZ 5.7%, UK, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong (1992)

FIJI

Industries: sugar, tourism, copra, gold, silver, clothing, lumber, small cottage industries
Exports: \$417 million (f.o.b., 1992)
commodities: sugar 40%, clothing, processed fish, gold, lumber
partners: EC 26%, Australia 15%, Pacific Islands 11%, Japan 6%

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Industries: tourism, pearls, agricultural processing, handicrafts
Exports: \$88.9 million (f.o.b., 1989)
commodities: coconut products 79%, mother-of-pearl 14%, vanilla, shark meat
partners: France 54%, US 17%, Japan 17%

KIRIBATI

Industries: fishing, handicrafts
Exports: \$4.2 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities: copra 50%, seaweed 16%, fish 15%
partners: Denmark, Fiji, US

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Industries: copra, fish, tourism; craft items from shell, wood, and pearls; offshore banking (embryonic)
Exports: \$3.9 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities: coconut oil, fish, live animals, trichis shells
partners: US, Japan, Australia

MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF

Industries: tourism, construction, fish processing, craft items from shell, wood, and pearls
Exports: \$2.3 million (f.o.b., 1988)
commodities: copra
partners: NA

NAURU

Industries: phosphate mining, financial services, coconut products
Exports: \$93 million (f.o.b., 1984)
commodities: phosphates
partners: Australia, NZ

NEW CALEDONIA

Industries: nickel mining and smelting
Exports: \$671 million (f.o.b., 1989)
commodities: nickel metal 87%, nickel ore
partners: France 32%, Japan 23.5%, US 3.6%

NEW ZEALAND

Industries: food processing, wood and paper products, textiles, machinery, transportation equipment, banking and insurance, tourism, mining
Exports: \$10.3 billion (FY93)
commodities: wool, lamb, mutton, beef, fruit, fish, cheese, manufactures, chemicals, forestry products
partners: Australia 18.9%, Japan 15.1%, US 12.5%, South Korea 4.1%

PALAU

Industries: tourism, craft items (shell, wood, pearl), some commercial fishing and agriculture
Exports: \$500,000 (f.o.b., 1986)
commodities: trochus (type of shellfish), tuna, copra, handicrafts
partners: US, Japan

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Industries: copra crushing, palm oil processing, plywood production, wood chip production, mining of gold, silver, and copper, construction, tourism
Exports: \$1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1990)
commodities: gold, copper ore, oil, logs, palm oil, coffee, cocoa, lobster
partners: Australia, Japan, South Korea, UK, US

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Industries: copra, fish (tuna)
Exports: \$84 million (f.o.b., 1991)
commodities: fish 46%, timber 31%, palm oil 5%, cocoa, copra
partners: Japan 39%, UK 23%, Thailand 9%, Australia 5%, US 2% (1991)

TONGA

Industries: tourism, fishing
Exports: \$18.8 million (f.o.b., FY92 est.)
commodities: vanilla, fish, root crops, coconut oil, squash
partners: Japan 34%, US 17%, Australia 13%, NZ 13% (FY91)

TUVALU

Industries: fishing, tourism, copra
Exports: \$165,000 (f.o.b., 1989)
commodities: copra
partners: Fiji, Australia, NZ

VANUATU

Industries: food and fish freezing, wood processing, meat canning
Exports: \$14.9 million (f.o.b., 1991)
commodities: copra, beef, cocoa, timber, coffee
partners: Netherlands, Japan, France, New Caledonia, Belgium

WESTERN SAMOA

Industries: timber, tourism, food processing, fishing
Exports: \$5.7 million (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities: coconut oil and cream, taro, copra, cocoa
partners: New Zealand 34%, American Samoa 21%, Germany 18%, Australia 11%

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

IMPORTS

The Products Each Country Chooses To Buy, and From Whom

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Imports: \$737 million (c.i.f., 1991)
commodities: food and petroleum products; most consumer goods
partners: FSU countries, Pakistan, Iran, Japan, Singapore, India, South Korea, Germany

ARMENIA

Imports: \$87 million from countries outside the FSU (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities: grain, other foods, fuel, other energy (1991)
partners: Russia, US, EC

AZERBAIJAN

Imports: \$240 million from outside the FSU countries (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities: machinery and parts, consumer durables, foodstuffs, textiles (1991)
partners: European countries

BAHRAIN

Imports: \$3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: nonoil 59%, crude oil 41%
partners: Saudi Arabia 42%, US 14%, UK 7%, Japan 5%, Germany 4% (1991)

BANGLADESH

Imports: \$3.5 billion (FY93)
commodities: capital goods, petroleum, food, textiles
partners: Hong Kong 7.5%, Singapore 7.4%, China 7.4%, Japan 7.1% (FY92 est.)

BHUTAN

Imports: \$125 million (c.i.f., FY93 est.)
commodities: fuel and lubricants, grain, machinery and parts, vehicles, fabrics
partners: India 60%, Japan, Germany, US, UK

BRUNEI

Imports: \$2 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)
commodities: machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals
partners: Singapore 35%, UK 26%, Switzerland 9%, US 9%, Japan 5% (1990)

CAMBODIA

Imports: \$360 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)
commodities: international food aid; fuels, consumer goods, machinery
partners: Japan, India, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, China, Vietnam

CHINA

Imports: \$104 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities: rolled steel, motor vehicles, textile machinery, oil products
partners: Japan, Taiwan, US, Hong Kong, Germany, South Korea (1993)

CYPRUS

Imports: \$3.3 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: consumer goods, petroleum and lubricants, food and feed grains, machinery
partners: UK 11%, Japan 11%, Italy 10%, Germany 9%, US 8%

GEORGIA

Imports: \$NA
commodities: fuel, grain and other foods, machinery and parts, transport equipment
partners: Russia, Azerbaijan, Turkey (1993)

HONG KONG

Imports: \$149.6 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)
commodities: foodstuffs, transport equipment, raw materials, semimanufactures, petroleum
partners: China 36%, Japan 19%, Taiwan 9%, US 7% (1993 est.)

INDIA

Imports: \$22 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities: crude oil and petroleum products, gems, fertilizer, chemicals, machinery
partners: US 9.8%, Belgium 8.4%, Germany 7.6% (FY93)

INDONESIA

Imports: \$28.3 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: machinery 37%, semi-finished goods 16%, chemicals 14%, raw materials 10%, transport equipment 7%, foodstuffs 6%, petroleum products 4%, consumer goods 3% (1992)
partners: Japan 22%, US 14%, Germany 8%, South Korea 7%, Singapore 6%, Australia 5%, Taiwan 5% (1992)

IRAN

Imports: \$23.7 billion (c.i.f., FY92 est.)
commodities: machinery, military supplies, metal works, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, technical services, refined oil products
partners: Germany, Japan, Italy, UK, France

IRAQ

Imports: \$6.6 billion (c.i.f., 1990)
commodities: manufactures, food
partners: Germany, US, Turkey, France, UK (1990)

ISRAEL

Imports: \$20.3 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)
commodities: military equipment, investment goods, rough diamonds, oil, other productive inputs, consumer goods
partners: US, EC

JAPAN

Imports: \$240.7 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities: manufactures 52%, fossil fuels

20%, foodstuffs and raw materials 28%
partners: Southeast Asia 25%, US 23%, Western Europe 15%, China 9%

JORDAN

Imports: \$3.2 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)
commodities: crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, food, live animals, manufactured goods
partners: EC, US, Iraq, Japan, Turkey

KAZAKHSTAN

Imports: \$358.3 million from outside the FSU countries (1993)
commodities: machinery and parts, industrial materials, oil and gas (1992)
partners: Russia and other former Soviet republics, China

KOREA, NORTH

Imports: \$1.9 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
commodities: petroleum, grain, coking coal, machinery and equipment, consumer goods
partners: China, Russia, Japan, Hong Kong, Germany, Singapore

KOREA, SOUTH

Imports: \$78.9 billion (c.i.f., 1993)
commodities: machinery, electronics and electronic equipment, oil, steel, transport equipment, textiles, organic chemicals, grains
partners: Japan 26%, US 24%, EC 15%

KUWAIT

Imports: \$6 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)
commodities: food, construction materials, vehicles and parts, clothing
partners: US 35%, Japan 12%, UK 9%, Canada 9%

KYRGYZSTAN

Imports: \$105.8 million from countries outside the FSU (1993 est.)
commodities: grain, lumber, industrial products, ferrous metals, fuel, machinery, textiles, footwear
partners: other CIS republics

LAOS

Imports: \$266 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)
commodities: food, fuel oil, consumer goods, manufactures
partners: Thailand, FSU, Japan, France, Vietnam, China

LEBANON

Imports: \$4.1 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)
commodities: Consumer goods, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products
partners: Italy 14%, France 12%, US 6%, Turkey 5%, Saudi Arabia 3%

continued

IMPORTS - continued

MACAU

Imports: \$2 billion (1992 est.)

commodities: raw materials, foodstuffs, capital goods

partners: Hong Kong 33%, China 20%, Japan 18% (1992 est.)

MALAYSIA

Imports: \$40.4 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery and equipment, chemicals, food, petroleum products

partners: Japan 26%, Singapore 21%, US 16%, Taiwan 6%, Germany 4%, UK 3%, Australia 3% (1991)

MALDIVES

Imports: \$173.6 million (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: consumer goods, intermediate and capital goods, petroleum products

partners: Singapore, Germany, Sri Lanka, India

MONGOLIA

Imports: \$501 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities: machinery and equipment, fuels, food products, industrial consumer goods, chemicals, building materials, sugar, tea

partners: USSR 75%, Austria 5%, China 5%

MYANMAR

Imports: \$1.02 billion (FY93)

commodities: machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, food products

partners: Japan, China, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia

NEPAL

Imports: \$789 million (c.i.f., FY93 est.)

commodities: petroleum products 20%, fertilizer 11%, machinery 10%

partners: India, Singapore, Japan, Germany

OMAN

Imports: \$3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, livestock, lubricants

partners: Japan 20%, UAE 14%, UK 19%, US 7% (1991)

PAKISTAN

Imports: \$9.1 billion (f.o.b., FY92)

commodities: petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, transportation equipment, vegetable oils, animal fats, chemicals

partners: Japan, US, Germany, UK, Saudi Arabia

PHILIPPINES

Imports: \$17.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: raw materials 40%, capital goods 25%, petroleum products 10%

partners: Japan 21%, US 18%, Taiwan 7%, Saudi Arabia 6%, Hong Kong 5%, South Korea 5% (1992)

QATAR

Imports: \$1.8 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery and equipment, consumer goods, food, chemicals

partners: Japan 14%, UK 12%, US 12%, Germany 9%, France 5% (1991)

RUSSIA

Imports: \$27 billion (f.o.b., 1993)

commodities: machinery and equipment, chemicals, consumer goods, grain, meat, sugar, semifinished metal products

partners: Europe, North America, Japan, Third World countries, Cuba

SAUDI ARABIA

Imports: \$26 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery and equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, motor vehicles, textiles

partners: US 18%, UK 12%, Japan 10%, Germany 5%, France 5%

SINGAPORE

Imports: \$66.4 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities: aircraft, petroleum, chemicals, foodstuffs

partners: Japan 21%, US 16%, Malaysia 15%, Saudi Arabia 5%, Taiwan 4%

SRI LANKA

Imports: \$3 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: food and beverages, textiles and textile materials, petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and equipment

partners: Japan, India, US 4.3%, UK, Singapore, Germany, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea (1991)

SYRIA

Imports: \$4.1 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: foodstuffs 21%, metal products 17%, machinery 15%

partners: EC 37%, former CEMA countries 15%, US and Canada 10% (1991)

TAIWAN

Imports: \$77.1 billion (c.i.f., 1993 est.)

commodities: machinery and equipment 15.7%, electronic products 15.6%, chemicals 9.8%, iron and steel 8.5%, crude oil 3.9%, foodstuffs 2.1% (1993 est.)

partners: Japan 30.1%, US 21.7%, EC countries 17.6% (1993 est.)

TAJIKISTAN

Imports: \$371 million from outside the FSU countries (1993)

commodities: fuel, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs

partners: Russia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan

THAILAND

Imports: \$37.6 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: capital goods 41.4%, intermediate goods and raw materials 32.8%, consumer goods 10.4%, oil 8.2%

partners: Japan 29.3%, US 11.4%, Singapore 7.6%, Taiwan 5.5%, Germany 5.4%, South Korea 4.6%, Malaysia 4.2%, China 3.3%, Hong Kong 3.3%, UK (1992)

TURKEY

Imports: \$22.9 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities: manufactured products 68%, fuels 17%, foodstuffs 4%

partners: EC countries 44%, US 11%, Saudi Arabia 7%, Russia 5%

TURKMENISTAN

Imports: \$490 million from states outside the FSU (1993)

commodities: machinery and parts, grain and food, plastics and rubber, consumer durables, textiles

partners: Russia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkey

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Imports: \$18 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, food

partners: Japan 14%, UK 9%, US 8%, Germany 6% (1992)

UZBEKISTAN

Imports: \$947.3 million from outside the FSU countries (1993)

commodities: grain, machinery and parts, consumer durables, other foods

partners: principally other FSU countries, Czech Republic

VIETNAM

Imports: \$3.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: petroleum products, steel products, railroad equipment, chemicals, medicines, raw cotton, fertilizer, grain

partners: Hong Kong, Japan, Indonesia, South Korea, Taiwan

YEMEN

Imports: \$1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1993 est.)

commodities: textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, cement, machinery, chemicals

partners: UAE 6%, Japan 6%, Saudi Arabia 6%, Kuwait 6%, US 6% (1991)

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

IMPORTS

The Products Each Country Chooses To Buy, and From Whom

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Imports: \$43.6 billion (1992)
commodities: machinery and transport equipment, computers and office machines, crude oil and petroleum products
partners: US 23%, Japan 18%, UK 6%, Germany 5.7%, NZ 4% (1992)

FIJI

Imports: \$517 million (c.i.f., 1992 est)
commodities: machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, food, consumer goods, chemicals
partners: Australia 30%, NZ 17%, Japan 13%, EC 6%, US 6%

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Imports: \$765 million (c.i.f., 1989)
commodities: fuels, foodstuffs, equipment
partners: France 53%, US 11%, Australia 6%, NZ 5%

KIRIBATI

Imports: \$33.1 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)
commodities: foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, miscellaneous manufactured goods, fuel
partners: Australia 40%, Japan 18%, Fiji 17%, NZ 6%, US 4% (1991)

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Imports: \$62.9 million (c.i.f., 1992 est)
commodities: foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, beverages and tobacco, fuels
partners: US, Japan, Australia

MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF

Imports: \$67.7 million (c.i.f., 1988)
commodities: NA
partners: NA

NAURU

Imports: \$73 million (c.i.f., 1984)
commodities: food, fuel, manufactures, building materials, machinery
partners: Australia, UK, NZ, Japan

NEW CALEDONIA

Imports: \$764 million (c.i.f., 1989)
commodities: foods, fuels, minerals, machines, electrical equipment
partners: France 44.0%, US 10%, Australia 9%

NEW ZEALAND

Imports: \$9.4 billion (FY93)
commodities: petroleum, consumer goods, motor vehicles, industrial equipment
partners: Australia 21.1%, US 19.6%, Japan 14.7%, UK 6.3%, Germany 4.2%

PALAU

Imports: \$27.2 million (c.i.f., 1986)
commodities: NA
partners: US

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Imports: \$1.6 billion (c.i.f., 1990)
commodities: machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, fuels, chemicals
partners: Australia, Japan, US, Singapore, New Zealand, UK

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Imports: \$110 million (c.i.f., 1991)
commodities: plant and machinery manufactured goods, food and live animals, fuel
partners: Australia 34%, Japan 16%, Singapore 14%, NZ 9%

TONGA

Imports: \$68.3 million (c.i.f., FY92 est.)
commodities: food products, machinery and transport equipment, manufactures, fuels, chemicals
partners: NZ 33%, Australia 22%, US 8%, Japan 8% (FY91)

TUVALU

Imports: \$4.4 million (c.i.f., 1989)
commodities: food, animals, mineral fuels, machinery, manufactured goods
partners: Fiji, Australia, NZ

VANUATU

Imports: \$74 million (f.o.b., 1991)
commodities: machines and vehicles, food and beverages, basic manufactures, raw materials and fuels, chemicals
partners: Australia 36%, Japan 13%, NZ 10%, France 8%, Fiji 8%

WESTERN SAMOA

Imports: \$11.5 million (c.i.f., 1992 est.)
commodities: intermediate goods 58%, food 17%, capital goods 12%
partners: New Zealand 37%, Australia 25%, Japan 11%, Fiji 9%

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

IMPORTING NATIONS AND EXPORTING NATIONS

-- Estimates are for year 1993--

IMPORTING NATIONS

More Dollar Value Imports Than Exports

Bahrain
Bangladesh
Bhutan
China
Hong Kong
India
Iran
Israel
North Korea
Kyrgyzstan
Macau

Maldives
Mongolia
Myanmar
Pakistan
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Syria
Thailand
Turkey
Uzbekistan
Vietnam

At Least TWICE the Dollar Value of Imports Over Exports

Afghanistan
Armenia
Cambodia
Cyprus
Jordan
Laos
Lebanon
Nepal
Yemen

EXPORTING NATIONS

More Dollar Value Exports Than Imports

Azerbaijan
Brunei
Indonesia
Iraq
Japan
South Korea
Kuwait
Malaysia

Oman
Qatar
Russia
Saudi Arabia
Taiwan
Tajikistan
United Arab Emirates

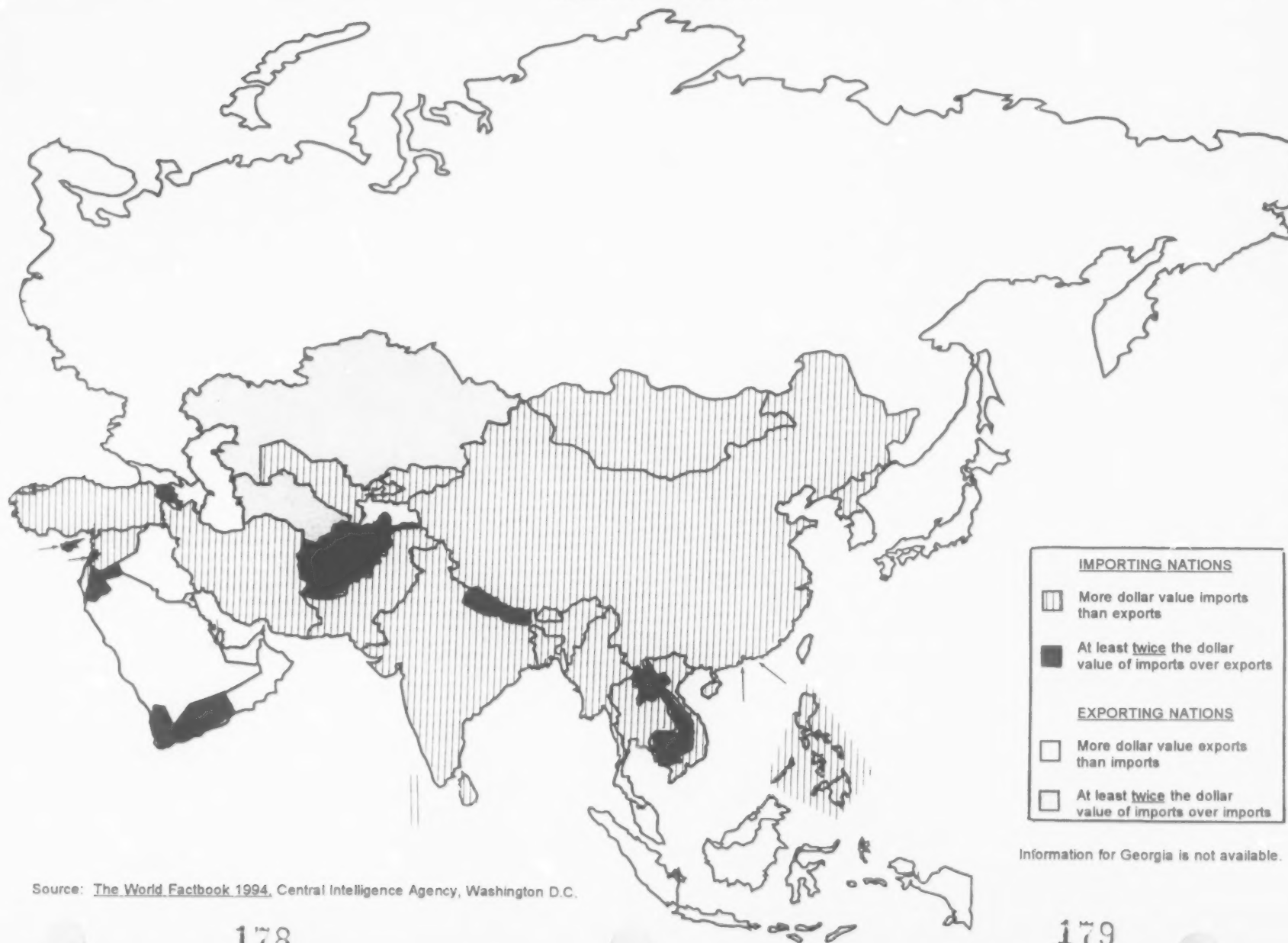
At Least TWICE the Dollar Value of Exports Over Imports

Kazakhstan
Turkmenistan

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

IMPORTING NATIONS AND EXPORTING NATIONS

Estimates are for the year 1993.



IMPORTING NATIONS

-  More dollar value imports than exports
-  At least twice the dollar value of imports over exports

EXPORTING NATIONS

-  More dollar value exports than imports
-  At least twice the dollar value of exports over imports

Information for Georgia is not available.

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

IMPORTING NATIONS AND EXPORTING NATIONS

-- Estimates are for year 1993 --

IMPORTING NATIONS

More Dollar Value Imports Than Exports

Fiji
New Caledonia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Western Samoa

At Least TWICE the
Dollar Value of
Imports Over Exports

French Polynesia
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia, Fed.States of
Palau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu

EXPORTING NATIONS

More Dollar Value Exports Than Imports

Australia
Nauru
New Zealand

At Least TWICE the
Dollar Value of
Exports Over Imports

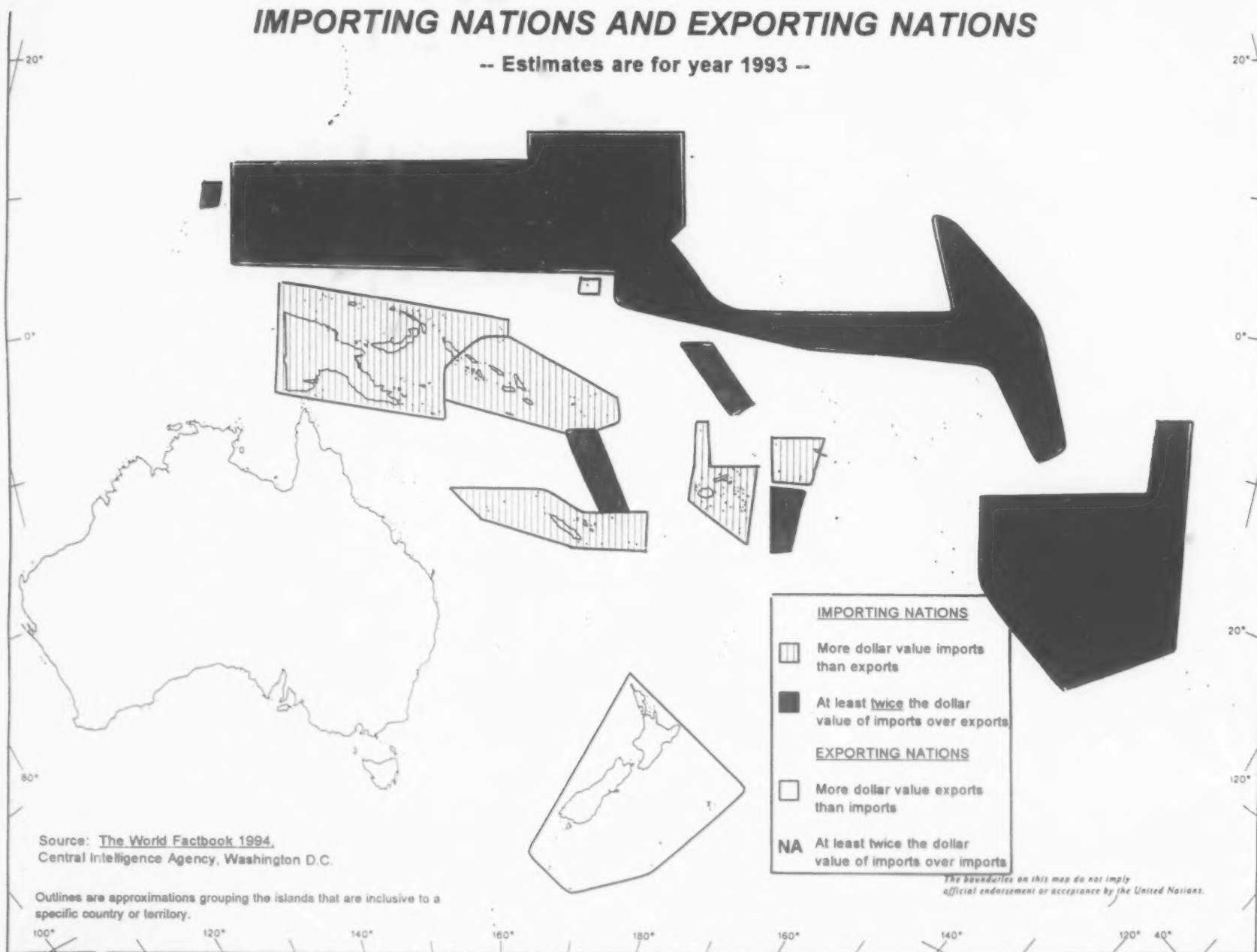
none

180

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

IMPORTING NATIONS AND EXPORTING NATIONS

-- Estimates are for year 1993 --



MAP NO. 3096 REV. 3 UNITED NATIONS
 AUGUST 1984

THE LABOR FORCE OF EACH COUNTRY

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Labor force: 4.98 million
by occupation: agriculture and animal husbandry 67.8%, industry 10.2%, construction 6.3%, commerce 5.0%, services and other 10.7% (1980 est.)

ARMENIA

Labor force: 1.578 million
by occupation: industry and construction 34%, agriculture and forestry 31%, other 35% (1992)

AZERBAIJAN

Labor force: 2.789 million
by occupation: agriculture and forestry 32%, industry and construction 26%, other 42% (1990)

BAHRAIN

Labor force: 140,000
by occupation: industry and commerce 85%, agriculture 5%, services 5%, government 3% (1982)
note: 42% of labor force is Bahraini

BANGLADESH

Labor force: 50.1 million
by occupation: agriculture 65%, services 21%, industry and mining 14% (1989)
note: extensive export of labor to Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Oman (1991)

BHUTAN

Labor force: NA
by occupation: agriculture 93%, services 5%, industry and commerce 2%
note: massive lack of skilled labor

BRUNEI

Labor force: 89,000 (includes members of the Army)
by occupation: government 47.5%, production of oil, natural gas, services, and construction 41.9%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 3.8% (1986)
note: 33% of labor force is foreign (1988)

CAMBODIA

Labor force: 2,500,000 to 3,000,000
by occupation: agriculture 80% (1988 est.)

CHINA

Labor force: 567.4 million
by occupation: agriculture and forestry 60%, industry and commerce 25%, construction and mining 5%, social services 5%, other 5% (1990 est.)

CYPRUS

Labor force:
Greek area: 285,500
by occupation: services 57%, industry 29%, agriculture 14% (1992)

Turkish area: 75,000
by occupation: services 52%, industry 22%, agriculture 26% (1992)

GEORGIA

Labor force: 2.763 million
by occupation: industry and construction 31%, agriculture and forestry 25%, other 44% (1990)

HONG KONG

Labor force: 2.8 million (1990)
by occupation: manufacturing 28.5%, wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, and hotels 27.9%, services 17.7%, financing, insurance, and real estate 9.2%, transport and communications 4.5%, construction 2.5%, other 9.7% (1989)

INDIA

Labor force: 314.751 million (1990)
by occupation: agriculture 65% (1993 est.)

INDONESIA

Labor force: 67 million
by occupation: agriculture 55%, manufacturing 10%, construction 4%, transport and communications 3% (1985 est.)

IRAN

Labor force: 15.4 million
by occupation: agriculture 33%, manufacturing 21%
note: shortage of skilled labor (1988 est.)

IRAQ

Labor force: 4.4 million (1989)
by occupation: services 48%, agriculture 30%, industry 22%
note: severe labor shortage; expatriate labor force was about 1,600,000 (July 1990); since then, it has declined substantially

ISRAEL

Labor force: 1.9 million (1992)
by occupation: public services 29.3%, industry 22.1%, commerce 13.9%, finance and business 10.4%, personal and other services 7.4%, construction 6.5%, transport, storage, and communications 6.3%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 3.5%, other 0.6% (1992)

JAPAN

Labor force: 63.33 million
by occupation: trade and services 54%, manufacturing, mining, and construction 33%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 7%, government 3% (1988)

JORDAN

Labor force: 600,000 (1992)
by occupation: industry 11.4%, commerce, restaurants, and hotels 10.5%, construction 10.0%, transport and communications 8.7%, agriculture 7.4%, other services 52.0% (1992)

KAZAKHSTAN

Labor force: 7.356 million
by occupation: industry and construction 31%, agriculture and forestry 26%, other 43% (1992)

KOREA, NORTH

Labor force: 9.615 million
by occupation: agricultural 36%, nonagricultural 64%
note: shortage of skilled and unskilled labor (mid-1987 est.)

KOREA, SOUTH

Labor force: 20 million
by occupation: services and other 52%, mining and manufacturing 27%, agriculture, fishing, forestry 21% (1991)

KUWAIT

Labor force: 566,000 (1986)
by occupation: services 45.0%, construction 20.0%, trade 12.0%, manufacturing 8.6%, finance and real estate 2.6%, agriculture 1.9%, power and water 1.7%, mining and quarrying 1.4%
note: 70% of labor force non-Kuwaiti (1986)

KYRGYZSTAN

Labor force: 1.836 million
by occupation: agriculture and forestry 38%, industry and construction 21%, other 41% (1990)

LAOS

Labor force: 1 million-1.5 million
by occupation: agriculture 85-90% (est.)

LEBANON

Labor force: 650,000
by occupation: industry, commerce, and services 79%, agriculture 11%, government 10% (1985)

MACAU

Labor force: 180,000 (1986)
by occupation: NA

MALAYSIA

Labor force: 7.258 million (1991 est.)

MALDIVES

Labor force: 66,000 (est.)
by occupation: fishing industry 25%

MONGOLIA

Labor force: NA
by occupation: primarily herding/agricultural
note: over half the adult population is in the labor force, including a large percentage of women; shortage of skilled labor

continued

THE LABOR FORCE OF EACH COUNTRY - continued

MYANMAR

Labor force: 16,007 million (1992)
by occupation: agriculture 65.2%, industry 14.3%, trade 10.1%, government 6.3%, other 4.1% (FY89 est.)

NEPAL

Labor force: 8.5 million (1991 est.)
by occupation: agriculture 93%, services 5%, industry 2%
note: severe lack of skilled labor

OMAN

Labor force: 430,000 (est.)
by occupation: agriculture 40% (est.)

PAKISTAN

Labor force: 28.9 million
by occupation: agriculture 54%, mining and manufacturing 13%, services 33%, extensive export of labor (1987 est.)

PHILIPPINES

Labor force: 24.12 million
by occupation: agriculture 46%, industry and commerce 16%, services 18.5%, government 10%, other 9.5% (1989)

QATAR

Labor force: 104,000 (85% non-Qatari in private sector) (1983)

RUSSIA

Labor force: 75 million (1993 est.)
by occupation: production and economic services 83.9%, government 16.1%

SAUDI ARABIA

Labor force: 5 million-6 million
by occupation: government 34%, industry and oil 28%, services 22%, agriculture 16%

SINGAPORE

Labor force: 1,485,800
by occupation: financial, business, and other services 30.2%, manufacturing 28.4%, commerce 22.0%, construction 9.0%, other 10.4% (1990)

SRI LANKA

Labor force: 6.6 million
by occupation: agriculture 45.9%, mining and manufacturing 13.3%, trade and transport 12.4%, services and other 28.4% (1985 est.)

SYRIA

Labor force: 2.951 million (1989)
by occupation: miscellaneous and government services 36%, agriculture 32%, industry and construction 32%; *note*—shortage of skilled labor (1984)

TAIWAN

Labor force: 7.9 million
by occupation: industry and commerce 53%, services 22%, agriculture 15.6%, civil administration 7% (1989)

TAJIKISTAN

Labor force: 1.95 million (1992)
by occupation: agriculture and forestry 43%, government and services 24%, industry 14%, trade and communications 11%, construction 8% (1990)

THAILAND

Labor force: 30.87 million
by occupation: agriculture 62%, industry 13%, commerce 11%, services (including government) 14% (1989 est.)

TURKEY

Labor force: 20.8 million
by occupation: agriculture 48%, services 32%, industry 20%
note: about 1,800,000 Turks work abroad (1993)

TURKMENISTAN

Labor force: 1.573 million
by occupation: agriculture and forestry 44%, industry and construction 20%, other 36% (1992)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Labor force: 580,000 (1986 est.)
by occupation: industry and commerce 85%, agriculture 5%, services 5%, government 5%
note: 80% of labor force is foreign (est.)

UZBEKISTAN

Labor force: 8.234 million
by occupation: agriculture and forestry 43%, industry and construction 22%, other 35% (1992)

VIETNAM

Labor force: 32.7 million
by occupation: agricultural 65%, industrial and service 35% (1990 est.)

YEMEN

Labor force: no reliable estimates exist, most people are employed in agriculture and herding or as expatriate laborers; services, construction, industry, and commerce account for less than half of the labor force

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

THE LABOR FORCE OF EACH COUNTRY

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Labor force: 8.63 million (September 1991)
by occupation: finance and services 33.8%, public and community services 22.3%, wholesale and retail trade 20.1%, manufacturing and industry 16.2%, agriculture 6.1% (1987)

FIJI

Labor force: 235,000
by occupation: subsistence agriculture 67%, wage earners 18%, salary earners 15% (1987)

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Labor force: 76,630 employed (1988)

KIRIBATI

Labor force: 7,870 economically active, not including subsistence farmers (1985 est.)

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Labor force: 4,800 (1986)
by occupation: NA

MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF

Labor force: NA
by occupation: two-thirds are government employees
note: 45,000 people are between the ages of 15 and 65

NAURU

Labor force:
by occupation: NA

NEW CALEDONIA

Labor force: 50,469 foreign workers for plantations and mines from Wallis and Futuna, Vanuatu, and French Polynesia (1980 est.)
by occupation: NA

NEW ZEALAND

Labor force: 1,603,500 (June 1991)
by occupation: services 67.4%, manufacturing 19.8%, primary production 9.3% (1987)

PALAU

Labor force: NA
by occupation: NA

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Labor force: NA

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Labor force: 23,448 economically active
by occupation: agriculture, forestry, and fishing 32.4%, services 25%, construction, manufacturing, and mining 7.0%, commerce, transport, and finance 4.7% (1984)

TONGA

Labor force: NA
by occupation: agriculture 70%, mining (600 engaged in mining)

TUVALU

Labor force: NA
by occupation: NA

VANUATU

Labor force: NA
by occupation: NA

WESTERN SAMOA

Labor force: 38,000
by occupation: agriculture 22,000 (1987 est.)

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

ASIA'S SHARE OF WORLD PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION, 1993

	Crude Oil 1,000 b/d	Liquid Natural Gas 1,000 b/d	Dry Natural Gas trillion ft ³	Coal million short tons	Hydro-Electric billion kwh	Nuclear billion kwh
Afghanistan	0	0	0.01	0.09	0.4	.0
Armenia	0	0	.0	.0	2.0	.0
Australia	502	55	.86	246.31	16.3	.0
Azerbaijan	200.	8	0.24	.0	2.4	.0
Bahrain	0	10.	0.2	.0	.0	.0
Bangladesh	1	-	0.25	.0	0.7	.0
Bhutan	0	0	.0	-	1.7	.0
Brunei	159	13	.29	.0	.0	.0
China	2,911	0	.56	1,292.91	143.1	2.5
Georgia	2	0	-	.38	6.2	.0
India	543	15	.47	291.15	68.0	5.9
Indonesia	1,528.	78	1.85	30.4	8.8	.0
Iran	3,650.	55	1.04	1.82	6.8	.0
Iraq	512.	55	.13	.0	.7	.0
Japan	16	-	.08	8.08	90.4	234.0
Kazakhstan	389	82	.24	123.37	6.6	.4
Korea, North	0	0	.0	68.37	30.0	0
Korea, South	0	0	.0	10.40	5.9	55.2
Kuwait	1,872	53	.0	.0	.0	0
Kyrgyzstan	2	-	-	1.87	9.9	0
Malaysia	648	12	.88	.29	5.5	
New Zealand	41	5	.19	2.54	21.1	0
Oman	776	10	.13	.0	.0	0
Pakistan	62	2	.58	3.39	22.0	.4
Philippines	9	0	.0	1.69	4.0	0
Qatar	419	55	.41	.0	.0	0
Russia	6,198	220	21.80	336.22	173.4	116.9
Saudi Arabia	8,198	704	1.27	.0	.0	0
Syria	570	2	.13	.0	7.5	0
Thailand	53	15	.27	18.33	3.8	0
Turkey	76	0	.01	57.17	33.6	0
UAE	2,191	160	1.04	.0	.0	0
Uzbekistan	47	38	1.58	5.89	7.1	0
Vietnam	123	0	.0	6.78	.0	0
Yemen	216	0	.0	.0	6.0	0
Other	96	13	2.21	8.67	27.9	31.3
Total	32,314	1660	36.72	2,516.72	713.10	446.6

1995, A World Eagle Chart. Source U.S. Department of Energy.
Energy Information Administration. International Energy Annual 1995.

ASIA'S SHARE OF WORLD PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION, 1993

	Petroleum 1,000 b/d	Dry Natural Gas billion ft ³	Coal million short tons	Hydro-Electric billion kwh	Nuclear billion kwh
Australia	760	628	103.65	16.3	NA
Azerbaijan	185	431	.04	2.4	NA
Bahrain	29	204	NA	NA	NA
Bangladesh	38	245	.50	.7	NA
China	3,112	557	1,272.64	143.1	2.5
Georgia	16	128	.49	6.2	NA
Hong Kong	165	NA	13.01	NA	NA
India	1,286	470	298.31	68.0	5.9
Indonesia	717	713	11.00	8.8	NA
Iran	1,115	954	2.65	6.8	NA
Iraq	370	128	NA	.7	NA
Israel	205	0	5.71	(s)	NA
Japan	5,381	2,034	127.84	90.4	234.0
Jordan	76	NA	NA	(s)	NA
Kazakhstan	303	586	87.43	6.6	0.4
Korea, North	76	NA	68.37	30.0	NA
Korea, South	1,546	202	43.61	5.9	55.2
Kyrgyzstan	24	65	2.87	9.9	NA
Malaysia	310	427	1.85	5.5	NA
Myanmar	29	40	.03	1.3	NA
New Zealand	125	190	.83	21.1	NA
Pakistan	230	584	4.70	22.0	0.4
Philippines	289	NA	2.44	4.0	NA
Qatar	42	410	NA	NA	NA
Russia	3,789	15,892	337.10	173.4	116.9
Saudi Arabia	988	1,268	.00	NA	NA
Singapore	420	NA	.02	NA	NA
Syria	191	132	NA	7.5	NA
Taiwan	574	108	26.11	6.8	31.3
Tajikistan	17	58	.33	15.5	NA
Thailand	528	270	19.03	3.8	NA
Turkey	567	182	62.95	33.6	NA
Turkmenistan	66	226	.11	NA	NA
United Arab Emirates	168	917	NA	NA	NA
Uzbekistan	183	1,243	6.22	7.1	NA
Vietnam	64	NA	6.78	6.0	NA
Other	340	171	8.89	9.7	0
Total	24,340	29,463	2,525.51	711.2	446.6

1995, World Eagle chart. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.
Energy Information Administration International Energy Annual 1995.

ASIA'S SHARE OF WORLD PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION, 1993

	Petroleum 1,000 b/d	Dry Natural Gas billion ft ³	Coal million short tons	Hydro-Electric billion kwh	Nuclear billion kwh
Australia	760	528	103.65	16.3	NA
Azerbaijan	185	431	.04	2.4	NA
Bahrain	29	204	NA	NA	NA
Bangladesh	38	245	.50	.7	NA
China	3,112	557	1,272.64	143.1	2.5
Georgia	16	128	.49	6.2	NA
Hong Kong	165	NA	13.01	NA	NA
India	1,286	470	298.31	68.0	5.9
Indonesia	717	713	11.00	8.8	NA
Iran	1,115	954	2.65	6.8	NA
Iraq	370	128	NA	.7	NA
Israel	205	0	5.71	(s)	NA
Japan	5,381	2,034	127.84	90.4	234.0
Jordan	76	NA	NA	(s)	NA
Kazakhstan	303	586	87.43	6.6	0.4
Korea, North	76	NA	68.37	30.0	NA
Korea, South	1,546	202	43.61	5.9	55.2
Kyrgyzstan	24	65	2.87	9.9	NA
Malaysia	310	427	1.85	5.5	NA
Myanmar	29	40	.03	1.3	NA
New Zealand	125	190	.83	21.1	NA
Pakistan	230	584	4.70	22.0	0.4
Philippines	289	NA	2.44	4.0	NA
Qatar	42	410	NA	NA	NA
Russia	3,789	15,892	337.10	173.4	116.9
Saudi Arabia	988	1,268	.00	NA	NA
Singapore	420	NA	.02	NA	NA
Syria	191	132	NA	7.5	NA
Taiwan	574	108	26.11	6.8	31.3
Tajikistan	17	58	.33	15.5	NA
Thailand	528	270	19.03	3.8	NA
Turkey	567	182	62.95	33.6	NA
Turkmenistan	66	226	.11	NA	NA
United Arab Emirates	168	917	NA	NA	NA
Uzbekistan	183	1,243	6.22	7.1	NA
Vietnam	64	NA	6.78	6.0	NA
Other	340	171	8.89	9.7	0
Total	24,340	29,463	2,525.51	711.2	446.6

1995, World Eagle chart. Source: U.S. Department of Energy.
Energy Information Administration International Energy Annual 1995.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY

- in million kilowatt hours -

	1988	1992		1988	1992
Afghanistan	1,109	703	Syria	8,110	13,422
Armenia	--	9,000	Taiwan	--	--
Azerbaijan	--	20,000	Tajikistan	--	16,800
Bahrain	3,320	3,510	Thailand	33,964	59,698
Bangladesh	6,860	9,554	Turkey	48,048	67,342
Bhutan	21	1,627	Turkmenistan	--	13,100
Brunei	1,030	1,257	United Arab Emirates	13,150	17,460
Cambodia	70	150	Uzbekistan	--	50,900
China	537,846	753,940	Vietnam	5,700	9,800
Cyprus	1,668	2,404	Yemen	1,330	1,810
Georgia	--	9,300			
Hong Kong	25,508	34,914			
India	237,800	327,913			
Indonesia	37,010	45,760			
Iran	38,770	53,200			
Iraq	23,450	25,300			
Israel	19,560	24,475			
Japan	753,728	895,336			
Jordan	3,262	4,422			
Kazakhstan	--	81,293			
Korea, North	53,000	38,000			
Korea, South	85,462	147,843			
Kuwait	19,998	11,200			
Kyrgyzstan	--	11,892			
Laos	1,100	910			
Lebanon	4,505	2,500			
Macau	676	992			
Malaysia	19,287	32,082			
Maldives	14	30			
Mongolia	3,300	3,300			
Myanmar	2,272	2,674			
Nepal	589	931			
Oman	3,895	6,237			
Pakistan	36,940	51,972			
Philippines	24,538	21,775			
Qatar	4,500	4,740			
Russia	--	1,008,450			
Saudi Arabia	42,201	48,620			
Singapore	13,018	17,543			
Sri Lanka	2,799	3,540			

OCEANIA

Australia	139,356	159,116
Fiji	420	477
French Polynesia	256	275
Kiribati	7	7
Marshall Islands	--	--
Micronesia, Fed. States of	--	--
Nauru	29	30
New Caledonia	1,181	1,170
New Zealand	29,895	31,271
Palau	--	--
Papua New Guinea	1,745	1,790
Solomon Islands	30	30
Tonga	20	27
Tuvalu	--	--
Vanuatu	28	29
Western Samoa	--	--

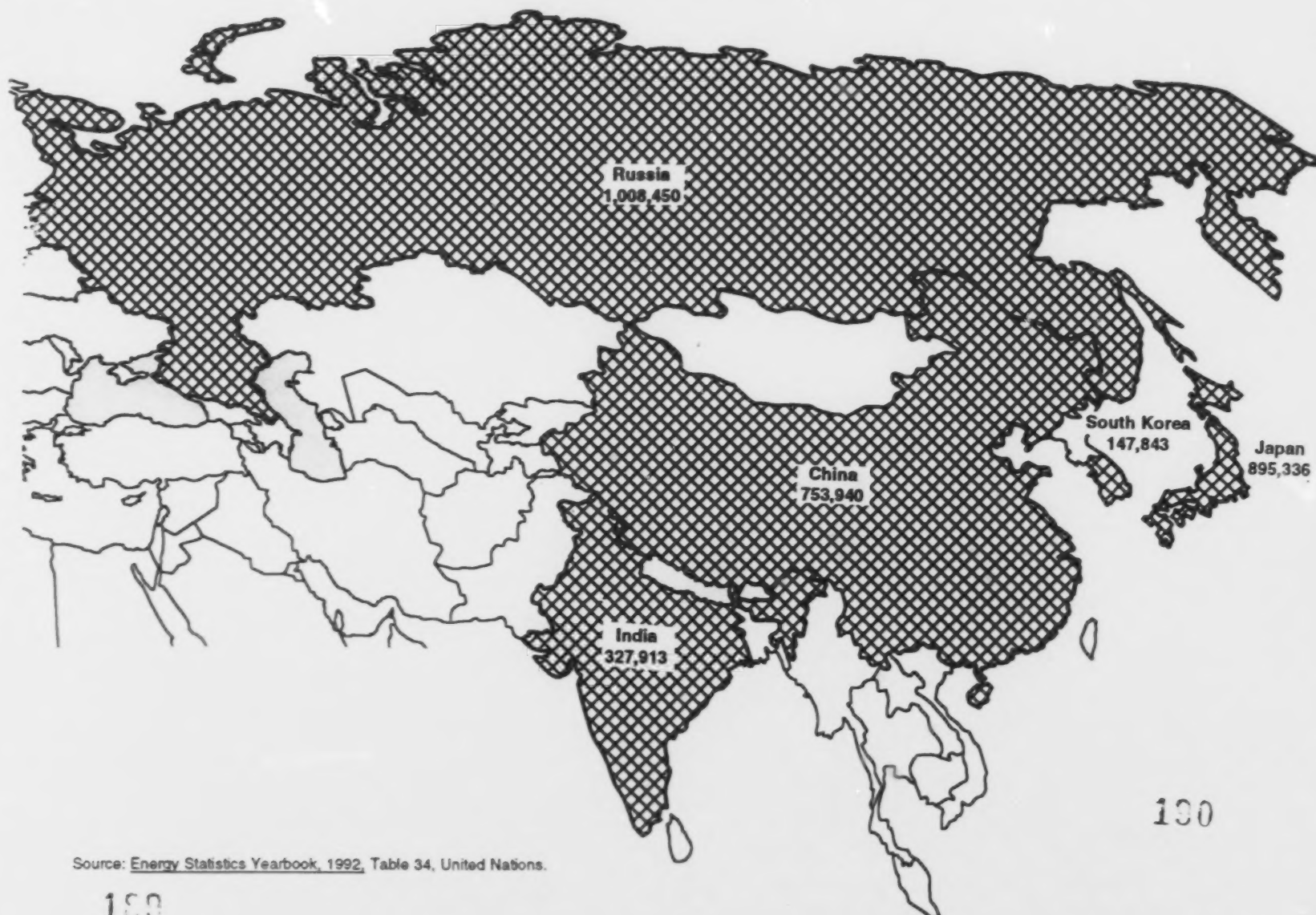
OTHER

WORLD	11,017,011	12,026,747
Former U.S.S.R.	1,698,400	*1,712,900
ASIA	2,197,805	4,070,378
U.S.A.	2,856,624	3,074,504
W. Germany	435,500	537,134
South Africa	¶163,604	169,145
Zaire	¶6,142	6,180

*1991
¶ 1989

Source: Energy Statistics Yearbook, 1992, Table 34, United Nations

FIVE ASIAN COUNTRIES PRODUCING THE MOST ELECTRICITY, 1992 (in million kilowatt hours)



Source: Energy Statistics Yearbook, 1992, Table 34, United Nations.

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY

[In million metric tons. Covers both ingots and steel for castings and excludes wrought (puddled) iron]

COUNTRY	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
World	718.2	672.8	718.3	727.1	721.2	741.2	783.3	785.0	767.0	725.1
United States ¹	101.5	76.8	83.9	80.1	74.0	80.9	91.8	² 88.9	² 89.7	79.1
Argentina	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.9	² 3.6	² 3.0
Australia ³	7.9	5.4	4.6	6.3	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.7	6.7	6.0
Austria	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.9	² 4.3	4.1
Belgium	12.3	10.3	11.4	10.8	9.8	9.8	11.3	11.0	11.5	11.3
Brazil	15.3	14.7	18.4	20.5	21.2	22.1	24.6	25.0	20.5	22.6
Bulgaria	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.0
Canada	15.9	12.8	14.7	13.5	14.1	14.7	14.8	² 15.0	² 12.2	13.0
China: Mainland	39.0	41.9	45.6	49.5	54.8	58.9	62.1	64.2	68.9	71.0
Czechoslovakia	15.2	15.0	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.5	14.8	12.1
Finland	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
France	23.2	17.6	19.0	18.8	17.9	17.7	19.1	19.5	19.3	18.7
Germany	51.1	42.9	47.0	48.4	45.1	44.4	49.1	48.9	43.7	41.6
Greece	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Hungary	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.0
India	9.4	10.1	10.3	11.2	11.4	12.3	13.0	12.9	13.0	(NA)
Indonesia ⁴	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	² 2.0	² 2.0	² 2.1	(NA)
Italy	26.5	21.8	24.1	23.9	22.9	22.9	23.9	25.5	25.6	25.3
Japan	111.4	97.2	105.6	105.3	98.3	98.5	105.7	107.9	110.3	109.6
Luxembourg	4.6	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4
Mexico	7.0	6.7	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	8.2	7.5
Netherlands ^{2,4}	5.3	4.5	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.2
North Korea ^{2,4}	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	(NA)
Poland	18.6	16.2	15.2	15.4	16.3	16.3	15.9	13.1	12.2	9.3
Romania	10.7	13.3	15.2	14.6	15.0	14.6	15.1	15.2	10.6	7.8
South Africa	9.1	7.2	7.8	8.6	8.1	9.1	8.8	9.3	8.7	9.4
South Korea	14.4	16.4	17.8	18.6	18.8	19.5	21.3	23.7	24.5	27.9
Soviet Union	147.9	152.5	154.2	154.7	160.6	161.9	163.0	160.1	154.4	(NA)
Spain	12.6	13.3	13.4	14.7	² 12.1	² 11.6	² 11.7	² 12.6	² 12.8	12.7
Sweden	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	² 4.5	(NA)
Turkey	1.7	3.6	4.1	4.7	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.9	8.4	8.6
United Kingdom	11.3	15.0	15.1	15.7	14.7	17.4	19.0	18.7	17.8	16.5
Venezuela	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9
Yugoslavia	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.6	2.2

NA Not available. ¹ Excludes steel for castings made in foundries operated by companies not producing ingots.
² Estimated. ³ For year ending June 30. ⁴ Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines.
 Source: Except as noted, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, NY, *Statistical Yearbook and Industrial Statistics Yearbook*, vol. II, annuals, (copyright).

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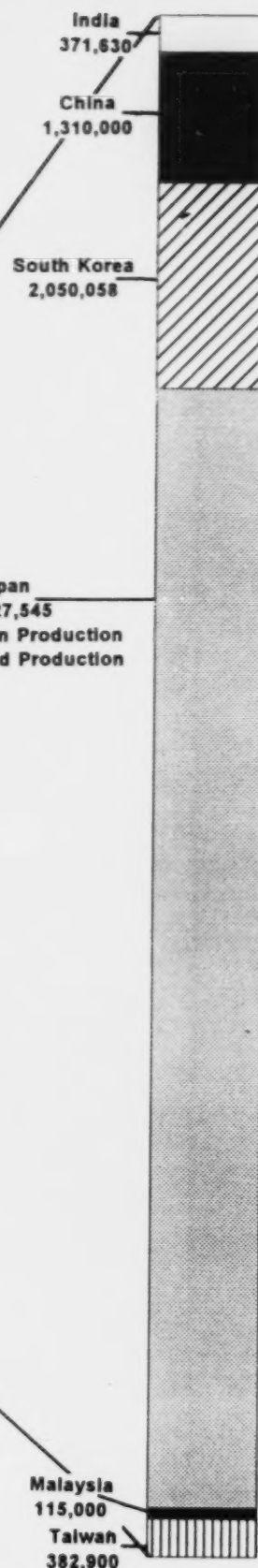
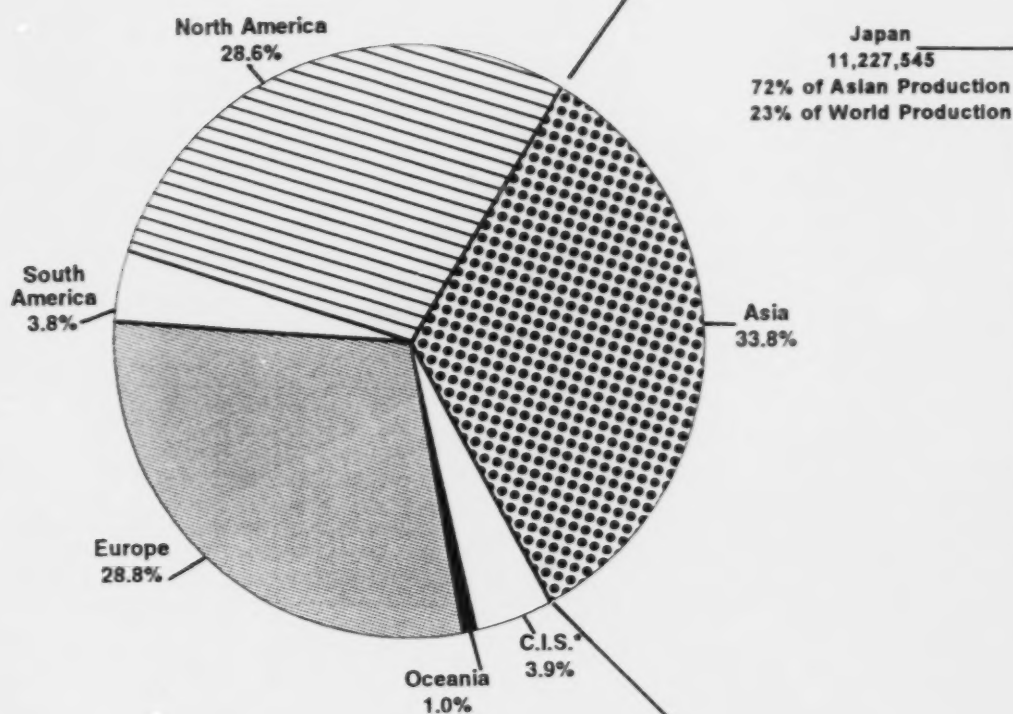
Source: 1994 U.S. Statistical Abstract, Bureau of Census.

ASIA PRODUCES OVER ONE THIRD OF THE WORLD'S AUTOMOBILES....

...AND JAPAN DOMINATES ASIA'S PRODUCTION - 1993

Total World Production:
46,856,193 vehicles

Total Asian Production:
15,457,133 vehicles



* Commonwealth of Independent States =
The states of the Former U.S.S.R. minus
Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia

Source: American Automobile Manufacturers Association,
Motor Vehicle Facts & Figures 1994

193

WORLD PRODUCTION OF MAJOR MINERAL COMMODITIES

COUNTRY	Unit	1990	1991	1992, est.	1993, est.	Leading producers, 1992
MINERAL FUELS ¹						
Coal	Mil. metric tons	4,745	4,506	4,527	(NA)	<u>China</u> , <u>United States</u> , <u>Russia</u>
Dry natural gas	Tril. cu. ft.	73.7	74.8	75.0	(NA)	<u>Russia</u> , <u>United States</u> , <u>Canada</u>
Natural gas plant liquids ²	Mil. barrels ³	1,728	1,809	1,868	(NA)	<u>United States</u> , <u>Saudi Arabia</u> , <u>Canada</u>
Petroleum, crude	Mil. barrels ³	22,072	21,938	21,993	(NA)	<u>Saudi Arabia</u> , <u>Russia</u> , <u>United States</u>
Petroleum, refined	Mil. barrels ³	23,791	23,624	(NA)	(NA)	<u>United States</u> , <u>Russia</u> , <u>Japan</u> (for 1991)
NONMETALLIC MINERALS						
Cement, hydraulic	Mil. metric tons	1,148	1,190	1,254	1,266	<u>China</u> , <u>Japan</u> , <u>United States</u>
Diamond, gem and industrial	1,000 carats	110,919	105,855	107,771	(NA)	<u>Australia</u> , <u>Russia</u> , <u>Botswana</u>
Nitrogen in ammonia	Mil. metric tons	97.1	94.0	92.5	92.5	<u>China</u> , <u>United States</u> , <u>Russia</u>
Phosphate rock	Mil. metric tons	162	150	144	131	<u>United States</u> , <u>China</u> , <u>Morocco</u>
Potash, marketable	Mil. metric tons	27.8	26.1	24.3	22.4	<u>Canada</u> , <u>Belarus</u> , <u>Russia</u>
Salt	Mil. metric tons	184	192	185	185	<u>United States</u> , <u>China</u> , <u>Germany</u>
Sulfur, elemental basis	Mil. metric tons	58.1	55.0	52.4	53.0	<u>United States</u> , <u>Russia</u> , <u>Canada</u>
METALS						
Aluminum ⁴	Mil. metric tons	19.3	19.5	19.2	19.0	<u>United States</u> , <u>Russia</u> , <u>Canada</u>
Bauxite, gross weight	Mil. metric tons	108.6	108.2	103.6	101.0	<u>Australia</u> , <u>Guinea</u> , <u>Jamaica</u>
Chromite, gross weight ²	1,000 metric tons	12,968	13,445	10,896	10,000	<u>Kazakhstan</u> , <u>South Africa</u> , <u>India</u>
Copper, metal content ⁵	1,000 metric tons	9,017	9,187	9,290	9,300	<u>Chile</u> , <u>United States</u> , <u>Japan</u>
Gold, metal content	Metric tons	2,133	2,149	2,248	2,290	<u>South Africa</u> , <u>United States</u> , <u>Australia</u>
Iron ore, gross weight ⁶	Mil. metric tons	982	956	930	940	<u>China</u> , <u>Brazil</u> , <u>Australia</u>
Lead, metal content ⁵	1,000 metric tons	3,353	3,276	3,242	3,200	<u>Australia</u> , <u>United States</u> , <u>China</u>
Manganese ore, gross weight	Mil. metric tons	25.3	21.2	19.9	20.4	<u>Ukraine</u> , <u>China</u> , <u>South Africa</u>
Nickel, metal content ⁵	1,000 metric tons	965	949	922	826	<u>Russia</u> , <u>Canada</u> , <u>New Caledonia</u>
Steel, crude	Mil. metric tons	771	736	721	728	<u>Japan</u> , <u>United States</u> , <u>China</u>
Tin, metal content ⁵	1,000 metric tons	222	203	179	175	<u>China</u> , <u>Brazil</u> , <u>Indonesia</u>
Zinc, metal content ⁵	1,000 metric tons	7,184	7,170	7,137	7,000	<u>Canada</u> , <u>Australia</u> , <u>China</u>

NA Not available. ¹ Source: Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Annual*. 1992 data preliminary.
² Excludes China: Mainland. ³ 42-gallon barrels. ⁴ Unalloyed ingot metal. ⁵ Mine output. ⁶ Includes iron ore concentrates and iron ore agglomerates.

Source: Except as noted, U.S. Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, 1994.

Source: 1994 U.S. Statistical Abstract, Bureau of Census.

LARGEST ASIAN PRODUCERS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Tea, Total, Year 1992 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	2,639
Asia	2,142
India	*758
China	619
*Sri Lanka	*232
Indonesia	*169
Turkey	132
Japan	92

Cotton (Lint), Total, Year 1992 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	16,805
Asia	8,313
China	3,760
India	*2,176
Uzbekistan	1,376
Pakistan	*1,361
Turkey	514
Turkmenistan	*450

Coffee (green), Total, Year 1992 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	5,808
Asia	1,000
Indonesia	*441
India	*169
Vietnam	*135
Philippines	#111
Thailand	70
China	#40

Roots and Tubers, Total, Year 1992 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	603,195
Asia	237,832
China	#144,988
India	22,160
Thailand	19,828
Indonesia	19,373
Vietnam	5,531
Japan	5,463

Coarse Grain (usually barley, rye, oats, maize, sorghum, millet), Total, Year 1992 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	802,428
Asia	196,536
China	120,046
India	33,706
Turkey	10,508
Kazakhstan	*8,600
Indonesia	*6,513
Philippines	4,751

Wheat, Total, Year 1992 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	564,457
Asia	223,798
China	*105,005
India	56,762
Turkey	21,016
Pakistan	16,157
Kazakhstan	12,500
Iran	*10,900

* unofficial
FOA estimate

World Eagle table. Data from Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations. FOA Production
Yearbook 1991, Vol 47.

LARGEST OCEANIAN PRODUCERS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Tea, Total, Year 1992 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	2,639
Oceania	9
Papua New Guinea	#9

Cotton (lint), Total, Year 1992 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	16,805
Oceania	373
Australia	373

Coffee (green), Total, Year 1992 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	5,808
Oceania	64
Papua New Guinea	64

Roots and Tubers, Total, Year 1992 in 1000 Metric Tons

World	603,195
Oceania	3,317
Papua New Guinea	#1,291
Australia	1,137
New Zealand	#275
Tonga	#101

World Eagle table. Data from Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations. FOA Production
Yearbook 1991, Vol 47.

ASIAN SHARE OF WORLD TOTALS (SOME COMPARISON WITH OTHERS)

* = excluding Arab states

Estimated Book Production Asia*		Europe	403,000	Africa*	13,000
Distribution, 1991	250,000	Latin America	42,000	Arab States	6,500
	Oceania	Northern America	102,000		
	12,000				
Estimated Number of	Asia*	Europe & FSU	364	Africa*	15
Daily General	64	Latin America	87	Arab States	37
Interest Newspapers	Oceania	Northern America	205		
1992	213				
Estimated percentage of	Asia*	Europe & FSU	10.7%	Africa*	1.0%
Newsprint	2.3%	Latin America	3.7%	Arab States	1.0%
Consumption, 1992	Oceania	Northern America	43.9%		
	34.4%				
Estimated Number of	Asia*	Europe	707	Africa*	170
Radio Receivers	182	Latin America	358	Arab States	251
per 1,000 people, 1991	Oceania	Northern America	2,009		
	985				
Estimated Number of	Asia*	Europe	402	Africa *	37
Television Receivers	71	Latin America	164	Arab States	103
per 1,000 people, 1991	Oceania	Northern America	797		
	371				
Estimated Number of	Asia*	Europe	770	Africa*	87
World Long-Film	2,940	Latin America	235	Arab States	85
Production, 1989	Oceania	Northern America	395	FSU	150
	40				
Estimated Cinema Seating	Asia*	Europe	16	Africa*	2
per 1,000 people, 1989	6.8	Latin America	15	Arab States	4
	Oceania	Northern America	55		
	19				

World Eagle table. Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, 1994.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION BY COUNTRY

COUNTRY	ENERGY CONSUMED ¹ (coal equiv.)				ELECTRIC ENERGY PRODUCTION ² (bil. kWh)		CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION ³ (mil. metric tons)		COAL PRODUCTION ⁴ (mil. metric tons)	
	Total (mil. metric tons)		Per capita (kilograms)		1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990
	1980	1991	1980	1991						
World.....	8,783	10,950	1,623	2,026	8,237	11,771	2,982	3,019	2,728	3,561
United States.....	2,391	2,727	9,566	10,798	⁵ 2,354	⁵ 3,041	424	371	710	854
Algeria.....	25	27	993	1,044	7	16	47	37	(Z)	(Z)
Argentina.....	50	65	1,537	1,977	40	51	25	25	(Z)	(Z)
Australia.....	91	127	5,351	7,298	(NA)	155	(NA)	26	(NA)	159
Austria.....	31	32	4,051	4,195	42	50	1	1	-	-
Bahamas.....	4	8	6,728	16,800	2	4	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Belgium.....	65	69	6,560	6,900	53	71	(X)	(X)	6	6
Brazil.....	92	121	619	797	139	223	9	33	(NA)	5
Bulgaria.....	34	29	3,771	3,270	35	41	⁶ (Z)	⁶ (Z)	(Z)	⁶ (Z)
Burma.....	2	2	48	55	1	3	2	1	(Z)	⁶ (Z)
Canada.....	259	294	9,725	10,903	378	482	70	76	20	38
Chile.....	11	16	864	1,182	12	18	2	1	1	2
China.....	⁵ 445	⁵ 930	⁵ 481	⁵ 811	⁵ 301	⁵ 621	⁵ 106	⁵ 139	⁵ 606	⁵ 1,000
Colombia.....	20	28	627	848	21	35	7	22	4	21
Cuba.....	14	13	1,288	1,208	10	16	(Z)	⁶ 1	(X)	⁶ (X)
Czechoslovakia.....	99	89	6,317	5,666	73	89	(Z)	(Z)	⁶ 26	⁶ 23
Denmark.....	28	26	5,381	5,084	27	26	(Z)	6	(X)	(X)
Ecuador.....	6	8	539	757	3	6	10	15	(NA)	(NA)
Egypt.....	21	38	399	713	19	39	29	44	(X)	(X)
Ethiopia.....	1	1	16	29	1	1	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
Finland.....	27	34	5,497	6,845	⁵ 39	⁵ 54	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
France ¹²	257	311	4,535	5,457	⁵ 246	⁵ 420	1	3	⁶ 20	⁶ 11
Germany ¹³	382	509	6,237	6,375	368	455	¹⁴ 5	¹⁴ 4	94	⁶ 76
Greece.....	20	32	1,998	3,169	23	35	-	¹⁴ 1	(X)	(X)
Hungary.....	39	38	3,730	3,574	24	28	2	2	3	2
Iceland.....	1	1	1,277	1,280	13	29	(NA)	(NA)	6	6
Ireland.....	11	14	3,284	4,143	11	15	(X)	(X)	(Z)	(Z)
Italy ¹⁵	192	231	3,335	3,998	183	217	2	5	(Z)	(Z)
Jamaica.....	13	4	6,666	1,666	6	21	6	6	(NA)	(NA)
Libya.....	7	20	1,607	4,328	5	19	88	67	(X)	(X)
Mexico.....	116	162	1,376	1,879	⁵ 67	⁵ 122	100	133	7	⁶ 10
Morocco.....	7	10	260	384	5	10	(Z)	(Z)	1	1
Netherlands.....	100	109	6,695	7,248	65	72	1	4	-	-
New Zealand ¹⁶	11	20	3,338	5,838	22	30	(Z)	2	2	2
Nigeria.....	12	24	110	210	7	10	104	86	(Z)	⁶ (Z)
Norway.....	26	29	6,217	6,818	84	122	25	80	(Z)	(Z)
Peru.....	11	10	512	476	10	14	10	7	(Z)	⁶ (Z)
Poland.....	177	121	4,630	3,167	122	138	(Z)	(Z)	193	⁶ 147
Portugal.....	13	19	1,268	1,960	15	29	(X)	(X)	(Z)	(Z)
Romania.....	99	70	4,254	3,025	67	64	12	8	8	5
South Africa ¹⁷	84	107	1,955	2,431	90	167	(X)	(X)	117	176
Spain.....	58	120	2,276	3,663	108	162	2	1	13	15
Sudan.....	2	2	80	82	1	1	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
Sweden.....	51	59	5,941	6,892	96	146	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Switzerland ¹⁸	28	32	4,114	4,698	⁵ 47	56	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Tanzania.....	1	1	33	38	1	1	(X)	(X)	(Z)	(Z)
Trinidad and Tobago.....	7	11	6,041	8,400	2	4	11	8	(NA)	(NA)
Tunisia.....	4	7	510	839	3	6	6	5	(X)	(X)
United Arab Emirates.....	1	1	6,222	25,370	6	14	8	108	(NA)	(NA)

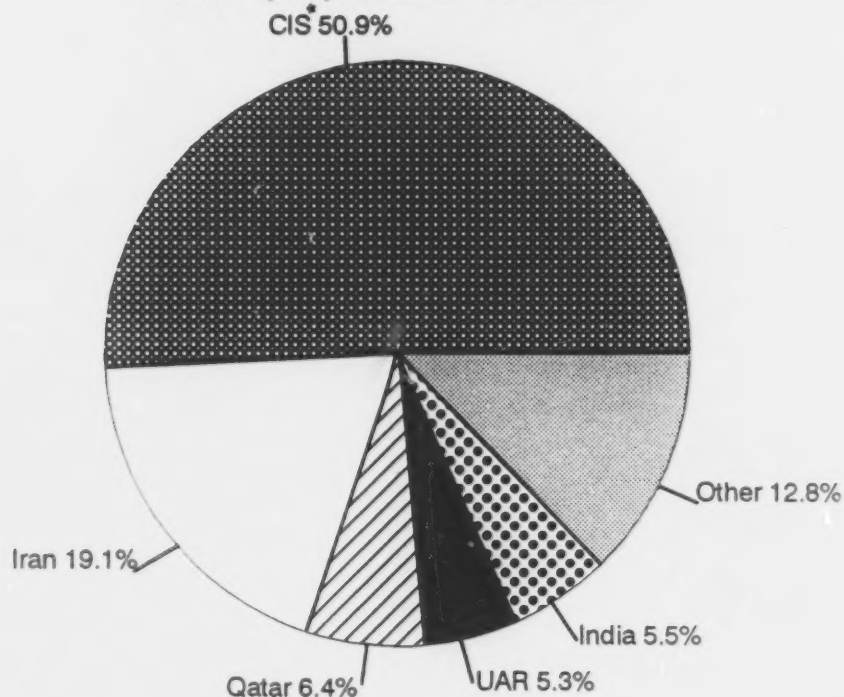
ASIA OCEANIA

Source: 1994 U.S. Statistical Abstract, Bureau of Census.

ESTIMATED PROVED RESERVES OF NATURAL GAS IN ASIA, JANUARY 1, 1995

All reserves figures except those for the C.I.S. and Canada are reported as proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. C.I.S. figures are "explored reserves", which include proves, probable, and some possible. Canadian gas figures, under criteria adopted by Canadian Petroleum Association in 1980, include proved and some probable.

ASIA: 3,883,299 billion cubic feet



	<u>billion cubic feet</u>
Afghanistan	3,500
Bangladesh	25,200
Bahrain	5,295
Brunei	14,000
China	59,000
C.I.S.*	1,977,000
India	214,967
Indonesia	64,388
Iran	741,609
Iraq	109,500
Israel	13
Japan	965
Jordan	200

	<u>billion cubic feet</u>
Kuwait	52,400
Malaysia	68,000
Myanmar	9,800
Oman	22,248
Pakistan	27,500
Philippines	3,452
Qatar	250,000
Saudi Arabia	185,400
Syria	7,000
Taiwan	2,400
Thailand	6,162
United Arab Emirates	204,600
Vietnam	3,700
Yemen	15,000

TOTAL ASIA: 3,883,299
77.9% of the World's Total Reserves

WORLD TOTAL: 4,980,278

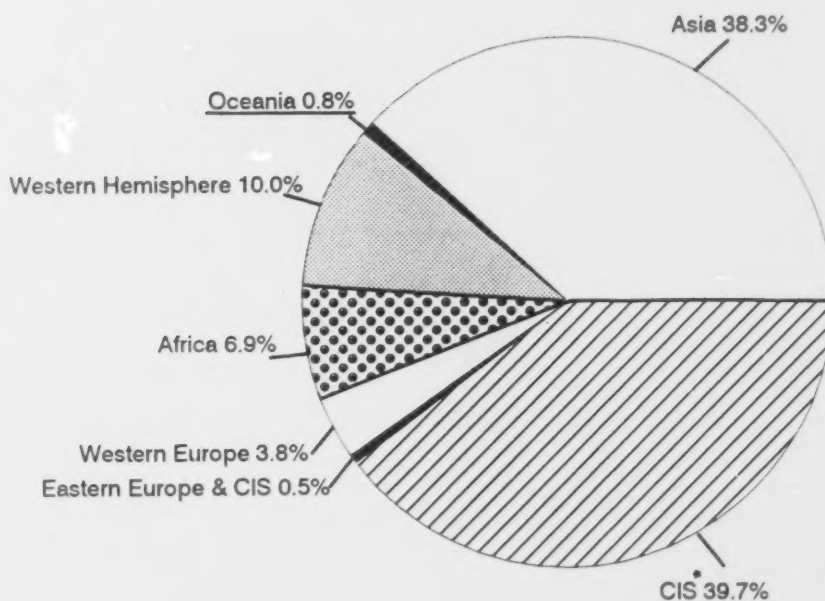
*C.I.S. = Commonwealth of Independent States = The former Soviet Union less Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. It includes the Ukraine which is a "European" and therefore distorts the total figure a little. Individual figures for each country of the former Soviet Union are not yet available.

Source: The Worldwide Report by the Oil and Gas Journal, December 25, 1994.

ESTIMATED PROVED RESERVES OF NATURAL GAS IN OCEANIA, JANUARY 1, 1995

All reserves figures except those for the C.I.S. and Canada are reported as proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. C.I.S. figures are "explored reserves", which include proves, probable, and some possible. Canadian gas figures, under criteria adopted by Canadian Petroleum Association in 1980, include proved and some probable.

OCEANIA: 37,614 billion cubic feet



	billion cubic feet
Australia	19,606
New Zealand	3,008
Papua New Guinea	15,000

TOTAL OCEANIA: 37,614
.8% of the World's Total Reserves

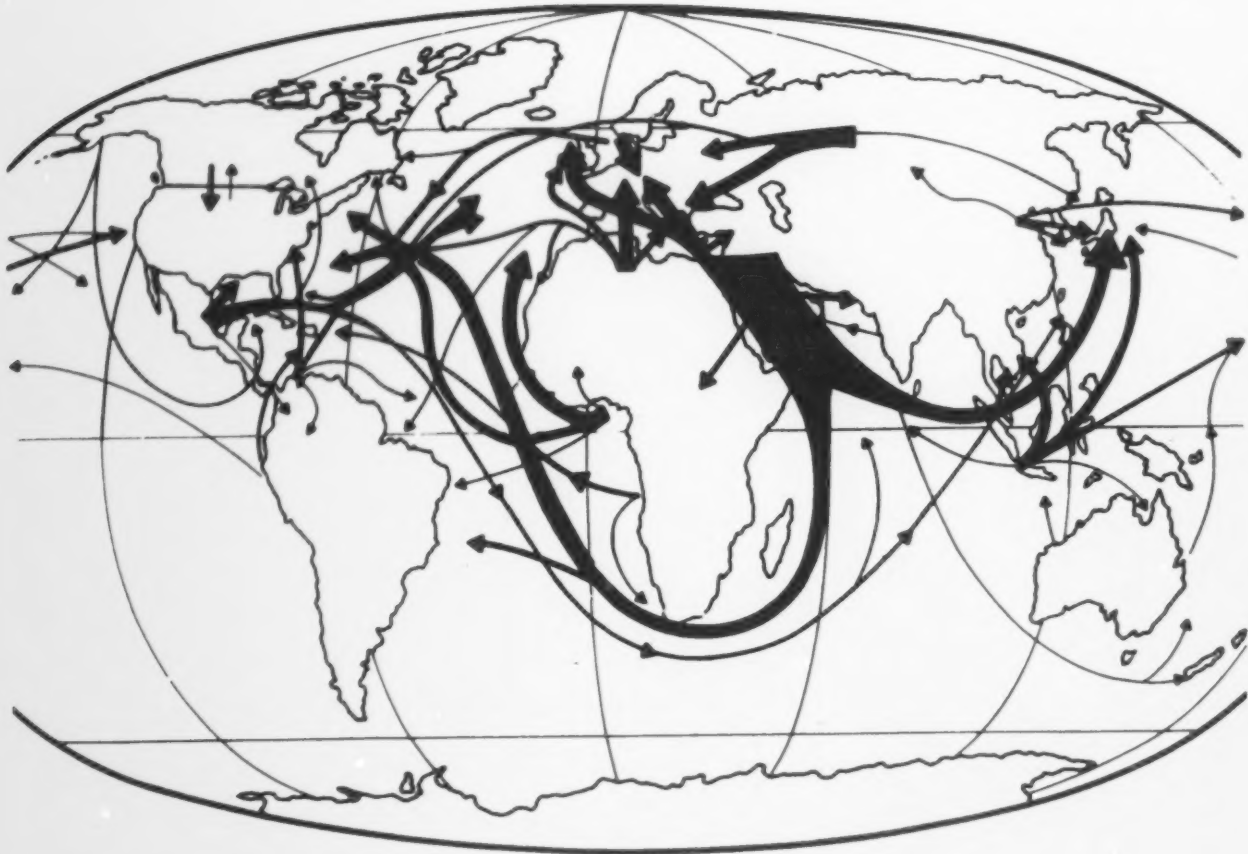
WORLD TOTAL: 4,980,278

*C.I.S. = Commonwealth of Independent States = The former Soviet Union less Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. It includes the Ukraine which is a "European" and therefore distorts the total figure a little. Individual figures for each country of the former Soviet Union are not yet available.

Source: The Worldwide Report by the Oil and Gas Journal, December 25, 1994.

INTERNATIONAL CRUDE OIL FLOW 1991

Japan a Dominant User of World Oil Exports



Department of Energy advises that arrows indicate origin and destination but not necessarily specific routes.

Major Importers of World 1991 International Crude Oil Flow

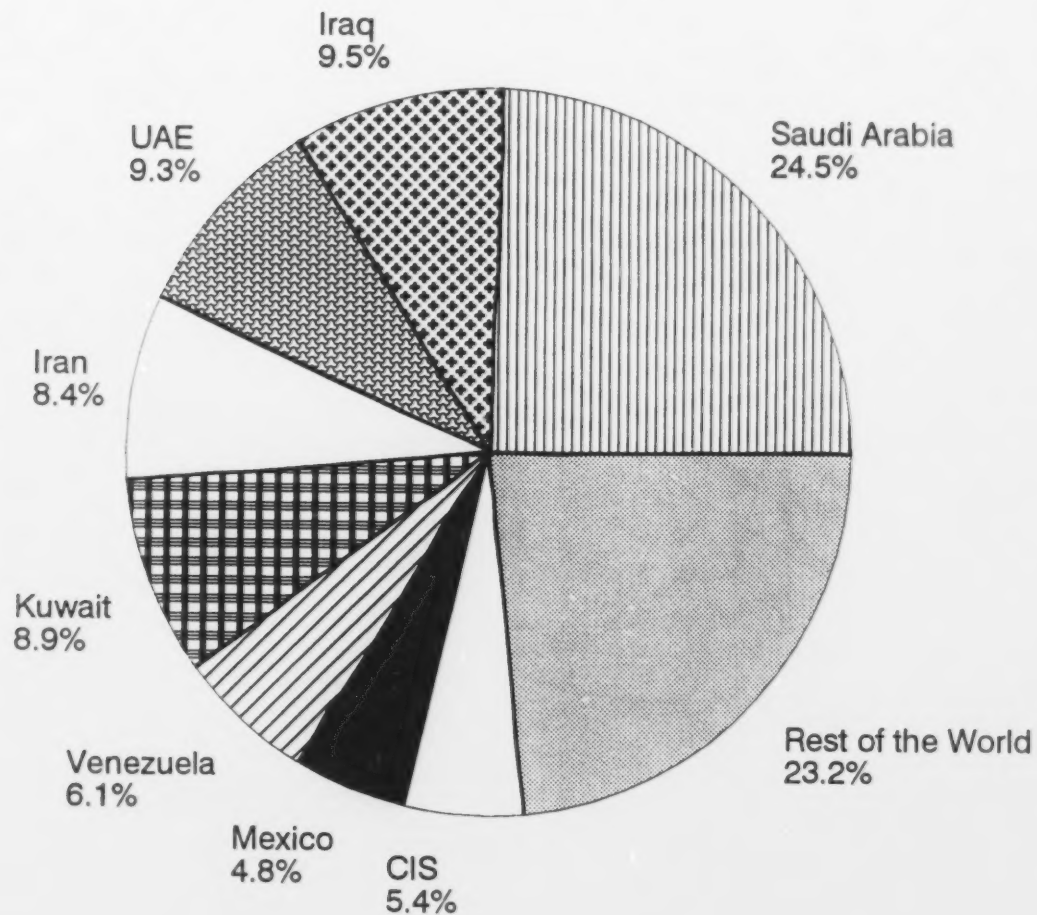
Far East and Oceania		
Japan		15.0%
Other		14.0%
Western Europe		36.0%
Eastern Europe and FSU *		2.9%
United States		20.0%
		87.9%
		of WORLD TOTAL

* FSU = Former Soviet Union

Source: U.S. Department of Energy.
International Energy Annual, 1993.

ESTIMATED PROVED OIL RESERVES, JANUARY 1, 1995

World Total: 999,760,837,000 billion barrels



Source: The Worldwide Report, Oil & Gas Journal, December 25, 1994.

ESTIMATED ASIAN OIL PRODUCTION: 1994

(1,000 barrel/day)

Bahrain	105.3
Bangladesh	1.0
Brunei	162.3
China	2,950.0
C.I.S.*	6,990.4
India	621.8
Indonesia	1,328.7
Iran	3,572.5
Iraq	520.0
Israel	.1
Japan	15.2
Jordan	.1
Kuwait	1,845.0
Malaysia	642.5
Myanmar	16.0
Oman	803.8
Pakistan	58.5
Philippines	4.8
Qatar	406.7
Saudi Arabia	7,817.9
Syria	570.0
Taiwan	1.1
Thailand	55.1
UAE	2,230.0
Vietnam	133.8
Yemen	335.8

Total ASIAN Production in 1994: 31,188.4 b/d
51.6% of world production

Total World Oil Production 1994: 60,411.6 barrel/day

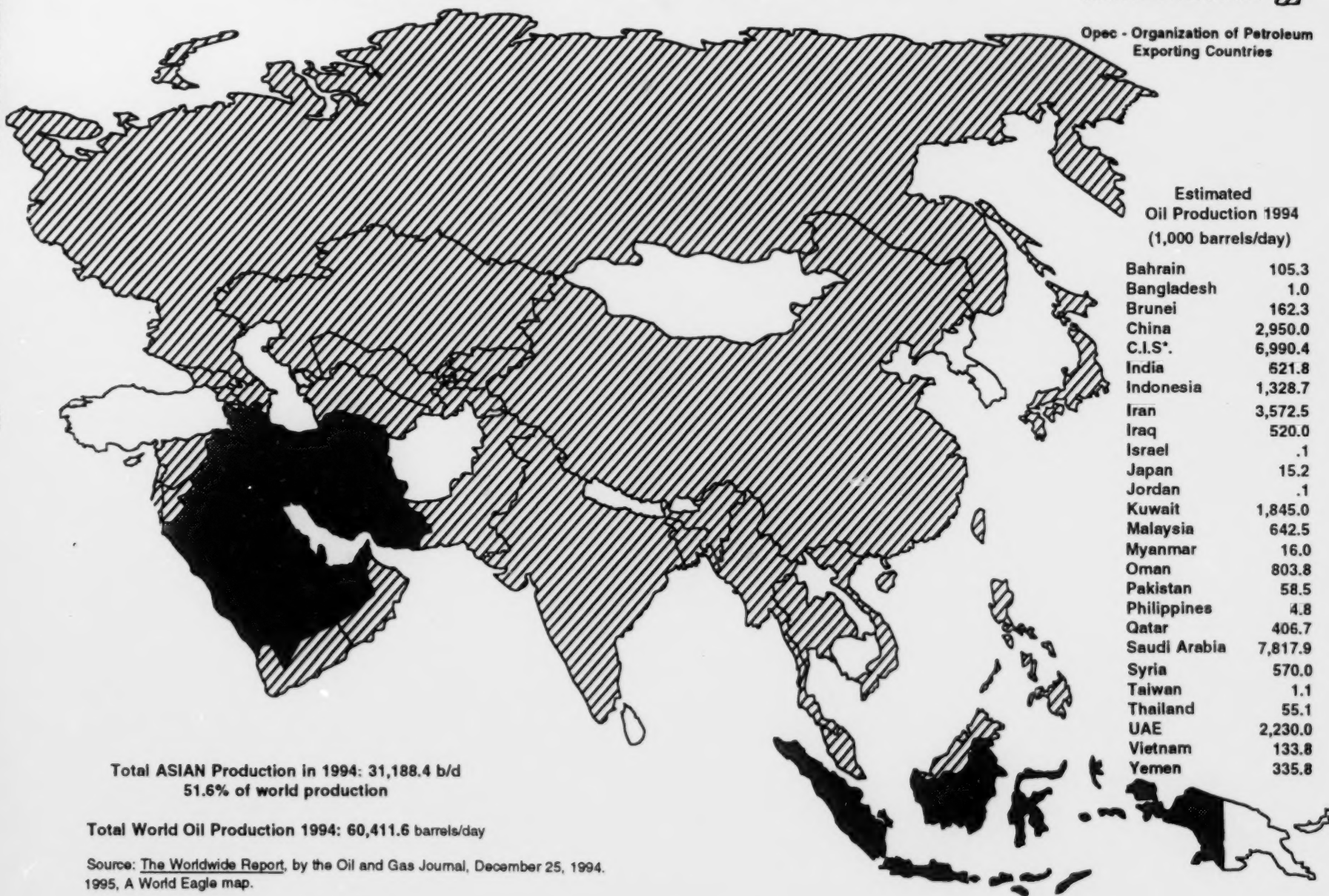
*C.I.S. = Commonwealth of Independent States. The former Soviet Union less Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.

Source: The Worldwide Report, by the Oil and Gas Journal, December 25, 1994.

ESTIMATED ASIAN OIL PRODUCTION: 1994

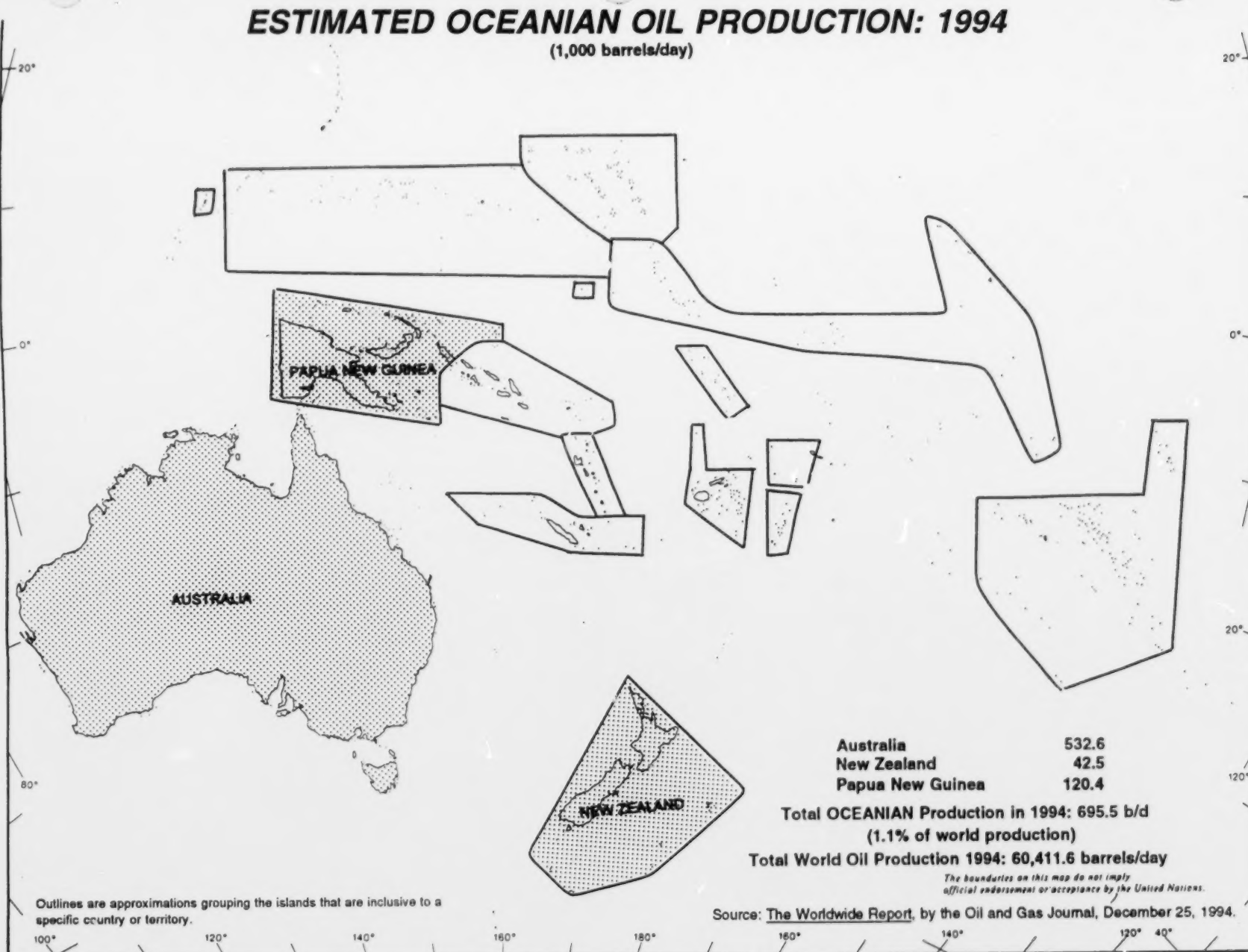
OPEC-countries 
Non-OPEC countries 

Opec - Organization of Petroleum
Exporting Countries



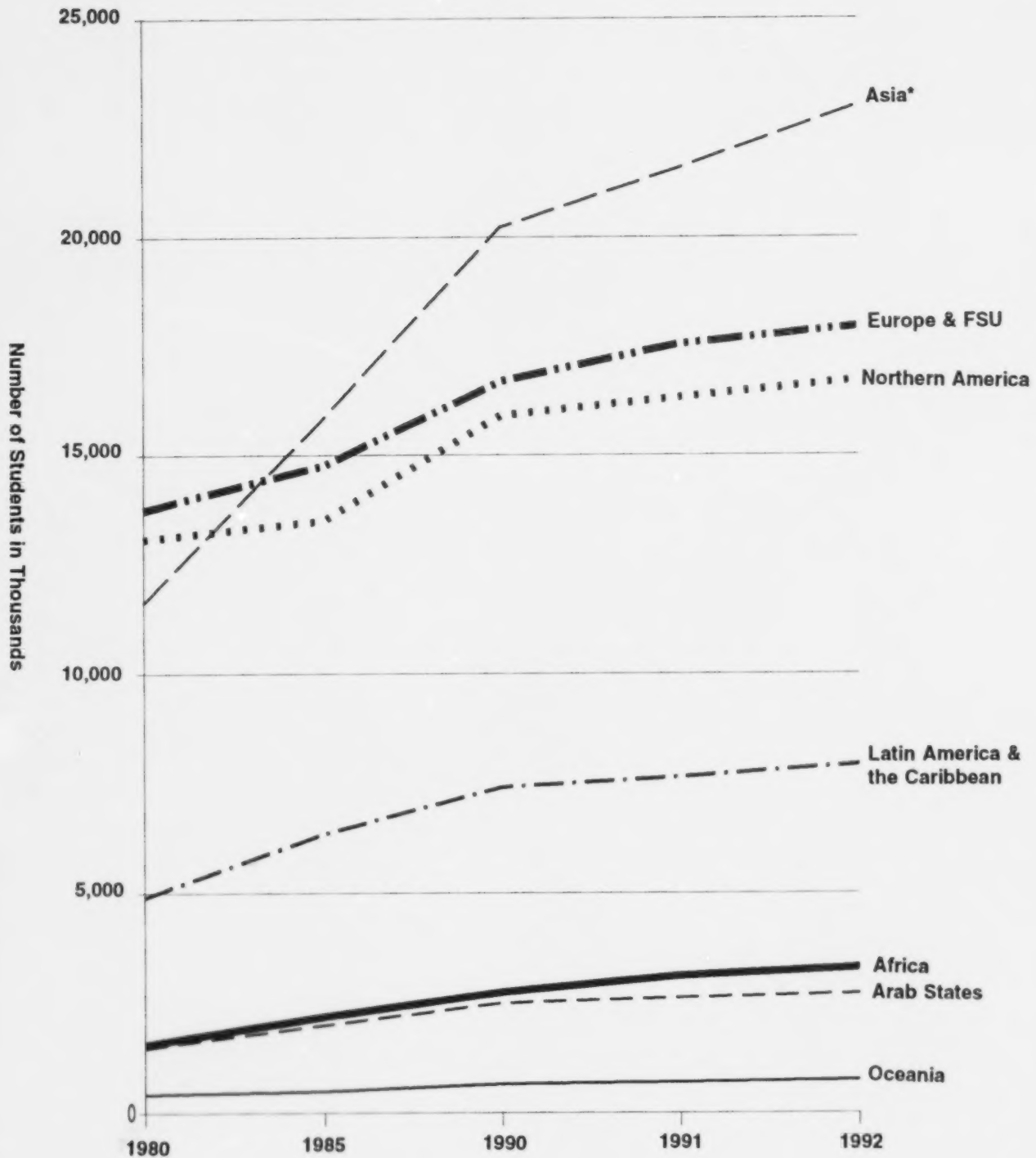
ESTIMATED OCEANIAN OIL PRODUCTION: 1994

(1,000 barrels/day)



MAP NO. 3096 REV. 3 UNITED NATIONS
AUGUST 1984

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION



* excluding Arab States

World Eagle chart. Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1994.

NUMBER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AS PERCENTAGE OF AGE GROUP, YEAR 1992 (selected countries)

Percentage of age group
enrolled in education on 1992

	<u>Primary</u>		<u>Secondary</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Female</u>
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	97	NA	83	NA
Bangladesh	77	71	19	12
China	121	116	51	45
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hong Kong	108	NA	NA	NA
India	102	90	44	32
Indonesia	115	113	38	NA
Iran	109	104	57	49
Israel	94	94	85	89
Jordan	105	105	NA	NA
Kazakhstan	NA	NA	NA	NA
Korea, South	105	106	90	91
Kuwait	61	60	51	51
Kyrgyzstan	NA	NA	NA	NA
Malaysia	93	94	58	59
Mongolia	89	100	77	NA
Myanmar	105	104	NA	NA
Oman	100	96	57	53
Pakistan	46	31	21	13
Philippines	109	NA	74	NA
Russia	98	NA	NA	NA
Saudi Arabia	78	75	46	41
Singapore	107	NA	NA	NA
Sri Lanka	107	105	74	71
Tajikistan	78	NA	NA	NA
Thailand	97	88	33	32
Turkey	112	107	60	50
Turkmenistan	94	NA	NA	NA
UAE	118	117	69	73
Uzbekistan	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vietnam	108	103	33	NA
Yemen	76	37	31	NA

OCEANIA

Australia	107	107	82	83
New Zealand	104	103	84	85
Papua New Guinea	73	66	12	10

211

Source: 1995 World Development Report, Table 28.

CURRENT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

International disputes: periodic disputes with Iran over Helmand water rights; Iran supports clients in country, private Pakistani and Saudi sources also are active; power struggles among various groups for control of Kabul, regional rivalries among emerging warlords, traditional tribal disputes continue; support to Islamic fighters in Tajikistan's civil war; border dispute with Pakistan (Durand Line); support to Islamic militants worldwide by some factions

ARMENIA

International disputes: violent and longstanding dispute with Azerbaijan over ethnically Armenian exclave of Nagorno-Karabakh; traditional demands on former Armenian lands in Turkey have greatly subsided

AZERBAIJAN

International disputes: violent and longstanding dispute with ethnic Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh over its status, lesser dispute concerns Nakhichevan; some Azerbaijanis desire absorption of and/or unification with the ethnic Azeri portion of Iran

BAHRAIN

International disputes: territorial dispute with Qatar over the Hawar Islands; maritime boundary with Qatar

BANGLADESH

International disputes: a portion of the boundary with India is in dispute; water-sharing problems with upstream riparian India over the Ganges

BHUTAN

.....

BRUNEI

International disputes: may wish to purchase the Malaysian salient that divides the country; all of the Spratly Islands are claimed by China, Taiwan, and Vietnam; parts of them are claimed by Malaysia and the Philippines; in 1984, Brunei established an exclusive fishing zone that encompasses Louisa Reef, but has not publicly claimed the island

CAMBODIA

International disputes: offshore islands and sections of the boundary with Vietnam are in dispute; maritime boundary with Vietnam not defined; parts of border with Thailand in dispute; maritime boundary with Thailand not clearly defined

CHINA

International disputes: boundary with India; bilateral negotiations are under way to resolve

disputed sections of the boundary with Russia; boundary with Tajikistan in dispute; a short section of the boundary with North Korea is indefinite; involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; maritime boundary dispute with Vietnam in the Gulf of Tonkin; Paracel Islands occupied by China, but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; claims Japanese-administered Senkaku-shoto (Senkaku Islands/Diaoyu Tai), as does Taiwan

CYPRUS

International disputes: 1974 hostilities divided the island into two de facto autonomous areas, a Greek area controlled by the Cypriot Government (60% of the island's land area) and a Turkish-Cypriot area (35% of the island), that are separated by a narrow UN buffer zone; in addition, there are two UK sovereign base areas (about 5% of the island's land area)

GEORGIA

.....

HONG KONG

.....

INDIA

International disputes: boundaries with Bangladesh and China; status of Kashmir with Pakistan; water-sharing problems with downstream riparians, Bangladesh over the Ganges and Pakistan over the Indus

INDONESIA

International disputes: sovereignty over Timor Timur (East Timor Province) disputed with Portugal and not recognized by the UN; two islands in dispute with Malaysia

IRAN

International disputes: Iran and Iraq restored diplomatic relations in 1990 but are still trying to work out written agreements settling outstanding disputes from their eight-year war concerning border demarcation, prisoners-of-war, and freedom of navigation and sovereignty over the Shatt al Arab waterway; Iran occupies two islands in the Persian Gulf claimed by the UAE: Tunb as Sughra (Arabic), Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Kuchek (Persian) or Lesser Tunb, and Tunb al Kubra (Arabic), Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg (Persian) or Greater Tunb; it jointly administers with the UAE an island in the Persian Gulf claimed by the UAE, Abu Musa (Arabic) or Jazireh-ye Abu Musa (Persian); in 1992 the dispute over Abu Musa and the Tunb islands became more acute when Iran unilaterally tried to control the entry of third country nationals into the UAE portion of Abu Musa island, Tehran subsequently backed off in the face of

significant diplomatic support for the UAE in the region; periodic disputes with Afghanistan over Helmand water rights

IRAQ

International disputes: Iran and Iraq restored diplomatic relations in 1990 but are still trying to work out written agreements settling outstanding disputes from their eight-year war concerning border demarcation, prisoners-of-war, and freedom of navigation and sovereignty over the Shatt al Arab waterway; in April 1991 official Iraqi acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 687, which demands that Iraq accept the inviolability of the boundary set forth in its 1963 agreement with Kuwait, ending earlier claims to Bubiyan and Warbah islands or to all of Kuwait; the 20 May 1993 final report of the UN Iraq/Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission was welcomed by the Security Council in Resolution 833 of 27 May 1993, which also reaffirmed that the decisions of the commission on the boundary were final, bringing to a completion the official demarcation of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary; Iraqi officials still refuse to unconditionally recognize Kuwaiti sovereignty or the inviolability of the UN demarcated border; periodic disputes with upstream riparian Syria over Euphrates water rights; potential dispute over water development plans by Turkey for the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

ISRAEL

International disputes: separated from Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank by the 1949 Armistice Line; differences with Jordan over the location of the 1949 Armistice Line that separates the two countries; the Gaza Strip and Jericho, formerly occupied by Israel, are now administered by the Palestinian Authority; other areas of the West Bank outside Jericho are Israeli occupied; Golan Heights is Israeli occupied; Israeli troops in southern Lebanon since June 1982; water-sharing issues with Jordan

JAPAN

International disputes: islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotau, and the Habomai group occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, now administered by Russia, claimed by Japan; Liancourt Rocks disputed with South Korea; Senkaku-shoto (Senkaku Islands) claimed by China and Taiwan

JORDAN

International disputes: differences with Israel over the location of the 1949 Armistice Line that separates the two countries; water-sharing issues with Israel

continued

CURRENT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES - continued

KAZAKHSTAN

International disputes: Russia may dispute current de facto maritime border to midpoint of Caspian Sea from shore

KOREA, NORTH

International disputes: short section of boundary with China is indefinite; Demarcation Line with South Korea

KOREA, SOUTH

International disputes: Demarcation Line with North Korea; Liancourt Rocks claimed by Japan

KUWAIT

International disputes: in April 1991 Iraq officially accepted UN Security Council Resolution 687, which demands that Iraq accept the inviolability of the boundary set forth in its 1963 agreement with Kuwait, ending earlier claims to Bubiyan and Warbah islands, or to all of Kuwait; the 20 May 1993 final report of the UN Iraq/Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission was welcomed by the Security Council in Resolution 833 of 27 May 1993, which also reaffirmed that the decisions of the commission on the boundary were final, bringing to a completion the official demarcation of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary; Iraqi officials still refuse to unconditionally recognize Kuwaiti sovereignty of the inviolability of the UN demarcated border; ownership of Qaruh and Umm al Maradim islands disputed by Saudi Arabia

KYRGYZSTAN

International disputes: territorial dispute with Tajikistan on southwestern boundary in Isfara Valley area

LAOS

International disputes: boundary dispute with Thailand

LEBANON

International disputes: separated from Israel by the 1949 Armistice Line; Israeli troops in southern Lebanon since June 1982; Syrian troops in northern, central, and eastern Lebanon since October 1976

MACAU

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MALAYSIA

International disputes: involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; State of Sabah claimed by the Philippines; Brunei may wish to purchase the Malaysian salient that divides Brunei into two parts; two islands in dispute with Singapore; two islands in dispute with Indonesia

MALDIVES

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MONGOLIA

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MYANMAR

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OMAN

International disputes: no defined boundary with most of UAE; Administrative Line with UAE in far north; a treaty with Yemen defining the Omani-Yemeni boundary was ratified in December 1992

PAKISTAN

International disputes: status of Kashmir with India; border question with Afghanistan (Durand Line); water-sharing problems (Wular Barrage) over the Indus with upstream riparian India

PHILIPPINES

International disputes: involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; claims Malaysian state of Sabah

QATAR

International disputes: territorial dispute with Bahrain over the Hawar Islands; maritime boundary with Bahrain

RUSSIA

International disputes: inherited disputes from former USSR including: sections of the boundary with China; islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan and the Habomai group occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, administered by Russia, claimed by Japan; maritime dispute with Norway over portion of the Barents Sea; Russia may dispute current de facto maritime border of midpoint of Caspian Sea from shore; potential dispute with Ukraine over Crimea; has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation

SAUDI ARABIA

International disputes: large section of boundary with Yemen not defined; status of boundary with UAE not final; Kuwaiti ownership of Qaruh and Umm al Maradim islands is disputed by Saudi Arabia

SINGAPORE

International disputes: two islands in dispute with Malaysia

SRI LANKA

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SYRIA

International disputes: separated from Israel by the 1949 Armistice Line; Golan Heights is Israeli occupied; Hatay question with Turkey; periodic disputes with Iraq over Euphrates water rights; ongoing dispute over water development plans by Turkey for the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers; Syrian troops in northern Lebanon since October 1976

TAIWAN

International disputes: involved in complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; Paracel Islands occupied by China, but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; Japanese-administered Senkaku-shoto (Senkaku Islands/Diaoyu Tai) claimed by China and Taiwan

TAJIKISTAN

International disputes: boundary with China in dispute; territorial dispute with Kyrgyzstan on northern boundary in Isfara Valley area; Afghanistan's and other foreign support to Tajik rebels based in northern Afghanistan

THAILAND

International disputes: boundary dispute with Laos; unresolved maritime boundary with Vietnam; parts of border with Thailand in dispute; maritime boundary with Thailand not clearly defined

TURKEY

International disputes: complex maritime and air (but not territorial) disputes with Greece in Aegean Sea; Cyprus question; Hatay question with Syria; ongoing dispute with downstream riparians (Syria and Iraq) over water development plans for the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

TURKMENISTAN

International disputes: Russia may dispute current de facto maritime border to midpoint of Caspian Sea from shore

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

International disputes: location and status of boundary with Saudi Arabia is not final; no defined boundary with most of Oman, but Administrative Line in far north; claims two islands in the Persian Gulf occupied by Iran (Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg or Greater Tunb, and Jazireh-ye Tonb-e Kuchek or Lesser Tunb); claims island in the Persian Gulf jointly administered with Iran (Jazireh-ye Abu Musa or Abu Musa); in 1992, the dispute over Abu Musa and the Tunb islands became more acute when Iran unilaterally tried to control the entry of third country nationals into the UAE portion of Abu Musa island, Tehran subsequently backed off in the face of significant diplomatic support for the UAE in the region

continued

CURRENT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES - continued

UZBEKISTAN

International disputes: Russia may dispute current de facto maritime border to midpoint of Caspian Sea from shore

VIETNAM

International disputes: maritime boundary with Cambodia not defined; involved in a complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, and possibly Brunei; unresolved maritime boundary with Thailand; maritime boundary dispute with China in the Gulf of Tonkin; Paracel Islands occupied by China but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan

YEMEN

International disputes: undefined section of boundary with Saudi Arabia; a treaty with Oman defining the Yemeni-Omani boundary was ratified in December 1992

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

CURRENT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

AUSTRALIA

International disputes: territorial claim in Antarctica (Australian Antarctic Territory)

MARSHALL ISLANDS

International disputes: claims US territory of Wake Island

NEW ZEALAND

International disputes: territorial claim in Antarctica (Ross Dependency)

There are no *Current Territorial Disputes* in: Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Western Samoa.

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Overview: Afghanistan is an extremely poor, landlocked country, highly dependent on farming (wheat especially) and livestock raising (sheep and goats). Economic considerations have played second fiddle to political and military upheavals during more than 14 years of war, including the nearly 10-year Soviet military occupation (which ended 15 February 1989). Over the past decade, one-third of the population fled the country, with Pakistan sheltering more than 3 million refugees and Iran about 3 million. About 1.4 million Afghan refugees remain in Pakistan and about 2 million in Iran. Another 1 million probably moved into and around urban areas within Afghanistan. Although reliable data are unavailable, gross domestic product is lower than 12 years ago because of the loss of labor and capital and the disruption of trade and transport.

ARMENIA

Overview: Under the old central planning system, Armenia had built up a developed industrial sector, supplying machine building equipment, textiles, and other manufactured goods to sister republics in exchange for raw materials and energy resources. Armenia is a large food importer and its mineral deposits (gold, bauxite) are small. The economic decline in the past three years (1991-93) has been particularly severe due to the ongoing conflict over the Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan and Turkey have blockaded pipeline and railroad traffic to Armenia for its support of the Karabakh Armenians. This has left Armenia with only sporadic deliveries of natural gas through unstable Georgia, while other fuel and raw materials are in critical short supply. Inflation, roughly 14% per month in the first nine months of 1993, surged even higher in the fourth quarter. In late 1993, most industrial enterprises were either shut down or operating at drastically reduced levels. Only small quantities of food were available (mostly humanitarian aid), heat was nonexistent, and electricity strictly rationed. An economic recovery cannot be expected until the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is settled and until transportation through Georgia improves.

AZERBAIJAN

Overview: Azerbaijan is less developed industrially than either Armenia or Georgia, the other Transcaucasian states. It resembles the Central Asian states in its majority Muslim population, high structural unemployment, and low standard of living. The economy's most prominent products are oil, cotton, and gas. Production from the Caspian oil and gas field has been in decline for several years. With

foreign assistance, the oil industry might generate the funds needed to spur industrial development. However, civil unrest, marked by armed conflict in the Nagorno-Karabakh region between Muslim Azeris and Christian Armenians, makes foreign investors wary. Azerbaijan accounted for 1.5% to 2% of the capital stock and output of the former Soviet Union. Azerbaijan shares all the formidable problems of the ex-Soviet republics in making the transition from a command to a market economy, but its considerable energy resources brighten its prospects somewhat. Old economic ties and structures have yet to be replaced. A particularly galling constraint on economic revival is the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, said to consume 25% of Azerbaijan's economic resources.

BAHRAIN

Overview: Petroleum production and processing account for about 80% of export receipts, 60% of government revenues, and 30% of GDP. Economic conditions have fluctuated with the changing fortunes of oil since 1985, for example, during and following the Gulf crisis of 1990-91. Bahrain with its highly developed communication and transport facilities is home to numerous multinational firms with business in the Gulf. A large share of exports consists of petroleum products made from imported crude. Prospects for 1994 are good, with private enterprise the main driving force, e.g., in banking and construction.

BANGLADESH

Overview: Bangladesh is one of the world's poorest, most densely populated, and least developed nations. Its economy is overwhelmingly agricultural, with the cultivation of rice the single most important activity in the economy. Major impediments to growth include frequent cyclones and floods, government interference with the economy, a rapidly growing labor force that cannot be absorbed by agriculture, a low level of industrialization, failure to fully exploit energy resources (natural gas), and inefficient and inadequate power supplies. Excellent rice crops and expansion of the export garment industry helped growth in FY92 and FY93. Policy reforms intended to reduce government regulation of private industry and promote public-sector efficiency have been announced but are being implemented only slowly.

BHUTAN

Overview: The economy, one of the world's least developed, is based on agriculture and forestry, which provide the main livelihood for 90% of the population and account for about 50% of GDP. Rugged mountains dominate the terrain and make the building of roads and other infrastructure difficult and expensive.

The economy is closely aligned with that of India through strong trade and monetary links. The industrial sector is small and technologically backward, with most production of the cottage industry type. Most development projects, such as road construction, rely on Indian migrant labor. Bhutan's hydropower potential and its attraction for tourists are its most important natural resources; however, the government limits the number of tourists to 4,000 per year to minimize foreign influence. Much of the impetus for growth has come from large public-sector companies. Nevertheless, in recent years, Bhutan has shifted toward decentralized development planning and greater private initiative. The government privatized several large public-sector firms, is revamping its trade regime and liberalizing administrative procedures over industrial licensing. The government's industrial contribution to GDP decreased from 13% in 1988 to about 10% in 1992.

BRUNEI

Overview: The economy is a mixture of foreign and domestic entrepreneurship, government regulation and welfare measures, and village tradition. It is almost totally supported by exports of crude oil and natural gas, with revenues from the petroleum sector accounting for more than 50% of GDP. Per capita GDP is among the highest in the Third World, and substantial income from overseas investment supplements domestic production. The government provides for all medical services and subsidizes food and housing.

CAMBODIA

Overview: The Cambodian economy—virtually destroyed by decades of war—is slowly recovering. Government leaders are moving toward restoring fiscal and monetary discipline and have established good working relations with international financial institutions. Despite such positive developments, the reconstruction effort faces many tough challenges. Rural Cambodia, where 90% of almost ten million Khmer live, remains mired in poverty. The almost total lack of basic infrastructure in the countryside will hinder development and will contribute to a growing imbalance in growth between urban and rural areas over the near term. Moreover, the new government's lack of experience in administering economic and technical assistance programs, and rampant corruption among officials, will slow the growth of critical public sector investment. Inflation for 1993 as a whole was 60%, less than a quarter of the 1992 rate, and was declining during the year. The government hoped the rate would fall to 10% in early 1994.

continued

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES - continued

CHINA

Overview: Beginning in late 1978 the Chinese leadership has been trying to move the economy from the sluggish Soviet-style centrally planned economy to a more productive and flexible economy with market elements, but still within the framework of monolithic Communist control. To this end the authorities switched to a system of household responsibility in agriculture in place of the old collectivization, increased the authority of local officials and plant managers in industry, permitted a wide variety of small-scale enterprise in services and light manufacturing, and opened the economy to increased foreign trade and investment. The result has been a strong surge in production, particularly in agriculture in the early 1980s. Industry also has posted major gains, especially in coastal areas near Hong Kong and opposite Taiwan, where foreign investment and modern production methods have helped spur production of both domestic and export goods. Aggregate output has more than doubled since 1978. On the darker side, the leadership has often experienced in its hybrid system the worst results of socialism (bureaucracy, lassitude, corruption) and of capitalism (windfall gains and stepped-up inflation). Beijing thus has periodically backtracked, retightening central controls at intervals. In 1992-93 annual growth of GDP has accelerated, particularly in the coastal areas—to more than 10% annually according to official claims. In late 1993 China's leadership approved additional reforms aimed at giving more play to market-oriented institutions and at strengthening the center's control over the financial system. Popular resistance, changes in central policy, and loss of authority by rural cadres have weakened China's population control program, which is essential to the nation's long-term economic viability.

CYPRUS

Overview: The Greek Cypriot economy is small, diversified, and prosperous. Industry contributes 16% to GDP and employs 29% of the labor force, while the service sector contributes 60% to GDP and employs 57% of the labor force. An average 6.8% rise in real GDP between 1986 and 1990 was temporarily checked in 1991, because of the adverse effects of the Gulf War on tourism. Economic growth surged again in 1992, bolstered by strong foreign and domestic demand. As the economy gained momentum, however, it began to overheat; inflation reached 6.5%. The economy has likely recorded a sharp drop in growth in 1993, due to the recession in Western Europe, Cyprus' main trading partner, but probably will pick up again in 1994. The Turkish Cypriot economy has less than one-third the per capita GDP in the south. Because it is recognized only by Turkey, it has had

much difficulty arranging foreign financing, and foreign firms have hesitated to invest there. The economy remains heavily dependent on agriculture, which employs more than one-quarter of the workforce. Moreover, because the Turkish lira is legal tender, the Turkish Cypriot economy has suffered the same high inflation as mainland Turkey. To compensate for the economy's weakness, Turkey provides direct and indirect aid to nearly every sector; financial support has reached about one-third of Turkish Cypriot GDP.

GEORGIA

Overview: Georgia's economy has traditionally revolved around Black Sea tourism; cultivation of citrus fruits, tea, and grapes; mining of manganese and copper; and a small industrial sector producing wine, metals, machinery, chemicals, and textiles. The country imports the bulk of its energy needs, including natural gas and coal. Its only sizable domestic energy resource is hydropower. Since 1990, widespread conflicts, e.g., in Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and Mengrelia, severely aggravated the economic crisis resulting from the disintegration of the Soviet command economy in December 1991. Throughout 1993, much of industry was functioning at only 20% of capacity; heavy disruptions in agricultural cultivation were reported; and tourism was shut down. The country is precariously dependent on US and EU humanitarian grain shipments, as most other foods are priced beyond reach of the average citizen. Georgia is also suffering from an acute energy crisis, as it is having problems paying for even minimal imports. Georgia is pinning its hopes for recovery on reestablishing trade ties with Russia and on developing international transportation through the key Black Sea ports of P'ot'i and Bat'umi.

HONG KONG

Overview: Hong Kong has a bustling free market economy with few tariffs or nontariff barriers. Natural resources are limited, and food and raw materials must be imported. Manufacturing accounts for about 17% of GDP. Goods and services exports account for about 50% of GDP. Real GDP growth averaged a remarkable 8% in 1987-88, slowed to 3.0% in 1989-90, and picked up to 4.2% in 1991, 5.0% in 1992, and 5.2% in 1993. Unemployment, which has been declining since the mid-1980s, is now about 2%. A shortage of labor continues to put upward pressure on prices and the cost of living. Short-term prospects remain bright so long as major trading partners continue to be reasonably prosperous.

INDIA

Overview: India's economy is a mixture of traditional village farming, modern agriculture,

handicrafts, a wide range of modern industries, and a multitude of support services. Faster economic growth in the 1980s permitted a significant increase in real per capita private consumption. A large share of the population, perhaps as much as 40%, remains too poor to afford an adequate diet. Financial strains in 1990 and 1991 prompted government austerity measures that slowed industrial growth but permitted India to meet its international payment obligations without rescheduling its debt. Policy reforms since 1991 have extended earlier economic liberalization and greatly reduced government controls on production, trade, and investment. US and other foreign firms are increasing their investment in India. In January 1994, international financial reserves were comfortably high.

INDONESIA

Overview: Indonesia is a mixed economy with some socialist institutions and central planning but with a recent emphasis on deregulation and private enterprise. Indonesia has extensive natural wealth, yet, with a large and rapidly increasing population, it remains a poor country. Real GDP growth in 1985-93 averaged about 6%, quite impressive, but not sufficient to both slash underemployment and absorb the 2.3 million workers annually entering the labor force. Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, is an important sector, accounting for 21% of GDP and over 50% of the labor force. The staple crop is rice. Once the world's largest rice importer, Indonesia is now nearly self-sufficient. Plantation crops—rubber and palm oil—and textiles and plywood are being encouraged for both export and job generation. Industrial output now accounts for almost 40% of GDP and is based on a supply of diverse natural resources, including crude oil, natural gas, timber, metals, and coal. Foreign investment has also boosted manufacturing output and exports in recent years. Indeed, the economy's growth is highly dependent on the continuing expansion of nonoil exports. Japan remains Indonesia's most important customer and supplier of aid. Rapid growth in the money supply in 1989-90 prompted Jakarta to implement a tight monetary policy in 1991, forcing the private sector to go to foreign banks for investment financing. Real interest rates remained above 10% and off-shore commercial debt grew. The growth in off-shore debt prompted Jakarta to limit foreign borrowing beginning in late 1991. Despite the continued problems in moving toward a more open financial system and the persistence of a fairly tight credit situation, GDP growth in 1992 and 1993 has matched the government target of 6%-7% annual growth.

continued

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES - continued

IRAN

Overview: Iran's economy is a mixture of central planning, state ownership of oil and other large enterprises, village agriculture, and small-scale private trading and service ventures. Over the past several years, the government has introduced several measures to liberalize the economy and reduce government intervention, but most of these changes have moved slowly because of political opposition. Iran has faced increasingly severe financial difficulties in 1992-93 due to an import surge since 1989 and general financial mismanagement. At yearend 1993 the Iranian Government estimated that it owed foreign creditors about \$30 billion; an estimated \$8 billion of this debt was in arrears. Earnings from oil exports—which provide over 90% of Iran's export revenues—are providing less relief to Iran than usual because of declining oil prices. Estimated overall growth was a robust 6.3% in 1992 and a moderate 3% in 1993.

IRAQ

Overview: The Ba'thist regime engages in extensive central planning and management of industrial production and foreign trade while leaving some small-scale industry and services and most agriculture to private enterprise. The economy has been dominated by the oil sector, which has traditionally provided about 95% of foreign exchange earnings. In the 1980s, financial problems caused by massive expenditures in the eight-year war with Iran and damage to oil export facilities by Iran, led the government to implement austerity measures and to borrow heavily and later reschedule foreign debt payments. After the end of hostilities in 1988, oil exports gradually increased with the construction of new pipelines and restoration of damaged facilities. Agricultural development remained hampered by labor shortages, salinization, and dislocations caused by previous land reform and collectivization programs. The industrial sector, although accorded high priority by the government, also was under financial constraints. Iraq's seizure of Kuwait in August 1990, subsequent international economic embargoes, and military action by an international coalition beginning in January 1991 drastically changed the economic picture. Industrial and transportation facilities suffered severe damage and have been only partially restored. Oil exports remain at less than 10% of the previous level. Shortages of spare parts continue. Living standards deteriorated even further in 1993 and early 1994; consumer prices at least tripled in 1993. The UN-sponsored economic embargo has reduced exports and imports and has contributed to the sharp rise in prices. The government's policies of supporting large military and internal security forces and of allocating resources to key supporters of the regime have exacerbated

shortages. In brief, per capita output in 1993-94 is far below the 1989-90 level, but no precise estimate is available.

ISRAEL

Overview: Israel has a market economy with substantial government participation. It depends on imports of crude oil, grains, raw materials, and military equipment. Despite limited natural resources, Israel has intensively developed its agricultural and industrial sectors over the past 20 years. Industry employs about 22% of Israeli workers, construction 6.5%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 3.5%, and services most of the rest. Diamonds, high-technology equipment, and agricultural products (fruits and vegetables) are leading exports. Israel usually posts current account deficits, which are covered by large transfer payments from abroad and by foreign loans. Roughly half of the government's external debt is owed to the United States, which is its major source of economic and military aid. To earn needed foreign exchange, Israel has been targeting high-technology niches in international markets, such as medical scanning equipment. The influx of Jewish immigrants from the former USSR, which topped 450,000 during the period 1990-93, increased unemployment, intensified housing problems, and strained the government budget. At the same time, the immigrants bring to the economy valuable scientific and professional expertise. Economic problems have eased as immigration has declined, but activity has slowed as the economy shifts from housing to export-driven growth.

JAPAN

Overview: Government-industry cooperation, a strong work ethic, mastery of high technology, and a comparatively small defense allocation have helped Japan advance with extraordinary rapidity to the rank of second most powerful economy in the world. Industry, the most important sector of the economy, is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and fuels. Self-sufficient in rice, Japan must import about 50% of its requirements of other grain and fodder crops. Japan maintains one of the world's largest fishing fleets and accounts for nearly 15% of the global catch. Overall economic growth has been spectacular: a 10% average in the 1960s, a 5% average in the 1970s and 1980s. Economic growth came to a halt in 1992-93 largely because of contractionary domestic policies intended to wring speculative excesses from the stock and real estate markets. At the same time, the stronger yen and slower global growth are containing export growth. Unemployment and inflation remain remarkably low in comparison with the other industrialized nations. Japan continues to run a huge trade surplus—\$120 billion in 1993, up more than 10% from the year earlier—which

supports extensive investment in foreign assets. The new prime minister HATA in early 1994 reiterated previous governments' vows of administrative and economic reform, including reduction in the trade surplus, but his weak coalition government faces strong resistance from traditional interest groups. The crowding of the habitable land area and the aging of the population are two major long-run problems.

JORDAN

Overview: Jordan benefited from increased Arab aid during the oil boom of the late 1970s and early 1980s, when its annual real GNP growth averaged more than 10%. In the remainder of the 1980s, however, reductions in both Arab aid and worker remittances slowed real economic growth to an average of roughly 2% per year. Imports—mainly oil, capital goods, consumer durables, and food—outstripped exports, with the difference covered by aid, remittances, and borrowing. In mid-1989, the Jordanian Government began debt-rescheduling negotiations and agreed to implement an IMF-supported program designed to gradually reduce the budget deficit and implement badly needed structural reforms. The Persian Gulf crisis that began in August 1990, however, aggravated Jordan's already serious economic problems, forcing the government to shelve the IMF program, stop most debt payments, and suspend rescheduling negotiations. Aid from Gulf Arab states, worker remittances and trade contracted, and refugees flooded the country, producing serious balance-of-payments problems, stunting GDP growth, and straining government resources. The economy rebounded in 1992, largely due to the influx of capital repatriated by workers returning from the Gulf, but the recovery has been losing steam since mid-1993. The government is implementing the reform program adopted in 1992 and continues to secure rescheduling of its heavy foreign debt.

KAZAKHSTAN

Overview: Kazakhstan, the second largest of the former Soviet states in territory, possesses vast oil, coal, rare metals, and agricultural resources. While the economy is gradually making the transition from a Soviet command system to a market system, strong elements of state control persist including government ownership of most economic assets and a continued system of mandatory state procurement for the key products such as grain and energy; likewise, agriculture remains largely collectivized. On the other hand, new businesses are forming rapidly, the economy is opening to foreign investment, and 12% of state-owned commercial enterprises have been

continued

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES - continued

KOREA, NORTH

Overview: More than 90% of this command economy is socialized; agricultural land is collectivized; and state-owned industry produces 95% of manufactured goods. State control of economic affairs is unusually tight even for a Communist country because of the small size and homogeneity of the society and the strict rule of KIM Il-sung and his son, KIM Chong-il. Economic growth during the period 1984-88 averaged 2%-3%, but output declined by 3%-5% annually during 1989-92 because of systemic problems and disruptions in socialist-style economic relations with the former USSR and China. In 1992, output dropped sharply, by perhaps 7%-9%, as the economy felt the cumulative effect of the reduction in outside support. The leadership insisted on maintaining its high level of military outlays from a shrinking economic pie. Moreover, a serious drawdown in inventories and critical shortages in the energy sector have led to increasing interruptions in industrial production. Abundant mineral resources and hydropower have formed the basis of industrial development since WWII. Output of the extractive industries includes coal, iron ore, magnesite, graphite, copper, zinc, lead, and precious metals. Manufacturing is centered on heavy industry, including military industry, with light industry lagging far behind. Despite the use of improved seed varieties, expansion of irrigation, and the heavy use of fertilizers, North Korea has not yet become self-sufficient in food production. Six consecutive years of poor harvests, coupled with distribution problems, have led to chronic food shortages. North Korea remains far behind South Korea in economic development and living standards.

KOREA, SOUTH

Overview: The driving force behind the economy's dynamic growth has been the planned development of an export-oriented economy in a vigorously entrepreneurial society. Real GNP increased more than 10% annually between 1986 and 1991. This growth ultimately led to an overheated situation characterized by a tight labor market, strong inflationary pressures, and a rapidly rising current account deficit. As a result, in 1992, economic policy focused on slowing the growth rate of inflation and reducing the deficit. Annual growth slowed to 5%, still above the rate in most other countries of the world. Growth increased to 6.3% in 1993 as a result of fourth quarter manufacturing production growth of over 10% and is expected to be in the 8% range for 1994.

KUWAIT

Overview: Kuwait is a small and relatively open economy with proven crude oil reserves of about 94 billion barrels—10% of world reserves. Kuwait has rebuilt its war-ravaged petroleum sector; its crude oil production

reached at least 2.0 million barrels per day by the end of 1993. The government ran a sizable fiscal deficit in 1993. Petroleum accounts for nearly half of GDP and 90% of export and government revenues.

KYRGYZSTAN

Overview: Kyrgyzstan is one of the smallest and poorest states of the former Soviet Union. Its economy is heavily agricultural, producing cotton and tobacco on irrigated land in the south, grain in the foothills of the north, and sheep and goats on mountain pastures. Its small and obsolescent industrial sector, concentrated around Bishkek, is heavily dependent on Russia and other CIS countries for customers and for inputs, including most of its fuel. Since 1990, the economy has contracted by almost 40%. Kyrgyzstan's inflation was high in 1993, about 23% per month, but rates were declining at the end of the year. Kyrgyzstan introduced its national currency, the som, in May 1993, it has privatized 28% of its former state assets, and plans call for a massive voucher privatization in 1994. Although Kyrgyzstan will receive relatively large flows of foreign aid, ongoing economic restructuring will continue to be painful with an anticipated increase in unemployment as uneconomic enterprises close. President AKAYEV will be under strong political pressure to backtrack on some reform measures.

LAOS

Overview: Laos has had a Communist centrally planned economy with government ownership and control of major productive enterprises. Since 1986, however, the government has been decentralizing control and encouraging private enterprise. Laos is a landlocked country with a primitive infrastructure; it has no railroads, a rudimentary road system, limited external and internal telecommunications, and electricity available in only a limited area. Subsistence agriculture is the main occupation, accounting for over 60% of GDP and providing about 85-90% of total employment. The predominant crop is rice. For the foreseeable future the economy will continue to depend for its survival on foreign aid from the IMF and other international sources; aid from the former USSR and Eastern Europe has been cut sharply.

LEBANON

Overview: Since 1975 civil war has seriously damaged Lebanon's economic infrastructure, cut national output by half, and all but ended Lebanon's position as a Middle Eastern entrepot and banking hub. Following October 1990, however, a tentative peace has enabled the central government to begin restoring control in Beirut, collect taxes, and regain access to key port and government facilities. The battered economy has also been propped

up by a financially sound banking system and resilient small- and medium-scale manufacturers. Family remittances, banking transactions, manufactured and farm exports, the narcotics trade, and international emergency aid are the main sources of foreign exchange. In the relatively settled year of 1991 industrial production, agricultural output, and exports showed substantial gains. The further rebuilding of the war-ravaged country was delayed in 1992 because of an upturn in political wrangling. In October 1992, Rafiq HARIRI was appointed Prime Minister. HARIRI, a wealthy entrepreneur, has announced ambitious plans for Lebanon's reconstruction which involve a substantial influx of foreign aid and investment. Progress on restoring basic services is limited. Since Prime Minister HARIRI's appointment, the most significant improvement lies in the stabilization of the Lebanese pound, which had gained over 30% in value by yearend 1993. The year 1993 was marked by efforts of the new administration to encourage domestic and foreign investment and to obtain additional international assistance.

MACAU

Overview: The economy is based largely on tourism (including gambling) and textile and fireworks manufacturing. Efforts to diversify have spawned other small industries—toys, artificial flowers, and electronics. The tourist sector has accounted for roughly 25% of GDP, and the clothing industry has provided about two-thirds of export earnings; the gambling industry represented well over 40% of GDP in 1992. Macau depends on China for most of its food, fresh water, and energy imports. Japan and Hong Kong are the main suppliers of raw materials and capital goods.

MALAYSIA

Overview: The Malaysian economy, a mixture of private enterprise and a soundly managed public sector, has posted a remarkable record of 8%-9% average growth in 1987-93. This growth has resulted in a substantial reduction in poverty and a marked rise in real wages. Despite sluggish growth in the major world economies in 1992-93, demand for Malaysian goods remained strong, and foreign investors continued to commit large sums in the economy. The government is aware of the inflationary potential of this rapid development and is closely monitoring fiscal and monetary policies.

MALDIVES

Overview: The economy is based on fishing, tourism, and shipping. Agriculture is limited to the production of a few subsistence crops that provide only 10% of food requirements. Fishing is the largest industry, employing 25% of the work force and accounting for over 60% of exports; it is also an important source of

continued

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES - continued

MALDIVES continued

government revenue. During the 1980s tourism became one of the most important and highest growth sectors of the economy. In 1988 industry accounted for about 5% of GDP. Real GDP is officially estimated to have increased by about 10% annually during the period 1974-90.

MONGOLIA

Overview: Mongolia's severe climate, scattered population, and wide expanses of unproductive land have constrained economic development. Economic activity traditionally has been based on agriculture and the breeding of livestock—Mongolia has the highest number of livestock per person in the world. In past years extensive mineral resources had been developed with Soviet support; total Soviet assistance at its height amounted to 30% of GDP. The mining and processing of coal, copper, molybdenum, tin, tungsten, and gold account for a large part of industrial production. Timber and fishing are also important sectors. The Mongolian leadership is trying to make the transition from Soviet-style central planning to a market economy through privatization and price reform, and is soliciting support from international financial agencies and foreign investors. The economy, however, has still not recovered from the loss of Soviet aid, and the country continues to suffer substantial economic hardships.

MYANMAR

Overview: Burma has a mixed economy with about 70% private activity, mainly in agriculture, light industry, and transport, and with about 30% state-controlled activity, mainly in energy, heavy industry, and foreign trade. Government policy in the last five years, 1989-93, has aimed at revitalizing the economy after four decades of tight central planning. Thus, private activity has markedly increased; foreign investment has been encouraged, so far with moderate success; and efforts continue to increase the efficiency of state enterprises. Published estimates of Burma's foreign trade are greatly understated because of the volume of black market trade. A major ongoing problem is the failure to achieve monetary and fiscal stability. Inflation has been running at 25% to 30% annually. Good weather helped boost GDP by perhaps 5% in 1993. Although Burma remains a poor Asian country, its rich resources furnish the potential for substantial long-term increases in income, exports, and living standards.

NEPAL

Overview: Nepal is among the poorest and least developed countries in the world. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, providing a livelihood for over 90% of the population and accounting for 60% of GDP. Industrial activity is limited, mainly involving

the processing of agricultural produce (jute, sugarcane, tobacco, and grain). Production of textiles and carpets has expanded recently and accounted for 85% of foreign exchange earnings in FY94. Apart from agricultural land and forests, exploitable natural resources are mica, hydropower, and tourism. Agricultural production in the late 1980s grew by about 5%, as compared with annual population growth of 2.6%. More than 40% of the population is undernourished. Since May 1991, the government has been encouraging trade and foreign investment, e.g., by eliminating business licenses and registration requirements in order to simplify domestic and foreign investment. The government also has been cutting public expenditures by reducing subsidies, privatizing state industries, and laying off civil servants. Prospects for foreign trade and investment in the 1990s remain poor, however, because of the small size of the economy, its technological backwardness, its remoteness, and susceptibility to natural disaster. Nepal experienced severe flooding in August 1993 which caused at least \$50 million in damage to the country's infrastructure.

OMAN

Overview: Economic performance is closely tied to the fortunes of the oil industry, including trends in international oil prices and the ability of OPEC producers to agree on output quotas. Petroleum accounts for more than 85% of export earnings, about 80% of government revenues, and roughly 40% of GDP. Oman has proved oil reserves of 4 billion barrels, equivalent to about 20 years' supply at the current rate of extraction. Agriculture is carried on at a subsistence level and the general population depends on imported food. The government is encouraging private investment, both domestic and foreign, as a prime force for further economic development.

PAKISTAN

Overview: Pakistan is a poor Third World country faced with the usual problems of rapidly increasing population, sizable government deficits, and heavy dependence on foreign aid. In addition, the economy must support a large military establishment. Rapid economic growth, averaging 5%-6% over the past decade has helped Pakistan cope with these problems. However, growth slumped to 3% in FY93 because of severe flooding, which damaged the key export crop, cotton. Almost all agriculture and small-scale industry is in private hands. In 1990, Pakistan embarked on a sweeping economic liberalization program to boost foreign and domestic private investment and lower foreign aid dependence. The SHARIF government denationalized several state-owned firms and attracted some foreign investment. Pakistan likely will have difficulty raising living standards because of its rapidly expanding population. At the current rate of growth, population would double in 25 years.

PHILIPPINES

Overview: Domestic output in this primarily agricultural economy failed to grow in 1992 and rose only slightly in 1993. Drought and power supply problems hampered production, while inadequate revenues prevented government pump priming. Worker remittances helped to supplement GDP. A marked increase in capital goods imports, particularly power generating equipment, telecommunications equipment, and electronic data processors, contributed to 20% import growth in both 1992 and 1993.

QATAR

Overview: Oil is the backbone of the economy and accounts for roughly 85% of export earnings and 75% of government revenues. Proved oil reserves of 3.3 billion barrels should ensure continued output at current levels for about 25 years. Oil has given Qatar a per capita GDP comparable to the leading industrial countries. Production and export of natural gas are becoming increasingly important.

RUSSIA

Overview: Russia, a vast country with a wealth of natural resources, a well-educated population, and a diverse industrial base, continues to experience severe difficulties in moving from its old centrally planned economy to a modern market economy. President YEL'TSIN's government has made some progress toward a market economy by freeing most prices, slashing defense spending, unifying foreign exchange rates, and launching an ambitious privatization program. Yet much of the old order persists and YEL'TSIN faces formidable opposition to further measures such as the reduction of subsidies to old-line industries. Output continues to fall although the mix is gradually becoming more responsive to Russia's needs. According to Russian official data, GDP declined by 12% in 1993 compared with 19% in 1992. Industrial output in 1993 fell 16% with all major sectors taking a hit. Agricultural production, meanwhile, was down 6%. The grain harvest totalled 99 million tons—some 8 million tons less than in 1992. Unemployment climbed in 1993 but remained low by Western standards. The official number of unemployed rose from 578,000 at the beginning of 1993 to about 1 million—or roughly 1.4% of the work force—by yearend. According to the Russian labor minister, the actual number of unemployed probably was closer to 4 million. Government fears of large-scale unemployment continued to hamper industrial restructuring efforts. According to official statistics, average real wages remained flat. Nonetheless, a substantial portion of the population, particularly the elderly and people in remote areas, finds its well-being steadily shrinking. The disparity in incomes between the rich and poor continued to rise in 1993, primarily reflecting the high earnings of

continued

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES - continued

RUSSIA continued

enterprise managers and persons employed in the emerging private sector. The government tried to narrow the income gap by raising the wages of budget-funded workers—mainly teachers and health care specialists. Official data may overstate hardships, because many Russians supplement their income by moonlighting or by bartering goods and services, activities that often go unreported. Russia made good progress on privatization in 1993 despite active opposition from key cabinet members, hard-line legislators, and antireform regional leaders. By yearend, for example, roughly 35% of Russia's medium and large state enterprises had been auctioned, while the number of private farms in Russia increased by 86,000, reaching a total of 170,000. As a result, about 6% of agricultural land now has been privatized. Financial stabilization continued to remain a challenge for the government. Moscow tightened financial policies in early 1993—including postponing planned budget spending—and succeeded in reducing monthly inflation from 27% in January to 20% in May and June. In the summer, however, the government relaxed austerity measures in the face of mounting pressure from industry and agriculture, sparking a new round of inflation; the monthly inflation rate jumped to 25% in August. In response, Moscow announced a package of measures designed to curb government spending and inflation. It included eliminating bread subsidies, delaying payment obligations, raising interest rates, and phasing out concessionary Central Bank credits to enterprises and regions. The measures met with some success; the monthly inflation rate declined to 13% in December. According to official statistics, Russia's 1993 trade with nations outside the former Soviet Union produced a \$16 billion surplus, up from \$6 billion in 1992. Moscow arrested the steep drop in exports that it had been suffering as a result of ruptured ties with former trading partners, output declines, and erratic efforts to move to world prices. Foreign sales—comprised largely of oil, natural gas, and other raw materials—grew slightly. Imports were down by 15% or so as a result of new import taxes and Moscow's reluctance to increase its debt burden by purchasing grain and other goods with foreign credits. Russian trade with other former Soviet republics continued to decline and yielded a surplus of some \$5 billion. At the same time, Russia paid only a fraction of the roughly \$20 billion in debt coming due in 1993, and by mid-year, Russia's foreign debt had amounted to \$81.5 billion. While Moscow reached agreement to restructure debts with Paris Club official creditors in April 1993, Moscow's refusal to waive its right to sovereign immunity kept Russia and its bank creditors from agreeing to restructure Moscow's commercial loans.

Capital flight continued to be a serious problem in 1993, with billions of dollars in assets owned by Russians being parked abroad at yearend. Russia's capital stock continues to deteriorate because of insufficient maintenance and new construction. The capital stock on average is twice the age of capital stock in the West. Many years will pass before Russia can take full advantage of its natural resources and its human assets.

SAUDI ARABIA

Overview: The petroleum sector accounts for roughly 75% of budget revenues, 35% of GDP, and almost all export earnings. Saudi Arabia has the largest reserves of petroleum in the world, ranks as the largest exporter of petroleum, and plays a leading role in OPEC. For the 1990s the government intends to bring its budget, which has been in deficit since 1983, back into balance, and to encourage private economic activity. Roughly four million foreign workers play an important role in the Saudi economy, for example, in the oil and banking sectors. For about a decade, Saudi Arabia's domestic and international outlays have outstripped its income, and the government has cut its foreign assistance and is beginning to rein in domestic programs.

SINGAPORE

Overview: Singapore has an open entrepreneurial economy with strong service and manufacturing sectors and excellent international trading links derived from its entrepot history. The economy registered nearly 10% growth in 1993 while stemming inflation. The construction and financial services industries and manufacturers of computer-related components have led economic growth. Rising labor costs continue to be a threat to Singapore's competitiveness, but there are indications that productivity is keeping up. In applied technology, per capita output, investment, and labor discipline, Singapore has key attributes of a developed country.

SRI LANKA

Overview: Industry—dominated by the fast-growing apparel industry—has surpassed agriculture as the main source of export earnings and accounts for over 16% of GDP. The economy has been plagued by high rates of unemployment since the late 1970s. Economic growth, which has been depressed by ethnic unrest, accelerated in 1991-93 as domestic conditions began to improve and conditions for foreign investment brightened.

SYRIA

Overview: Syria's state-dominated Ba'athist economy has benefited from the Gulf war of early 1991, increased oil production, good weather, and economic deregulation. Economic growth averaged roughly 10% in

1990-93. The Gulf war provided Syria an aid windfall of nearly \$5 billion dollars from Arab, European, and Japanese donors. These inflows more than offset Damascus's war-related costs and will help Syria cover some of its debt arrears, restore suspended credit lines, and initiate selected military and civilian purchases. In 1992 the government spurred economic development by loosening controls on domestic and foreign investment while

TAIWAN

Overview: Taiwan has a dynamic capitalist economy with considerable government guidance of investment and foreign trade and partial government ownership of some large banks and industrial firms. Real growth in GNP has averaged about 9% a year during the past three decades. Export growth has been even faster and has provided the impetus for industrialization. Agriculture contributes about 4% to GDP, down from 35% in 1952. Taiwan currently ranks as number 13 among major trading countries. Traditional labor-intensive industries are steadily being replaced with more capital- and technology-intensive industries. Taiwan has become a major investor in China, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Vietnam. The tightening of labor markets has led to an influx of foreign workers, both legal and illegal.

TAJIKISTAN

Overview: Tajikistan had the lowest per capita GDP in the former USSR, the highest rate of population growth, and the lowest standard of living. Its economy at the start of 1994 is producing at roughly the 1989 level and faces urgent reconstruction tasks from the 1992 civil war. Tajikistan's economy was severely disrupted by the breakup of the Soviet economy, which provided guaranteed trade relations and heavy subsidies and in which specialized tasks were assigned to each republic. Its economy is highly agricultural (43% of the work force); it has specialized in growing cotton for export and must import a large share of its food. Its industry (14% of the work force) produces aluminum, hydropower, machinery, and household appliances. Nearly all petroleum products must be imported. Constant political turmoil and continued dominance of former Communist officials have slowed the process of economic reform and brought near economic collapse while limiting foreign assistance. Tajikistan is in the midst of a prolonged monetary crisis in which it is attempting to continue to use the Russian ruble as its currency while its neighbors have switched to new independent currencies; Russia is unwilling to advance sufficient rubles without attaching stringent reform conditions.

continued

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES - continued

THAILAND

Overview: Thailand's economy recovered rapidly from the political unrest in May 1992 to post an impressive 7.5% growth rate for the year and 7.8% in 1993. One of the more advanced developing countries in Asia, Thailand depends on exports of manufactures and the development of the service sector to fuel the country's rapid growth. The trade and current account deficits fell in 1992; much of Thailand's recent imports have been for capital equipment suggesting that the export sector is poised for further growth. With foreign investment slowing, Bangkok is working to increase the generation of domestic capital. Prime Minister CHUAN's government—Thailand's fifth government in less than two years—is pledged to continue Bangkok's probusiness policies, and the return of a democratically elected government has improved business confidence. Nevertheless, CHUAN must overcome divisions within his ruling coalition to complete much needed infrastructure development programs if Thailand is to remain an attractive place for business investment. Over the longer-term, Bangkok must produce more college graduates with technical training and upgrade workers' skills to continue its rapid economic development.

TURKEY

Overview: In early 1994, after an impressive economic performance through most of the 1980s, Turkey faces its most damaging economic crisis in the last 15 years. Sparked by the downgrading in mid-January of Turkey's international credit rating by two US credit rating agencies, the crisis stems from two years of loose fiscal and monetary policies that have exacerbated inflation and allowed the public debt, money supply, and current account deficit to explode. Under Prime Minister CILLER, Ankara has followed seriously flawed policies that have destroyed public confidence in the government's ability to manage the economy. Inflation is now running at an annual rate of 107% and the public sector deficit is equivalent to 16% of GDP. Turkish firms have been hurt by high interest rates and a dramatic drop in consumer demand. Three Turkish banks have folded and the stock market has fallen 48% since the beginning of the year. Economic growth may drop to between 0% and 2% in 1994, compared to 7.3% in 1993. Moreover, the government is facing a severe cash crunch. In March 1994, the treasury came close to defaulting on a loan, and official foreign currency reserves are equal to less than two months' worth of imports. The unprecedented effort by the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) to raise the economic costs of its insurgency against the Turkish state is adding to Turkey's economic problems. Attacks against the tourism industry have cut tourist revenues, which account for about 3%

of GDP, while economic activity in southeastern Turkey, where most of the violence occurs, has dropped considerably. To cope with the economic crisis and instill domestic and international investor confidence in the fragile coalition government, CILLER has asked the IMF to endorse a stabilization package she introduced in early April 1994. Negotiations are underway for a standby agreement, which would give Turkey access to \$450 million this year and enable her cash-starved government to return to the foreign capital markets.

TURKMENISTAN

Overview: Turkmenistan is a largely desert country with nomadic cattle raising, intensive agriculture in irrigated oases, and huge gas and oil resources. Half of its irrigated land is planted in cotton; it is the world's tenth largest producer. It also is the world's fourth largest producer of natural gas and has the fifth largest reserves. Furthermore, Turkmenistan has substantial oil resources; its two oil refineries make it an exporter of refined products. Prefiting from the move toward market prices for its oil and gas resources, Turkmenistan has suffered the least economic decline of the 15 states of the former USSR. With an authoritarian ex-Communist regime in power and a tribally based social structure, Turkmenistan has taken a cautious approach to questions of economic reform, using the profits from its gas and cotton exports to sustain a generally inefficient economy. Economic restructuring and privatization have just begun, and price liberalization and price increases have been accompanied by generous wage hikes and subsidies. At the same time, Turkmenistan faces serious constraints on its gas and oil earnings because of the inability of its traditional regional customers to pay for the current level of purchases and the lack of pipeline access to hard currency markets. Faced with financial shortfalls, rampant inflation, and the desire to ensure a stable currency, the regime has become more receptive to market reforms yet still seeks to offer widespread social benefits to its population and to retain state domination over the economy.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Overview: The UAE has an open economy with one of the world's highest incomes per capita and with a sizable annual trade surplus. Its wealth is based on oil and gas output (about 40% of GDP), and the fortunes of the economy fluctuate with the prices of those commodities. Since 1973, the UAE has undergone a profound transformation from an impoverished region of small desert principalities to a modern state with a high standard of living. At present levels of production, crude oil reserves should last for over 100 years. Although much stronger economically than most Gulf states,

the UAE faces similar problems with weak international oil prices and the pressures for cuts in OPEC oil production quotas. The UAE government is encouraging increased privatization within the economy.

UZBEKISTAN

Overview: Uzbekistan is a dry, landlocked country of which 20% is intensely cultivated, irrigated river valleys. It is one of the poorest states of the former USSR with 60% of its population living in overpopulated rural communities. Nevertheless, Uzbekistan is the world's third largest cotton exporter, a major producer of gold and natural gas, and a regionally significant producer of chemicals and machinery. Since independence, the government has sought to prop up the Soviet-style command economy with subsidies and tight controls on prices and production. Such policies have buffered the economy from the sharp declines in output and high inflation experienced by many other former Soviet republics. By late 1993, however, they had become increasingly unsustainable as inflation soared and Russia forced the Uzbek Government to introduce its own currency. Faced with mounting economic problems, the government has increased its cooperation with international financial institutions, announced an acceleration of privatization, and stepped up efforts to attract foreign investors. Nevertheless, the regime is likely to resist full-fledged market reforms.

VIETNAM

Overview: Vietnam has made significant progress in recent years moving away from the planned economic model toward a more effective market-based economic system. Most prices are now fully decontrolled, and the Vietnamese currency has been effectively devalued and floated at world market rates. In addition, the scope for private sector activity has been expanded, primarily through decollectivization of the agricultural sector and introduction of laws giving legal recognition to private business. Nearly three-quarters of export earnings are generated by only two commodities, rice and crude oil. Led by industry and construction, the economy did well in 1993 with output rising perhaps 7%. However, the industrial sector remains burdened by uncompetitive state-owned enterprises the government is unwilling or unable to privatize. Unemployment looms as a serious problem with roughly 25% of the workforce without jobs and with population growth swelling the ranks of the unemployed yearly.

YEMEN

Overview: Whereas the northern city Sanaa is the political capital of a united Yemen, the southern city Aden, with its refinery and port facilities, is the economic and commercial

continued

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES - continued

YEMEN continued

capital. Future economic development depends heavily on Western-assisted development of its moderate oil resources. Former South Yemen's willingness to merge stemmed partly from the steady decline in Soviet economic support. The low level of domestic industry and agriculture have made northern Yemen dependent on imports for practically all of its essential needs. Large trade deficits have been compensated for by remittances from Yemenis working abroad and by foreign aid. Because of the Gulf crisis, remittances have dropped substantially. Once self-sufficient in food production, northern Yemen has become a major importer. Land once used for export crops—cotton, fruit, and vegetables—has been turned over to growing a shrub called qat, whose leaves are chewed for their stimulant effect by Yemenis and which has no significant export market. Economic growth in former South Yemen has been constrained by a lack of incentives, partly stemming from centralized control over production decisions, investment allocation, and import choices. Nominal growth in 1994-95 is apt to be under 3% annually because of low oil prices and political deadlock that is causing a lack of economic cooperation and leadership.

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

PER CAPITA GNP: ASIA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

-- 1993 Purchasing Power Parity Based--

Afghanistan	NA	Myanmar	\$ 950
Armenia	\$2,040	Nepal	1,000
Azerbaijan	2,040	Oman	10,000
Bahrain	12,000	Pakistan	1,900
Bangladesh	1,000	Philippines	2,500
Bhutan	700	Qatar	17,500
Brunei + ...	9,000	Russia	5,190
Cambodia	600	Saudi Arabia	11,000
China	2,200	Singapore	15,000
Cyprus	*	Sri Lanka	3,000
Georgia	1,390	Syria	5,700
Hong Kong	21,500	Taiwan	10,600
India	1,300	Tajikistan	1,180
Indonesia	2,900	Thailand	5,500
Iran	4,780	Turkey	5,100
Iraq	2,000	Turkmenistan	3,330
Israel	13,350	United Arab Emirates	24,000
Japan	20,400	Uzbekistan	2,430
Jordan	3,000	Vietnam	1,000
Kazakhstan	3,510	Yemen	800
Korea, North #	1,000		
Korea, South	9,500		
Kuwait	15,100		
Kyrgyzstan	2,440		
Laos	900		
Lebanon	1,720		
Macau #	7,300		
Malaysia	7,500		
Maldives + ...	620		
Mongolia	1,200		

*Cyprus,
Turkish side '3,130
Greek side 11,390

+ 1991 est.
1992 est.
NA Not available

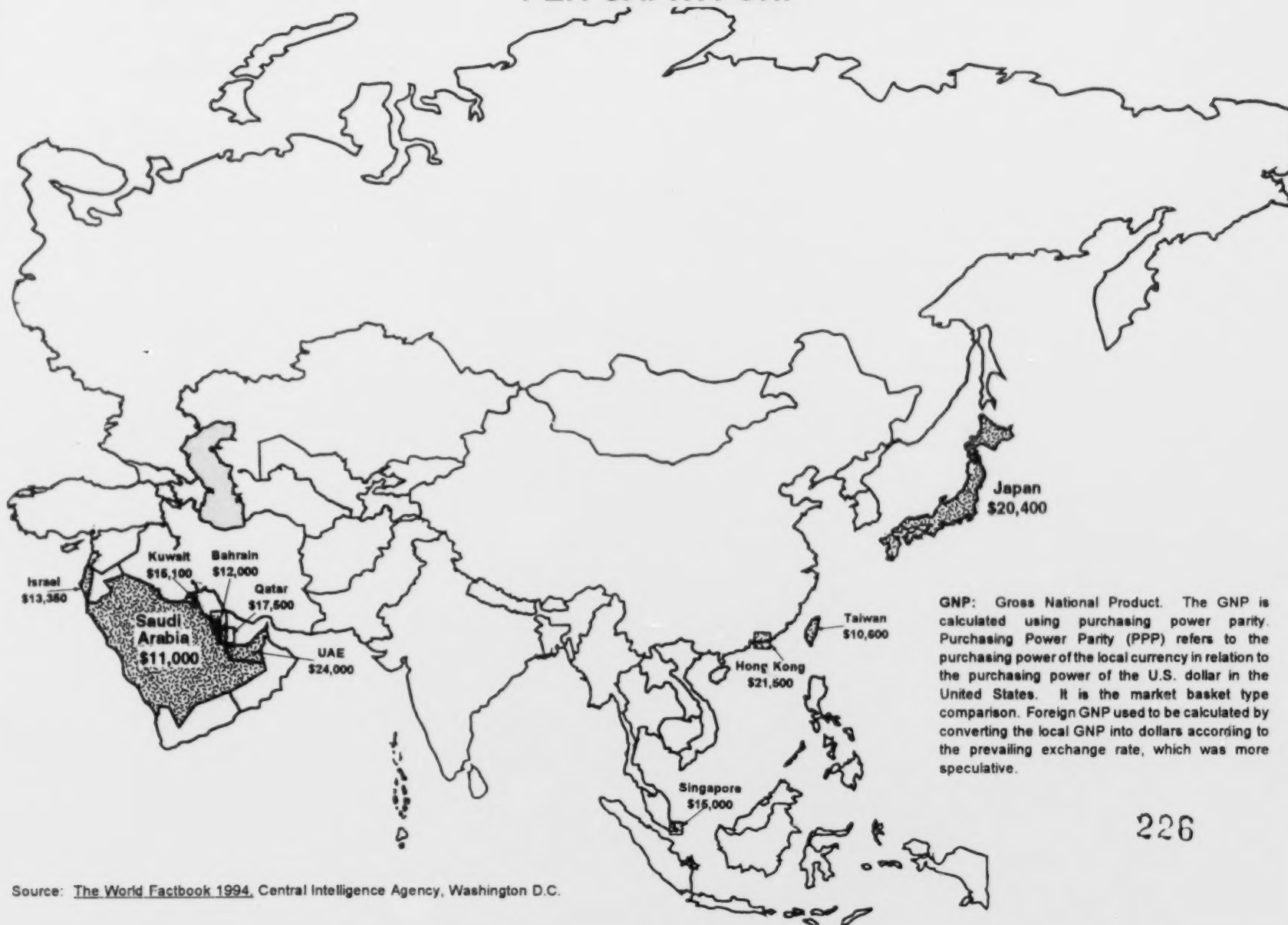
Other

World	\$ 5,200	Haiti	\$ 800
Argentina	5,500	Luxembourg	22,600
Australia	19,100	South Africa	4,000
Egypt	2,400	United States	24,700
Germany	16,500	Zaire	500

Note: Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) refers to the purchasing power of the local currency in relation to the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar in the United States. It is the market basket type comparison. Foreign GNP used to be calculated by converting the local GNP into dollars according to the prevailing exchange rate, which was more speculative.

Source: C.I.A.'s 1994 World Factbook

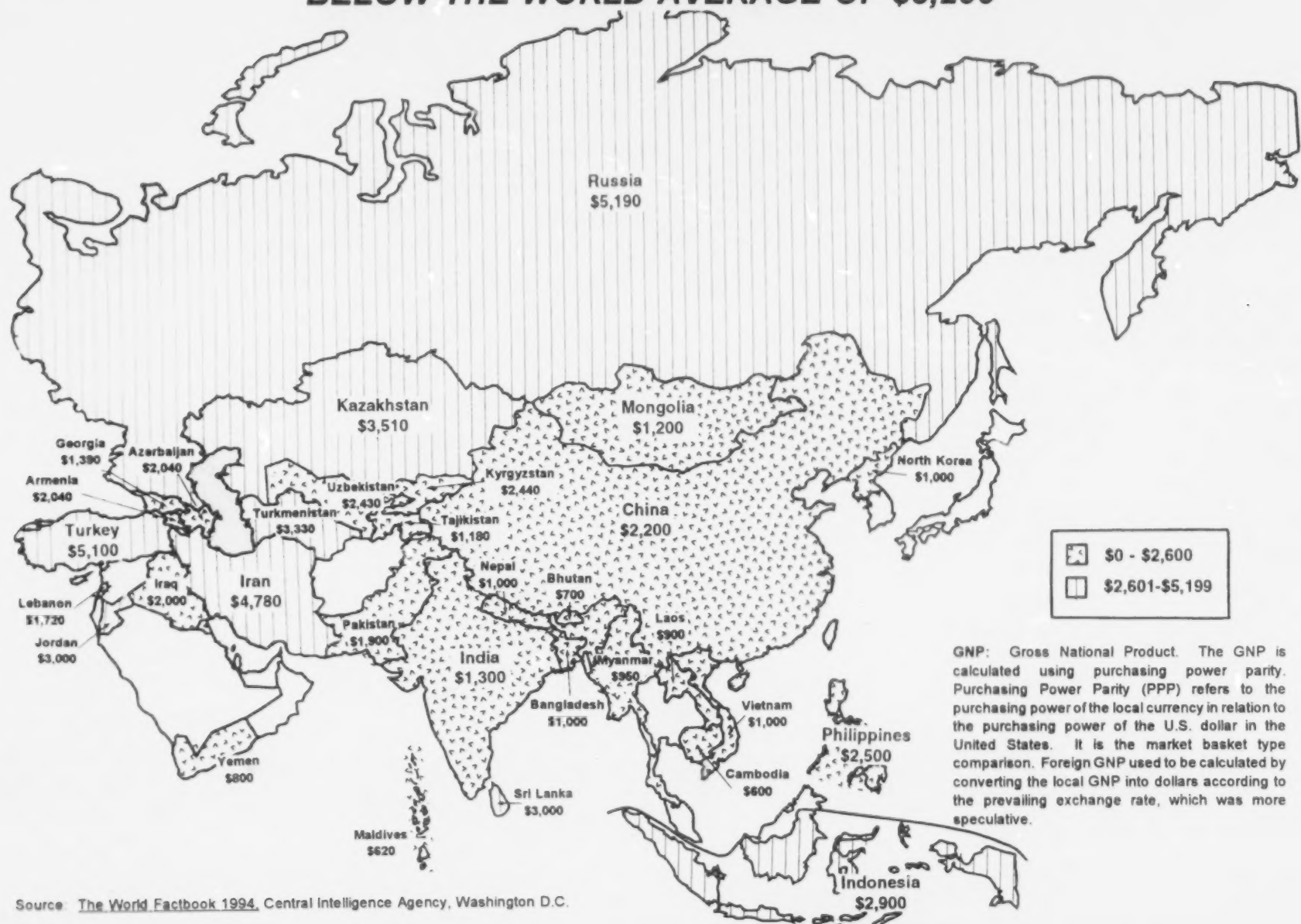
THE TEN ASIAN COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST PER CAPITA GNP



GNP: Gross National Product. The GNP is calculated using purchasing power parity. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) refers to the purchasing power of the local currency in relation to the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar in the United States. It is the market basket type comparison. Foreign GNP used to be calculated by converting the local GNP into dollars according to the prevailing exchange rate, which was more speculative.

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

THE 31 ASIAN COUNTRIES WITH PER CAPITA GNP BELOW THE WORLD AVERAGE OF \$5,200



GNP: Gross National Product. The GNP is calculated using purchasing power parity. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) refers to the purchasing power of the local currency in relation to the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar in the United States. It is the market basket type comparison. Foreign GNP used to be calculated by converting the local GNP into dollars according to the prevailing exchange rate, which was more speculative.

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Overview: Australia has a prosperous Western-style capitalist economy, with a per capita GDP comparable to levels in industrialized West European countries. Rich in natural resources, Australia is a major exporter of agricultural products, minerals, metals, and fossil fuels. Primary products account for more than 60% of the value of total exports, so that, as in 1983-84, a downturn in world commodity prices can have a big impact on the economy. The government is pushing for increased exports of manufactured goods, but competition in international markets continues to be severe. Australia has suffered from the low growth and high unemployment characterizing the OECD countries in the early 1990s. In 1992-93 the economy recovered slowly from the prolonged recession of 1990-91, a major restraining factor being weak world demand for Australia's exports. Unemployment has hovered around 10% and probably will remain at that level in 1994 as productivity gains rather than more jobs account for growth.

FIJI

Overview: Fiji's economy is primarily agricultural, with a large subsistence sector. Sugar exports and tourism are the major sources of foreign exchange. Industry contributes 13% to GDP, with sugar processing accounting for one-third of industrial activity. Roughly 250,000 tourists visit each year. Political uncertainty and drought, however, contribute to substantial fluctuations in earnings from tourism and sugar. In 1992, growth was approximately 3%, based on growth in tourism and a lessening of labor-management disputes in the sugar and gold-mining sectors. In 1993, the government's budgeted growth rate of 3% was not achieved because of a decline in non-sugar agricultural output and damage from Cyclone Kina.

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Overview: Since 1962, when France stationed military personnel in the region, French Polynesia has changed from a subsistence economy to one in which a high proportion of the work force is either employed by the military or supports the tourist industry. Tourism accounts for about 20% of GDP and is a primary source of hard currency earnings.

KIRIBATI

Overview: The country has few national resources. Commercially viable phosphate deposits were exhausted at the time of independence in 1979. Copra and fish now represent the bulk of production and exports. The economy has fluctuated widely in recent years. Real GDP declined about 8% in 1987, as

the fish catch fell sharply to only one-fourth the level of 1986 and copra production was hampered by repeated rains. Output rebounded strongly in 1988, with real GDP growing by 17%. The upturn in economic growth came from an increase in copra production and a good fish catch. Following the strong surge in output in 1988, GNP increased 1% in both 1989 and 1990.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Overview: Agriculture and tourism are the mainstays of the economy. Agricultural production is concentrated on small farms, and the most important commercial crops are coconuts, tomatoes, melons, and breadfruit. A few cattle ranches supply the domestic meat market. Small-scale industry is limited to handicrafts, fish processing, and copra. The tourist industry is the primary source of foreign exchange and employs about 10% of the labor force. The islands have few natural resources, and imports far exceed exports. In 1987 the US Government provided grants of \$40 million out of the Marshallese budget of \$55 million.

MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF

Overview: Economic activity consists primarily of subsistence farming and fishing. The islands have few mineral deposits worth exploiting, except for high-grade phosphate. The potential for a tourist industry exists, but the remoteness of the location and a lack of adequate facilities hinder development. Financial assistance from the US is the primary source of revenue, with the US pledged to spend \$1 billion in the islands in the 1990s. Geographical isolation and a poorly developed infrastructure are major impediments to long-term growth.

NAURU

Overview: Revenues come from the export of phosphates, the reserves of which are expected to be exhausted by the year 2000. Phosphates have given Nauruans one of the highest per capita incomes in the Third World—\$10,000 annually. Few other resources exist, so most necessities must be imported, including fresh water from Australia. The rehabilitation of mined land and the replacement of income from phosphates are serious long-term problems. Substantial amounts of phosphate income are invested in trust funds to help cushion the transition.

NEW CALEDONIA

Overview: New Caledonia has more than 25% of the world's known nickel resources. In recent years the economy has suffered because of depressed international demand for nickel, the principal source of export earnings. Only a negligible amount of the land is suitable for cultivation, and food accounts for about 25% of imports.

NEW ZEALAND

Overview: Since 1984 the government has been reorienting an agrarian economy dependent on a guaranteed British market to a more industrialized, open free market economy that can compete on the global scene. The government has hoped that dynamic growth would boost real incomes, broaden and deepen the technological capabilities of the industrial sector, reduce inflationary pressures, and permit the expansion of welfare benefits. The results have been mixed: inflation is down from double-digit levels, but growth was sluggish in 1988-91. In 1992-93, growth picked up to 3% annually, a sign that the new economic approach is beginning to pay off. Business confidence has strengthened, and the inflation remains among the lowest in the industrial world. Unemployment, down from 11% in 1991, remains unacceptably high at 9%.

PALAU

Overview: The economy consists primarily of subsistence agriculture and fishing. Tourism provides some foreign exchange, although the remote location of Palau and a shortage of suitable facilities has hindered development. The government is the major employer of the work force, relying heavily on financial assistance from the US.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Overview: Papua New Guinea is richly endowed with natural resources, but exploitation has been hampered by the rugged terrain and the high cost of developing an infrastructure. Agriculture provides a subsistence livelihood for 85% of the population. Mining of numerous deposits, including copper and gold, accounts for about 60% of export earnings. Budgetary support from Australia and development aid under World Bank auspices have helped sustain the economy. Robust growth in 1991-92 was led by the mining sector; the opening of a large new gold mine helped the advance. The economy remained strong in 1993, primarily because of continued growth in the mining and oil sectors.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Overview: The bulk of the population depend on subsistence agriculture, fishing, and forestry for at least part of their livelihood. Most manufactured goods and petroleum products must be imported. The islands are rich in undeveloped mineral resources such as lead, zinc, nickel, and gold. The economy suffered from a severe cyclone in mid-1986 that caused widespread damage to the infrastructure. In 1993, the government was working with the IMF to develop a structural adjustment program to address the country's fiscal deficit.

continued

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES - continued

TONGA

Overview: The economy's base is agriculture, which employs about 70% of the labor force and contributes 40% to GDP. Coconuts, bananas, and vanilla beans are the main crops and make up two-thirds of exports. The country must import a high proportion of its food, mainly from New Zealand. The manufacturing sector accounts for only 11% of GDP. Tourism is the primary source of hard currency earnings, but the island remains dependent on sizable external aid and remittances to offset its trade deficit. The economy continued to grow in 1993 largely because of a rise in squash exports, increased aid flows, and several large construction projects. The government is now turning its attention to further development of the private sector and the reduction of the budget deficit.

TUVALU

Overview: Tuvalu consists of a scattered group of nine coral atolls with poor soil. The country has no known mineral resources and few exports. Subsistence farming and fishing are the primary economic activities. The islands are too small and too remote for development of a tourist industry. Government revenues largely come from the sale of stamps and coins and worker remittances. Substantial income is received annually from an international trust fund established in 1987 by Australia, NZ, and the UK and supported also by Japan and South Korea.

VANUATU

Overview: The economy is based primarily on subsistence farming which provides a living for about 80% of the population. Fishing and tourism are the other mainstays of the economy. Mineral deposits are negligible; the country has no known petroleum deposits. A small light industry sector caters to the local market. Tax revenues come mainly from import duties.

WESTERN SAMOA

Overview: Agriculture employs more than half of the labor force, contributes 50% to GDP, and furnishes 90% of exports. The bulk of export earnings comes from the sale of coconut oil and copra. The economy depends on emigrant remittances and foreign aid to support a level of imports much greater than export earnings. Tourism has become the most important growth industry, and construction of the first international hotel is under way. The economy continued to falter in 1993, as remittances and tourist earnings fell off. A fungal plant disease severely damaged the taro crop, the primary food and export crop.

Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

PER CAPITA GNP: OCEANIA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

-- 1993 Purchasing Power Parity Based--

Australia \$ 19,100
 Fiji 4,000
 French Polynesia 7,000
 Kiribati * 525
 Marshall Islands + ... 1,500

Micronesia, Fed. States of # 1,500
 Nauru # 10,000
 New Caledonia ¹ 6,000
 New Zealand 15,700
 Palau ² 2,260

Papua New Guinea \$ 2,000
 Solomon Islands ¹ 2,500
 Tonga 2,000
 Tuvalu * 700
 Vanuatu * 1,050

Western Samoa + ... 2,000

² 1986 est.
 # 1989 est.
 * 1990 est.
¹ 1991 est.
 + 1992 est.

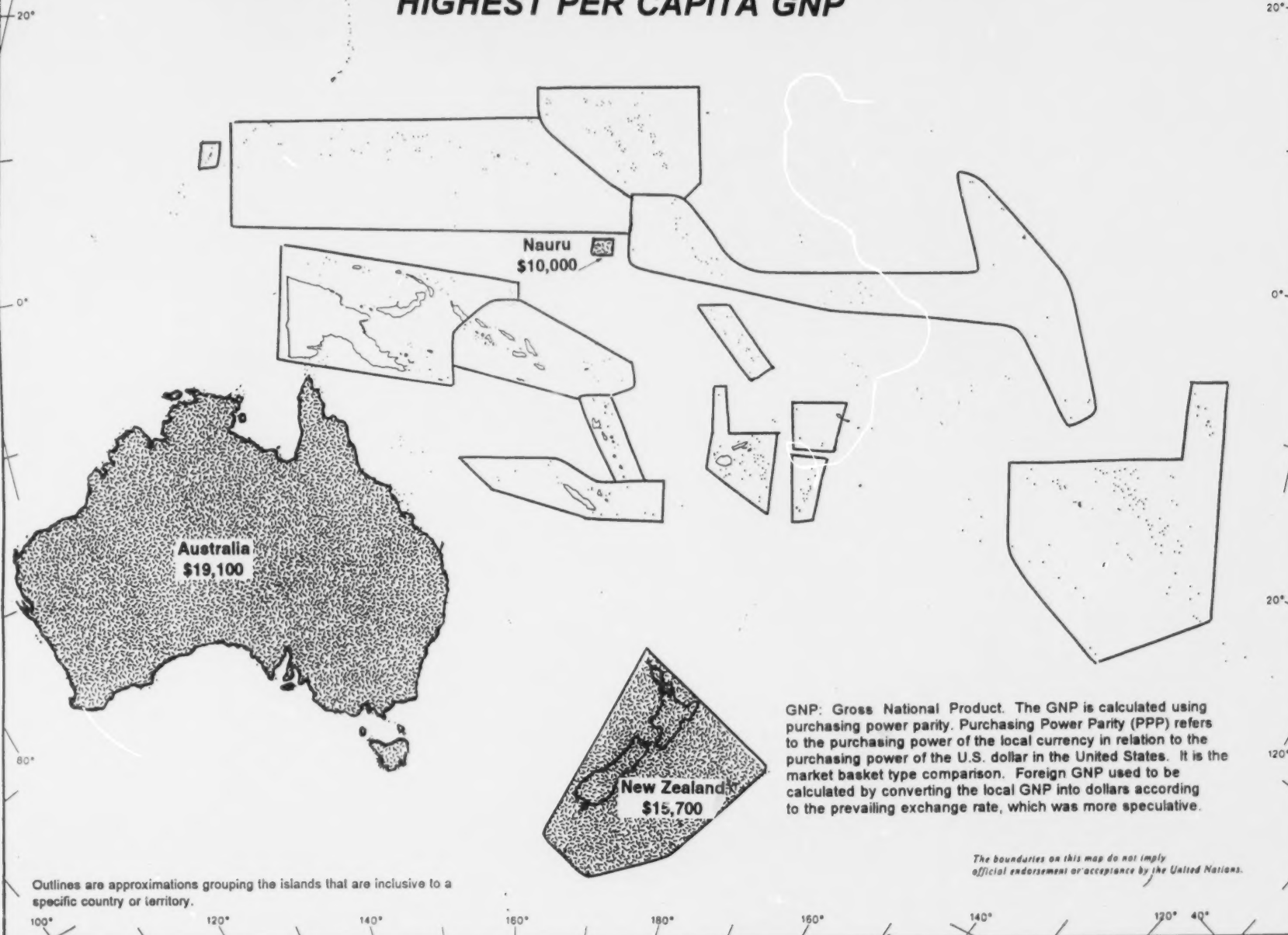
Other

World \$ 5,200
 Argentina 5,500
 Egypt 2,400
 Germany 16,500
 Hong Kong 21,500
 India 1,300

Japan \$ 20,400
 Luxembourg 22,600
 Russia 5,190
 South Africa 4,000
 United States 24,700
 Zaire 500

Note: Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) refers to the purchasing power of the local currency in relation to the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar in the United States.; It is the market basket type comparison. Foreign GNP used to be calculated by converting the local GNP into dollars according to the prevailing exchange rate, which was more speculative.

THE THREE OCEANIAN COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST PER CAPITA GNP

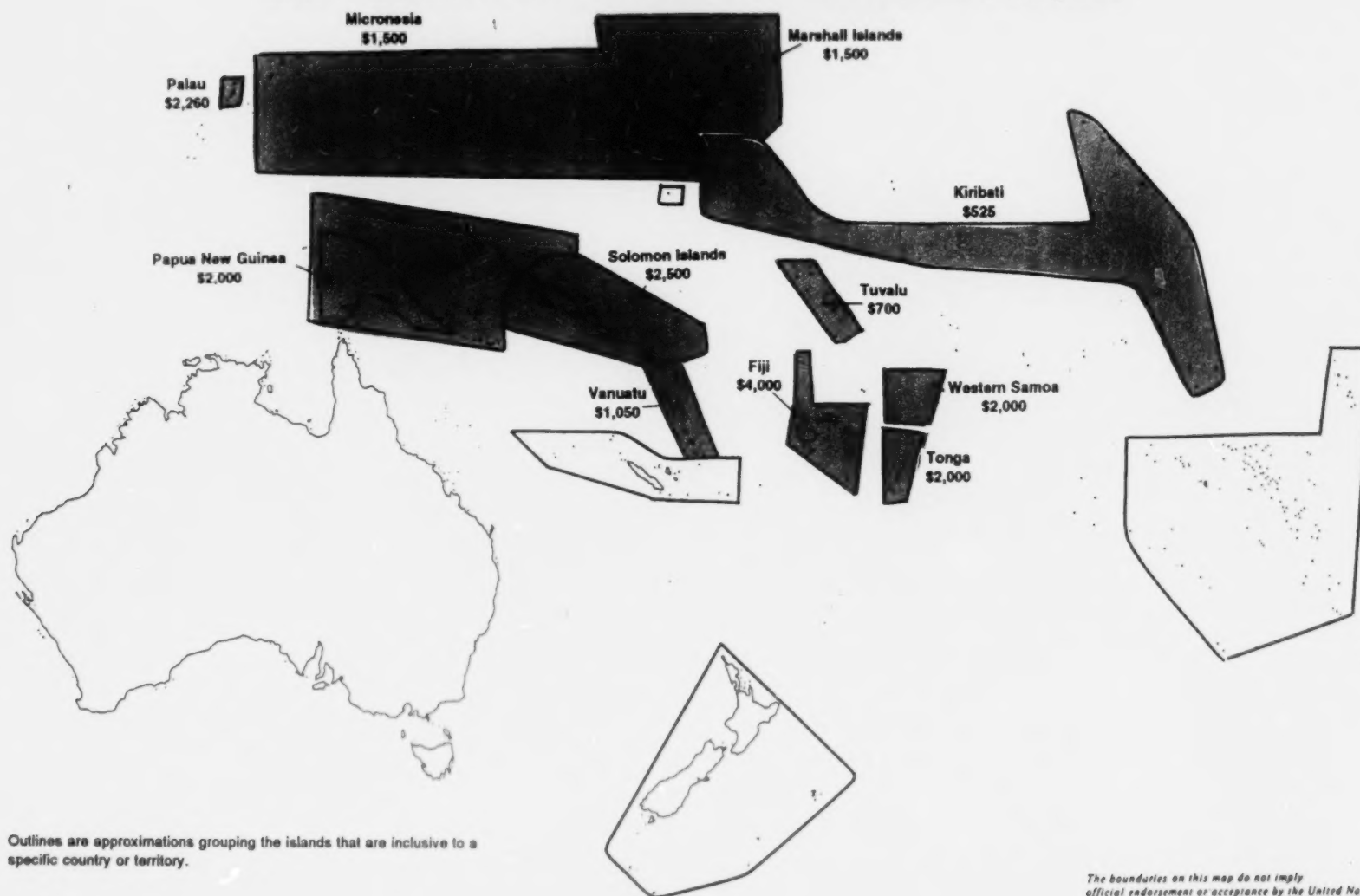


Outlines are approximations grouping the islands that are inclusive to a specific country or territory.

GNP: Gross National Product. The GNP is calculated using purchasing power parity. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) refers to the purchasing power of the local currency in relation to the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar in the United States. It is the market basket type comparison. Foreign GNP used to be calculated by converting the local GNP into dollars according to the prevailing exchange rate, which was more speculative.

The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

THE 11 OCEANIAN COUNTRIES WITH PER CAPITA GNP BELOW THE WORLD AVERAGE OF \$5,200



GNP: Gross National Product. The GNP is calculated using purchasing power parity. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) refers to the purchasing power of the local currency in relation to the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar in the United States. It is the market basket type comparison. Foreign GNP used to be calculated by converting the local GNP into dollars according to the prevailing exchange rate, which was more speculative.

Source: C.I.A.'s 1994 World Factbook.

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

Type - Legal - Branches

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Type: transitional government

Legal system: a new legal system has not been adopted but the transitional government has declared it will follow Islamic law (Shari'a)

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Burhanuddin RABBANI (Interim President July—December 1992; President since 2 January 1993); First Vice President Mohammad NABI Mohammadi (since NA); First Vice President Mohammad SHAH Fazli (since NA); election last held NA December 1992 (next to be held NA December 1994); results—Burhanuddin RABBANI was elected to a two-year term by a national shura, later amended by multi-party agreement to 18 months.

head of government: Prime Minister Gulbuddin HIKMATYAR (since 17 March 1993); First Deputy Prime Minister Qutbuddin HELAL (since 17 March 1993); Deputy Prime Minister Arsala RAHMANI (since 17 March 1993)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: a unicameral parliament consisting of 205 members was chosen by the shura in January 1993; non-functioning as of June 1993

Judicial branch: an interim Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been appointed, but a new court system has not yet been organized

ARMENIA

Type: republic

Legal system: based on civil law system

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Levon Akopovich TER-PETROSYAN (since 16 October 1991); Vice President Gagik ARUTYUNYAN (since 16 October 1991); election last held 16 October 1991 (next to be held NA); results—Levon Akopovich TER-PETROSYAN 86%; radical nationalists about 7%; note—Levon Akopovich TER-PETROSYAN was elected Chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet 4 August 1990 before becoming president

head of government: Prime Minister Hrant BAGRATYAN (since 16 February 1993); First Deputy Prime Minister Vigen CHITECHYAN (since 16 February 1993)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral *Supreme Soviet:* elections last held 20 May 1990 (next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(260 total) non-aligned 125, ANM 52, DPA 23, Democratic Liberal Party 17, AKF 17, NDU 9, Christian Democratic Party 1, Constitutional Rights Union 1, UNSD 1, Republican Party 1, Nagorno-Karabakh representatives 13

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

AZERBAIJAN

Type: republic

Legal system: based on civil law system

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Heydar ALIYEV (since 18 June 1993 after President ELCIBEY left Baku for Nakhichevan); election last held 3 October 1993 (next to be held NA); results—Heydar ALIYEV won 97% of vote

head of government: Prime Minister Surat HUSEYNOV (since 30 June 1993)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president and confirmed by the Mejlis

Legislative branch: unicameral *National Assembly (Milli Mejlis):* elections last held 30 September and 14 October 1990 for the Supreme Soviet (next expected to be held NA 1994 for the National Assembly); seats for Supreme Soviet—(360 total) Communists 280, Democratic Bloc 45 (grouping of opposition parties), other 15, vacant 20; note—on 19 May 1992 the Supreme Soviet was prorogued in favor of a Popular Front-dominated National Council; seats—(50 total) Popular Front 25, opposition elements 25

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

BAHRAIN

Type: traditional monarchy

Legal system: based on Islamic law and English common law

Executive branch:

chief of state: Amir ISA bin Salman Al Khalifa (since 2 November 1961); Heir Apparent HAMAD bin Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa (son of Amir; born 28 January 1950)

head of government: Prime Minister KHALIFA bin Salman Al Khalifa (since 19 January 1970)

cabinet: Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly was dissolved 26 August 1975 and legislative powers were assumed by the Cabinet; appointed Advisory Council established 16 December 1992

Judicial branch: High Civil Appeals Court

BANGLADESH

Type: republic

Legal system: based on English common law

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Abdur Rahman BISWAS (since 8 October 1991); election last held 8 October 1991 (next to be held by NA October 1996); results—Abdur Rahman BISWAS received 52.1% of parliamentary vote

head of government: Prime Minister Khaleda ZIAur RAHMAN (since 20 March 1991)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral *National Parliament (Jatiya Sangsad):*

elections last held 27 February 1991 (next to be held NA February 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(330 total, 300 elected and 30 seats reserved for women) BNP 168, AL 93, JP 35, JI 20, BCP 5, National Awami Party (Muzaffar) 1, Workers Party 1, JSD 1, Ganotantri Party 1, Islami Oikya Jote 1, NDP 1, independents 3

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

BHUTAN

Type: monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

Legal system: based on Indian law and English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

Chief of State and Head of Government: King Jigme Singye WANGCHUCK (since 24 July 1972)

Royal Advisory Council (Lodoi Tsokde): nominated by the king

cabinet: Council of Ministers (Lhengye Shungtsog); appointed by the king

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Tshogdu); no national elections

Judicial branch: High Court

BRUNEI

Type: constitutional sultanate

Legal system: based on Islamic law

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: Sultan and Prime Minister His Majesty Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Haji HASSANAL Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah (since 5 October 1967)

cabinet: Council of Cabinet Ministers; composed chiefly of members of the royal family

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Council (Majlis Masyuarat Megeri): elections last held in March 1962; in 1970 the Council was changed to an appointive body by decree of the sultan; an elected legislative Council is being considered as part of constitution reform, but elections are unlikely for several years

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

CAMBODIA

Type: multiparty liberal democracy under a constitutional monarchy established in September 1993

Legal system: currently being defined

Executive branch:

chief of state: King Norodom SIHANOUK (reinstated NA September 1993)

head of government: power shared between First Prime Minister Prince Norodom RANARIDDH and Second Prime Minister HUN SEN

cabinet: Council of Ministers; elected by the National Assembly

continued

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT - continued

CAMBODIA continued

Legislative branch: unicameral; a 120-member constituent assembly based on proportional representation within each province was established following the UN-supervised election in May 1993; the constituent assembly was transformed into a legislature in September 1993 after delegates promulgated the constitution
Judicial branch: Supreme Court established under the constitution has not yet been established and the future judicial system is yet to be defined by law

CHINA

Type: Communist state
Legal system: a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal law; rudimentary civil code in effect since 1 January 1987; new legal codes in effect since 1 January 1980; continuing efforts are being made to improve civil, administrative, criminal, and commercial law
Executive branch:
chief of state: President JIANG Zemin (since 27 March 1993); Vice President RONG Yiren (since 27 March 1993); election last held 27 March 1993 (next to be held NA 1998); results—JIANG Zemin was nominally elected by the Eighth National People's Congress
chief of state and head of government (de facto): DENG Xiaoping (since NA 1977)
head of government: Premier LI Peng (Acting Premier since 24 November 1987, Premier since 9 April 1988) Vice Premier ZHU Rongji (since 8 April 1991); Vice Premier ZOU Jiahua (since 8 April 1991); Vice Premier QIAN Qichen (since 29 March 1993); Vice Premier LI Lanqing (29 March 1993)
cabinet: State Council; containing 28 ministers and 8 state commissions and appointed by the National People's Congress (March 1993)
Legislative branch: unicameral
National People's Congress: (Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui) elections last held March 1993 (next to be held March 1998); results—CCP is the only party but there are also independents; seats—(2,977 total) (elected at county or xian level)
Judicial branch: Supreme People's Court

CYPRUS

Type: republic
note: a disaggregation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the island began after the outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974, which gave the Turkish Cypriots de facto control in the north; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government; on 15 November 1983 Turkish Cypriot President Rauf DENKTASH declared independence and the formation of a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (TRNC), which has been recognized only by Turkey; both sides

publicly call for the resolution of intercommunal differences and creation of a new federal system of government
Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications
Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: President Glafkos CLERIDES (since 28 February 1993); election last held 14 February 1993 (next to be held February 1998); results—Glafkos CLERIDES 50.3%, George VASSILIOU 49.7%
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed jointly by the president and vice-president
note: Rauf R. DENKTASH has been president of the Turkish area since 13 February 1975; Hakkı ATUN has been prime minister of the Turkish area since 1 January 1994; there is a Council of Ministers (cabinet) in the Turkish area
Legislative branch: unicameral
House of Representatives (Vouli Antiprosonon): elections last held 19 May 1991 (next to be held NA); results—DISY 35.8%, AKEL (Communist) 30.6%, DIKO 19.5%, EDEK 10.9%; others 3.2%; seats—(56 total) DISY 20, AKEL (Communist) 18, DIKO 11, EDEK 7
Turkish Area: Assembly of the Republic (Cumhuriyet Meclisi): elections last held 12 December 1993 (next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(50 total) UBP (conservative) 17, DP 15, CTP 13, TKP 5
Judicial branch: Supreme Court; *note:* there is also a Supreme Court in the Turkish area

GEORGIA

Type: republic
Legal system: based on civil law system
Executive branch:
chief of state: Chairman of Parliament Eduard Amvrosiyevich SHEVARDNADZE (since 10 March 1992); election last held 11 October 1992 (next to be held NA 1995); results—Eduard SHEVARDNADZE 95%
head of government: Prime Minister Otar PATSATSIA (since September 1993); Deputy Prime Ministers Avtandil MARGIANI, Zurab KERVALISHVILI (since NA), Tamaz NADARISHVILI (since September 1993), Teimuraz BASILIA (since NA)
cabinet: Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral
Georgian Parliament (Supreme Soviet): elections last held 11 October 1992 (next to be held NA 1995); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(225 total) number of seats by party NA; *note:*—representatives of 26 parties elected; Peace Bloc, October 11, Unity, National Democratic Party, and the Greens Party won the largest representation
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

HONG KONG

Type: dependent territory of the UK scheduled to revert to China in 1997
Legal system: based on English common law

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952)
head of government: Governor Chris PATTEN (since 9 July 1992); Chief Secretary Anson CHAN Fang On-Sang (since 29 November 1993)
cabinet: Executive Council; appointed by the governor
Legislative branch: unicameral
Legislative Council: indirect elections last held 12 September 1991 and direct elections were held for the first time 15 September 1991 (next to be held in September 1995 when the number of directly-elected seats increases to 20); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(60 total); 21 indirectly elected by functional constituencies, 18 directly elected, 18 appointed by governor, 3 ex officio members; indirect elections—number of seats by functional constituency NA; direct elections—UDHK 12, Meeting Point 3, ADPL 1, other 2
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

INDIA

Type: federal republic
Legal system: based on English common law; limited judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch:
chief of state: President Shankar Dayal SHARMA (since 25 July 1992); Vice President Kicheril Raman NARAYANAN (since 21 August 1992)
head of government: Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha RAO (since 21 June 1991)
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on recommendation of the prime minister
Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Sansad)
Council of States (Rajya Sabha): body consisting of not more than 250 members, up to 12 appointed by the president, the remainder chosen by the elected members of the state and territorial assemblies
People's Assembly (Lok Sabha): elections last held 21 May, 12 and 15 June 1991 (next to be held by November 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(545 total, 543 elected, 2 appointed) Congress (I) Party 245, Bharatiya Janata Party 119, Janata Dal Party 39, Janata Dal (Ajit Singh) 20, CPI/M 35, CPI 14, Telugu Desam 13, AIADMK 11, Samajwadi Janata Party 5, Shiv Sena 4, RSP 4, BSP 1, Congress (S) Party 1, other 23, vacant 9
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

INDONESIA

Type: republic
Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts and by new criminal procedures code; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

continued

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT - continued

INDONESIA *continued*

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Gen. (Ret.) SOEHARTO (since 27 March 1968); Vice President Gen. (Ret.) Try SUTRISNO (since 11 March 1993)

cabinet: Cabinet

Legislative branch:

House of Representatives: (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat or DPR) elections last held on 8 June 1992 (next to be held NA 1997); results—GOLKAR 68%, PPP 17%, PDI 15%; seats—(500 total, 400 elected, 100 military representatives appointed) GOLKAR 282, PPP 62, PDI 56

note: the People's Consultative Assembly (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat or MPR) includes the DPR plus 500 indirectly elected members who meet every five years to elect the president and vice president and, theoretically, to determine national policy

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Mahkamah Agung)

IRAN

Type: theocratic republic

Legal system: the Constitution codifies Islamic principles of government

Executive branch:

supreme leader and functional chief of state: Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Ali Hoseini-KHAMENEI (since 4 June 1989); *supreme leader (velayat-e faqih)*

head of government: President Ali Akbar Hashemi-RAFSANJANI (since 3 August 1989); election last held June 1993 (next to be held June-July 1997); results—Ali Akbar HASHEMI-RAFSANJANI was elected with 63% of the vote

cabinet: Council of Ministers; selected by the president with legislative approval

Legislative branch:

Islamic Consultative Assembly: (Majles-e-Shura-ye-Eslami) elections last held 8 April 1992 (next to be held April 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(270 seats total) number of seats by party NA

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

IRAQ

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state: President SADDAM Husayn (since 16 July 1979); Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din MARUF (since 21 April 1974); Vice President Taha Yasin RAMADAN (since 23 March 1991)

head of government: Prime Minister Ahmad Husayn Khudayir al-SAMARRAI (since 5 September 1993); Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Mikhail AZIZ (since NA 1979) *Revolutionary Command Council:* Chairman SADDAM Husayn, Vice Chairman Izzat IBRAHIM al-Duri

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch:

National Assembly (Majlis al-Watani):

elections last held on 1 April 1989 (next to be held NA); results—Sunni Arabs 53%, Shi'a Arabs 30%, Kurds 15%, Christians 2% est.; seats—(250 total) number of seats by party NA *note:* in northern Iraq, a "Kurdish Assembly" was elected in May 1992 and calls for Kurdish self-determination within a federated Iraq; the assembly is not recognized by the Baghdad government

Judicial branch: Court of Cassation

ISRAEL

Type: republic

Legal system: mixture of English common law, British Mandate regulations, and, in personal matters, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim legal systems; in December 1985, Israel informed the UN Secretariat that it would no longer accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ezer WEIZMAN (since 13 May 1993) election last held 24 March 1993 (next to be held NA March 1999); results—Ezer WEIZMAN elected by Knesset *head of government:* Prime Minister Yitzhak RABIN (since NA July 1992)

cabinet: Cabinet; selected from and approved by the Knesset

Legislative branch:

parliament (Knesset): elections last held NA June 1992 (next to be held by NA 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(120 total) Labor Party 44, Likud bloc 32, Meretz 12, Tzomet 8, National Religious Party 6, Shas 6, United Torah Jewry 4, Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (Hadash) 3, Moledet 3, Arab Democratic Party 2; *note*—in 1994 three new parties were formed, Yi'ud (from Tzomet), Histadrut List (from the Labor Party), and Peace Guard (from Moledet), resulting in the following new distribution of seats—Labor Party 41, Likud bloc 32, Meretz 12, National Religious Party 6, Shas 6, Tzomet 5, United Torah Jewry 4, Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (Hadash) 3, Yi'ud 3, Histadrut List 3, Moledet 2, Arab Democratic Party 2, Peace Guard 1

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

JAPAN

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: modeled after European civil law system with English-American influence; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Executive branch:

chief of state: Emperor AKIHITO (since 7 January 1989)

head of government: Prime Minister Tsutomu HATA (since 25 April 1994); Deputy Prime Minister (vacant)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the prime minister

Legislative branch:

bicameral Diet (Kokkai) *House of Councillors (Sangi-in):* elections last held on 26 July 1992 (next to be held NA July 1995); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(252 total) LDP 95, SDPJ 68, Shin Ryoku fu-Kai 37, CGP 24, JCP 11, other 17 *House of Representatives (Shugi-in):* elections last held on 18 July 1993 (next to be held by NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(511 total) LDP 206, SDPJ 74, Shinseito 62, CGP 52, JNP 37, DSP 19, JCP 15, Sakigake 15, others 19, independents 10, vacant 2

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

JORDAN

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French codes; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state: King HUSSEIN Bin Talal Al Hashimi (since 11 August 1952)

head of government: Prime Minister Abd al-Salam al-MAJALI (since May 1993)

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the monarch

Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Majlis al-'Umma)

House of Notables (Majlis al-A'ayan): consists of a 40-member body appointed by the king from designated categories of public figures

House of Representatives: elections last held November 1993 (next to be held NA November 1997); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(80 total) Muslim Brotherhood (fundamentalist) 16, Independent Islamic bloc (generally traditionalist) 6, Radical leftist 3, pro-government 55

note: the House of Representatives has been convened and dissolved by the King several times since 1974 and in November 1989 the first parliamentary elections in 22 years were held

Judicial branch: Court of Cassation

KAZAKHSTAN

Type: republic

Legal system: based on civil law system

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Nursultan A. NAZARBAYEV (since NA April 1990); Vice President Yerik ASANBAYEV (since 1 December 1991); election last held 1

December 1991 (next to be held NA 1995); percent of vote by party NA; Nursultan A. NAZARBAYEV ran unopposed

head of government: Prime Minister Sergey TERESHCHENKO (since 14 October 1991); First Deputy Prime Minister Arkezhan KAZHEGELDIN (since NA November 1993) *cabinet:* Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister

continued

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT - continued

KAZAKHSTAN continued

Legislative branch: unicameral

Supreme Council: elections last held 7 March 1994 (next to be held NA 1999); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(177 total) Union Peoples' Unity of Kazakhstan 33, Federation of Trade Unions of the Republic of Kazakhstan 11, People's Congress of Kazakhstan Party 9, Socialist Party of Kazakhstan 8, Peasant Union of the Republic of Kazakhstan 4, Social Movement "LAD" 4, Organization of Veterans 1, Union of Youth of Kazakhstan 1, Democratic Committee for Human Rights 1, Association of Lawyers of Kazakhstan 1, International Public Committee "Aral-Asia-Kazakhstan" 1, Congress of Entrepreneurs of Kazakhstan 1, Deputies of the 12th Supreme Soviet 40, independents 62
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

KOREA, NORTH

Type: Communist state; Stalinist dictatorship
Legal system: based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state: President KIM Il-song (national leader since 1948, president since 28 December 1972); designated successor KIM Chong-il (son of president, born 16 February 1942); election last held 24 May 1990 (next to be held by NA 1995); results—President KIM Il-song was reelected without opposition
head of government: Premier KANG Song-san (since December 1992)

cabinet: State Administration Council; appointed by the Supreme People's Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

Supreme People's Assembly (Ch'oego Inmin Hoeui): elections last held on 7-9 April 1993 (next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(687 total) the KWP approves a single list of candidates who are elected without opposition; minor parties hold a few seats

Judicial branch: Central Court

KOREA, SOUTH

Type: republic

Legal system: combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought

Executive branch:

chief of state: President KIM Yong-sam (since 25 February 1993); election last held on 18 December 1992 (next to be held NA December 1997); results—KIM Yong-sam (DLP) 41.9%, KIM Tae-chung (DP) 33.8%, CHONG Chuyong (UPP) 16.3%, other 8%

head of government: Prime Minister YI Yong-tok (since 29 April 1994); Deputy Prime Minister CHONG Chae-sok (since 21 December 1993) and Deputy Prime Minister

YI Hong-ku (since 30 April 1994)

cabinet: State Council; appointed by the president on the prime minister's recommendation

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Kukhoe): elections last held on 24 March 1992; results—DLP 38.5%, DP 29.2%, Unification National Party (UNP) 17.3% (name later changed to UPP), other 15%; seats—(299 total) DLP 149, DP 97, UNP 31, other 22; the distribution of seats as of January 1994 was DLP 172, DP 96, UPP 11, other 20

note: the change in the distribution of seats reflects the fluidity of the current situation where party members are constantly switching from one party to another

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

KUWAIT

Type: nominal constitutional monarchy

Legal system: civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state: Amir Shaykh JABIR al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah (since 31 December 1977)

head of government: Prime Minister and Crown Prince SAAD al-Abdallah al-Salim Al Sabah (since 8 February 1978); Deputy Prime Minister SABAH al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah (since 17 October 1992)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the Prime Minister and approved by the Amir

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Majlis al-umma): dissolved 3 July 1986; new elections were held on 5 October 1992 with a second election in the 14th and 16th constituencies held February 1993

Judicial branch: High Court of Appeal

KYRGYZSTAN

Type: republic

Legal system: based on civil law system

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Askar AKAYEV (since 28 October 1990); election last held 12 October 1991 (next to be held NA 1996); results—Askar AKAYEV won in uncontested election with 95% of vote and with 90% of electorate voting; note—president elected by Supreme Soviet 28 October 1990, then by popular vote 12 October 1991; note—AKAYEV won 96% of the vote in a referendum on his status as president on 30 January 1993

head of government: Prime Minister Apas DZHUMAGULOV (since NA December 1993); First Deputy Prime Minister Almambet MATURBRAIMOV (since NA)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers; subordinate to the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

Zhogorku Keneshom: elections last held 25 February 1990 for the Supreme Soviet (next to

be held no later than NA November 1994 for the Zhogorku Keneshom); results—Communists 90%; seats—(350 total) Communists 310

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

LAOS

Type: Communist state

Legal system: based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state: President NOUHAK

PHOUMSAVAN (since 25 November 1992)

head of government: Prime Minister Gen.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON (since 15 August 1991)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president, approved by the Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

Third National Assembly: elections last held on 20 December 1992 (next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(85 total) number of seats by party NA

Judicial branch: Supreme People's Court

LEBANON

Type: republic

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ilyas HARAWI (since 24 November 1989); note—by custom, the president is a Maronite Christian, the prime minister is a Sunni Muslim, and the speaker of the legislature is a Shi'a Muslim

head of government: Prime Minister Rafiq

HARIRI (since 22 October 1992)

cabinet: Cabinet; chosen by the president in consultation with the members of the National Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly: (Arabic—Majlis Alnuwab, French—Assemblée Nationale)

Lebanon's first legislative election in 20 years was held in the summer of 1992; the National Assembly is composed of 128 deputies, one-half Christian and one-half Muslim; its mandate expires in 1996

Judicial branch: four Courts of Cassation (three courts for civil and commercial cases and one court for criminal cases)

MACAU

Type: overseas territory of Portugal scheduled to revert to China in 1999

Legal system: Portuguese civil law system

Executive branch:

chief of state: President (of Portugal) Mario Alberto SOARES (since 9 March 1986)

head of government: Governor Gen. Vasco Joachim Rocha VIEIRA (since 20 March 1991)

cabinet: Consultative Council; consists of five members appointed by the governor, two nominated by the governor, five members elected for a four-year term (2 represent administrative bodies, 1 represents moral, cultural, and welfare interests, and 2 economic

continued

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT - continued

MACAU continued

interests), and three statutory members

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Assembly: elections last held on 10 March 1991; results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(23 total; 8 elected by universal suffrage, 8 by indirect suffrage, and 7 appointed by the governor) number of seats by party NA

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

MALAYSIA

Type: constitutional monarchy

note: Federation of Malaysia formed 9 July 1963; nominally headed by the paramount ruler (king) and a bicameral Parliament; Peninsular Malaysian states—hereditary rulers in all but Melaka, where governors are appointed by Malaysian Pulau Pinang Government; powers of state governments are limited by federal Constitution; Sabah—self-governing state, holds 20 seats in House of Representatives, with foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government; Sarawak—self-governing state, holds 27 seats in House of Representatives, with foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of supreme head of the federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state: Paramount Ruler JA'AFAR ibni Abdul Rahman (since 26 April 1994); Deputy Paramount Ruler SALAHUDDIN ibni Hisammuddin Alam Shah (since 26 April 1994)

head of government: Prime Minister Dr. MAHATHIR bin Mohamad (since 16 July 1981); Deputy Prime Minister ANWAR bin Ibrahim (since 1 December 1993)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the Paramount Ruler from members of parliament

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Parlimen)

Senate (Dewan Negara): consists of a 58-member body, 32 appointed by the paramount ruler and 16 elected by the state legislatures
House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat): elections last held 21 October 1990 (next to be held by August 1995); results—National Front 52%, other 48%; seats—(180 total) National Front 127, DAP 20, PAS 7, independents 4, other 22; note—within the National Front, UMNO got 71 seats and MCA 18 seats

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

MALDIVES

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted

compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM (since 11 November 1978); election last held 1 October 1993 (next to be held NA); results—President Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM was reelected with 92.76% of the vote
cabinet: Ministry of Atolls; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

Citizens' Council (Majlis): elections last held on 7 December 1989 (next to be held 7 December 1994); results—percent of vote NA; seats—(48 total, 40 elected)

Judicial branch: High Court

MONGOLIA

Type: republic

Legal system: blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Punsalmaagiyn OCHIRBAT (since 3 September 1990); election last held 6 June 1993 (next to be held NA 1997); results—Punsalmaagiyn OCHIRBAT (MNDP and MSDP) elected directly with 57.8% of the vote; other candidate Lodongiyn TUDEV (MPRP)

head of government: Prime Minister Putsagiyn JASRAY (since 3 August 1992); Deputy Prime Ministers Lhamsuren ENEBISH and Chojilsurenagiyn PUREVDORJ (since NA)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the Great Hural

Legislative branch: unicameral
State Great Hural: elections first time held 28 June 1992 (next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(76 total) MPRP 71, United Party 4, MSDP 1

note: the People's Small Hural no longer exists

Judicial branch: Supreme Court serves as appeals court for people's and provincial courts, but to date rarely overturns verdicts of lower courts

MYANMAR

Type: military regime

Legal system: has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

Chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Gen. THAN SHWE (since 23 April 1992)

State Law and Order Restoration Council: military junta which assumed power 18 September 1988

Legislative branch:

People's Assembly (Pyithu Hluttaw): last held 27 May 1990, but Assembly never convened; results—NLD 80%; seats—(485 total) NLD 396, the regime-favored NUP 10, other 79; was dissolved after the coup of 18 September 1988

Judicial branch: none; Council of People's Justices was abolished after the coup of 18 September 1988

NEPAL

Type: parliamentary democracy as of 12 May 1991

Legal system: based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

head of government: Prime Minister Girija Prasad KOIRALA (since 29 May 1991)

chief of state: King BIRENDRA Bir Bikram Shah Dev (since 31 January 1972, crowned King 24 February 1985); Heir Apparent Crown Prince DIPENDRA Bir Bikram Shah Dev, son of the King (born 21 June 1971)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the king on recommendation of the prime minister

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament

National Council: consists of a 60-member body, 50 appointed by House of

Representatives and 10 by the King
House of Representatives: elections last held on 12 May 1991 (next to be held May 1996); results—NCP 38%, CPN/UML 28%, NDP/Chand 6%, UPF 5%, NDP/Thapa 5%, Terai Rights Sadbhavana Party 4%, Rohit 2%, CPN (Democratic) 1%, independents 4%, other 7%; seats—(205 total) NCP 110, CPN/UML 69, UPF 9, Terai Rights Sadbhavana Party 6, NDP/Chand 3, Rohit 2, CPN (Democratic) 2, NDP/Thapa 1, independents 3; note—the new Constitution of 9 November 1990 gave Nepal a multiparty democracy system for the first time in 32 years

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Sarbochha Adalat)

OMAN

Type: monarchy

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; ultimate appeal to the sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: Sultan and Prime Minister QABOOS bin Said Al Said (since 23 July 1970)

cabinet: Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral Consultative Council

Judicial branch: none; traditional Islamic judges and a nascent civil court system

PAKISTAN

Type: republic

Legal system: based on English common law with provisions to accommodate Pakistan's stature as an Islamic state; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Sardar Farooq LEGHARI election last held on 13 November 1993 (next to be held no later than 14 October 1998); results—LEGHARI was elected by Parliament and the four provincial assemblies

head of government: Prime Minister Benazir BHUTTO

cabinet: Cabinet

continued

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT - continued

PAKISTAN continued

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora)

Senate: elections last held NA March 1994 (next to be held NA March 1997); seats—(87 total) Pakistan People's Party (PPP) 22, Pakistan Muslim League, Nawaz Sharif faction (PML/N) 17; Tribal Area Representatives (nonparty) 8, Awami National Party (ANP) 6, Pakistan Muslim League, Junejo faction (PML/J) 5, Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP) 5, Mohajir Quami Movement, Altaf faction (MQM/A) 5, Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam, Fazlur Rehman group (JUI/F) 2, Pakhtun Khwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP) 2, Jamaat-i-Islami (JI) 2, National People's Party (NPP) 2, Balochistan National Movement, Hayee Group (BNM/H) 1, Balochistan National Movement, Mengal Group (BNM/M) 1, Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan, Niazi faction (JUP/NI) 1, Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan, Noorani faction (JUP/NO) 1, Jamiat-al-Hadith (JAH) 1, Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam, Sami-ul-Haq faction (JUI/S) 1, Pakistan Muslim League, Functional Group (PML/F) 1, Pakistan National Party (PNP) 1, Independents 2, vacant 1

National Assembly: elections last held 6 October 1993 (next to be held by October 1998); seats—(217 total); Pakistan People's Party (PPP) 92; Pakistan Muslim League, Nawaz Sharif faction (PML/N) 75; Pakistan Muslim League, Junejo faction (PML/J) 6; Islami-Jamhoori-Mahaz (IJM-Islamic Democratic Front) 4; Awami National Party (ANP) 3; Pakhtun Khwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP) 4; Pakistan Islamic Front (PIF) 3; Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP) 2; Muthaheda Deeni Mahaz (MDM) 2; Balochistan National Movement, Hayee Group (BNM/H) 1; Balochistan National Movement, Mengal Group (BNM/M) 1; National Democratic Alliance (NDA) 1; National People's Party (NPP) 1; Pakhtun Quami Party (PKQP) 1; Religious minorities 10 reserved seats; independents, 9; results pending, 2

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Federal Islamic (Shari'at) Court

PHILIPPINES

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Spanish and Anglo-American law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: President Fidel Valdes RAMOS (since 30 June 1992); Vice President Joseph Ejercito ESTRADA (since 30 June 1992); election last held 11 May 1992 (next election to be held NA May 1998); results—Fidel Valdes RAMOS won 23.6% of votes, a narrow plurality
cabinet: Executive Secretary; appointed by the president with the consent of the Commission of Appointments

Legislative branch: bicameral Congress (Kongreso)

Senate (Senado): elections last held 11 May 1992 (next election to be held NA May 1995); results—LDP 66%, NPC 20%, Lakas-NUCD 8%, Liberal 6%; seats—(24 total) LDP 15, NPC 5, Lakas-NUCD 2, Liberal 1, Independent 1

House of Representatives (Kapulungan Ng Mga Kinatawan): elections last held 11 May 1992 (next election to be held NA May 1995); results—LDP 43.5%; Lakas-NUCD 25%, NPC 23.5%, Liberal 5%, KBL 3%; seats—(200 total) LDP 87, NPC 45, Lakas-NUCD 41, Liberal 15, NP 6, KBL 3, Independent 3

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

QATAR

Type: traditional monarchy

Legal system: discretionary system of law controlled by the amir, although civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: Amir and Prime Minister KHALIFA bin Hamad Al Thani (since 22 February 1972); Crown Prince HAMAD bin Khalifa Al Thani (appointed 31 May 1977; son of Amir and Minister of Defense)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the amir

Legislative branch: unicameral

Advisory Council (Majlis al-Shura):

constitution calls for elections for part of this consultative body, but no elections have been held; seats—(30 total)

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal

RUSSIA

Type: federation

Legal system: based on civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Boris Nikolayevich YEL'TSIN (since 12 June 1991) election last held 12 June 1991 (next to be held 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA%; note—no vice president; if the president dies in office, cannot exercise his powers because of ill health, is impeached, or resigns, the premier succeeds him; the premier serves as acting president until a new presidential election, which must be held within three months
head of government: Premier and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Viktor Stepanovich CHERNOMYRDIN (since 14 December 1992); First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Oleg SOSKOVETS (since 30 April 1993)

Security Council: (originally established as a presidential advisory body in June 1991, but restructured in March 1992 with responsibility for managing individual and state security)

Presidential Administration: (drafts presidential edicts and provides staff and policy support to the entire executive branch)
cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by

the president

Group of Assistants: (schedules president's appointments, processes presidential edicts and other official documents, and houses the president's press service and primary speechwriters)

Council of Heads of Republics: (includes the leaders of the 21 ethnic-based Republics)

Council of Heads of Administrations:

(includes the leaders of the 68 autonomous territories and regions, and the mayors of Moscow and St. Petersburg)

Presidential Council: (prepares policy papers for the president)

Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Assembly

Federation Council: elections last held 12 December 1993 (next to be held NA); note—two members elected from each of Russia's 89 territorial units for a total of 176 deputies; 2 seats unfilled as of 15 May 1994 (Chechnya did not participate in the election); Speaker Vladimir SHUMEYKO (Russia's Choice)

State Duma: elections last held 12 December 1993 (next to be held NA December 1995); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(450 total) Russia's Choice 78, New Regional Policy 66, Liberal Democrats 63, Agrarian Party 55, Communist Party of the Russian Federation 45, Unity and Accord 30, Yavlinskiy Bloc 27, Women of Russia 23, Democratic Party of Russia 15, Russia's Path 12, other parties 23, affiliation unknown 12, unfilled (as of 13 March 1994; Chechnya did not participate in the election) 1; Speaker Ivan RYBKIN (Agrarian Party)

Judicial branch: Constitutional Court, Supreme Court (highest court for criminal, civil, and administrative cases), Superior Court of Arbitration (highest court that resolves economic disputes)

SAUDI ARABIA

Type: monarchy

Legal system: based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: King and Prime Minister FAHD bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud (since 13 June 1982); Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister ABDALLAH bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud (half-brother to the King, appointed heir to the throne 13 June 1982)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; mostly made up of the royal family appointed by the king

Legislative branch: a consultative council comprised of 60 members and a chairman who are appointed by the King for a term of four years

Judicial branch: Supreme Council of Justice

continued

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT - continued

SINGAPORE

Type: republic within Commonwealth

Legal system: based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state: President ONG Teng Cheong (since 1 September 1993) election last held 28 August 1993 (next to be held NA August 1997); results—President ONG was elected with 59% of the vote in the country's first popular election for president

head of government: Prime Minister GOH Chok Tong (since 28 November 1990); Deputy Prime Minister LEE Hsien Loong (since 28 November 1990)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president, responsible to parliament

Legislative branch: unicameral

Parliament: elections last held 31 August 1991 (next to be held 31 August 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(81 total) PAP 77, SDP 3, WP 1

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

SRI LANKA

Type: republic

Legal system: a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim, Sinhalese, and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: President Dingiri Banda WIJETUNGA (since 7 May 1993); election last held 19 December 1988 (next to be held NA December 1994); results—Ranasinghe PREMADASA (UNP) 50%, Sirimavo BANDARANAIKE (SLFP) 45%, other 5%; note—following the assassination of President PREMADASA on 1 May 1993, Prime Minister WIJETUNGA became acting president; on 7 May 1993, he was confirmed by a vote of Parliament to finish out the term of the assassinated president

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president in consultation with the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

Parliament: elections last held 15 February 1989 (next to be held by NA February 1995); results—UNP 51%, SLFP 32%, SLMC 4%, TULF 3%, USA 3%, EROS 3%, MEP 1%, other 3%; seats—(225 total) UNP 125, SLFP 67, other 33

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

SYRIA

Type: republic under leftwing military regime since March 1963

Legal system: based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Hafiz al-ASAD (since 22 February 1971 see note); Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim ibn Said KHADDAM, Rif'at al-ASAD, and Muhammad Zuhayr MASHARIQA (since 11 March 1984);

election last held 2 December 1991 (next to be held December 1998); results—President Hafiz al-ASAD was reelected for a fourth seven-year term with 99.98% of the vote; note—President ASAD seized power in the November 1970 coup, assumed presidential powers 22 February 1971, and was confirmed as president in the 12 March 1971 national elections

head of government: Prime Minister Mahmud ZU'BI (since 1 November 1987); Deputy Prime Minister Lt. Gen. Mustafa TALAS (since 11 March 1984); Deputy Prime Minister Salim YASIN (since NA December 1981); Deputy Prime Minister Rashid AKHTARINI (since 4 July 1992)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral

People's Council (Majlis al-Chaab): elections last held 22-23 May 1990 (next to be held NA May 1994); results—Ba'th 53.6%, ASU 3.2%, SCP 3.2%, Arab Socialist Unionist Movement 2.8%, ASP 2%, Democratic Socialist Union Party 1.6%, independents 33.6%; seats—(250 total) Ba'th 134, ASU 8, SCP 8, Arab Socialist Unionist Movement 7, ASP 5, Democratic Socialist Union Party 4, independents 84; note—the People's Council was expanded to 250 seats total prior to the May 1990 election

Judicial branch: Supreme Constitutional Court, High Judicial Council, Court of Cassation, State Security Courts

TAIWAN

Type: multiparty democratic regime; opposition political parties legalized in March, 1989

Legal system: based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Executive branch:

chief of state: President LI Teng-hui (since 13 January 1988); Vice President LI Yuan-zu (since 20 May 1990)

head of government: Premier (President of the Executive Yuan) LIEN Chan (since 23 February 1993); Vice Premier (Vice President of the Executive Yuan) HSU Li-teh (since 23 February 1993) presidential election last held 21 March 1990 (next to be held NA March 1996); results—President LI Teng-hui was reelected by the National Assembly; vice presidential election last held 21 March 1990 (next election will probably be a direct popular election and will be held NA March 1996); results—LI Yuan-zu was elected by the National Assembly

cabinet: Executive Yuan; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral Legislative Yuan and unicameral National Assembly

Legislative Yuan: elections last held 19 December 1992 (next to be held near the end of 1995); results—KMT 60%, DPP 31%,

independents 9%; seats—(304 total, 161 elected) KMT 96, DPP 50, independents 15

National Assembly: elections—first National Assembly elected in November 1946 with a supplementary election in December 1986; second and present National Assembly elected in December 1991; seats—(403 total) KMT 318, DPP 75, other 10; (next election to be held in 1997)

Judicial branch: Judicial Yuan

TAJIKISTAN

Type: republic

Legal system: based on civil law system; no judicial review of legislative acts

Executive branch:

chief of state: Head of State and Assembly Chairman Emomili RAKHMONOV (since NA November 1992); election last held 27 October 1991 (next to be held NA September 1994); results—Rakhman NABIYEV, Communist Party 60%; Davlat KHUDONAZAROV, Democratic Party, Islamic Rebirth Party and Rastokhoz Party 30%

head of government: Prime Minister Abduljalil SAMADOV (since 27 December 1993)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

note: the presidency was abolished in November 1992, when RAKHMANOV became head of state; a referendum on presidential or parliamentary system is planned for June 1994

Legislative branch: unicameral

Supreme Soviet: elections last held 25 February 1990 (next to be held NA September 1994); results—Communist Party 99%, other 1%; seats—(230 total) Communist Party 227, other 3

Judicial branch: Prosecutor General

THAILAND

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: based on civil law system, with influences of common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; martial law in effect since 23 February 1991 military coup

Executive branch:

chief of state: King PHUMIPHON Adunyadet (since 9 June 1946); Heir Apparent Crown Prince WACHIRALONGKON (born 28 July 1952)

head of government: Prime Minister CHUAN Likphai (since 23 September 1992)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Privy Council: NA

Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Rathasatha)

Senate (Vuthisatha): consists of a 270-member appointed body

House of Representatives (Saphaphoothan-Rajadhorn): elections last held 13 September 1992 (next to be held by NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(360 total) DP 79, TNP 77, NDP 60, NAP 51, Phalang Tham 47, SAP 22, LDP 8, SP 8, Mass Party 4, Thai Citizen's Party 3, People's Party 1, People's

continued

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT - continued

THAILAND continued

Force Party 0

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Sarndika)

TURKEY

Type: republican parliamentary democracy

Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Suleyman DEMIREL (since 16 May 1993)

head of government: Prime Minister Tansu CILLER (since 5 July 1993)

National Security Council: advisory body to the President and the Cabinet

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president on nomination of the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

Turkish Grand National Assembly: (Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi) elections last held 20 October 1991 (next to be held NA October 1996); results—DYP 27.03%, ANAP 24.01%, SHP 20.75%, RP 16.88%, DSP 10.75%, SBP 0.44%, independent 0.14%; seats—(450 total) DYP 178, ANAP 115, SHP 86, RP 40, MCP 19, DSP 7, other 5

note: seats held by various parties are subject to change due to defections, creation of new parties, and ouster or death of sitting deputies; present seats by party are as follows: DYP 178, ANAP 101, SHP 55, RP 39, CHP 18, MHP 13, DEP 13, BBP 7, DSP 3, YP 3, MP 2, independents 10, vacant 8

Judicial branch: Court of Cassation

TURKMENISTAN

Type: republic

Legal system: based on civil law system

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Saparmurad NIYAZOV (since NA October 1990); election last held 21 June 1992 (next to be held NA 2002); results—Saparmurad NIYAZOV 99.5% (ran unopposed); *note*—a 15 January 1994 referendum extended NIYAZOV's term an additional five years until 2002 (99.99% approval)

head of government: Prime Minister (vacant); Deputy Prime Ministers Batyr SARDJAEV, Valery G. OCHERTSOV, Orazgeldi AIDOGDIEV, Djourakuli BABAKULIYEV, Rejep SAPAROV, Boris SHIKHMURADOV, Abad RIZAEVA, Yagmur OVEZOV (since NA)

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: under 1992 constitution there are two parliamentary bodies, a unicameral People's Council (Halk Maslahaty—having more than 100 members and meeting infrequently) and a 50-member unicameral Assembly (Majlis)

Assembly (Majlis): elections last held 7 January 1990 (next to be held late 1994 or early 1995); results—percent of vote by party NA;

seats—(175 total) elections not officially by party, but Communist Party members won nearly 90% of seats; *note*—seats to be reduced to 50 at next election

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Type: federation with specified powers delegated to the UAE central government and other powers reserved to member emirates

Legal system: secular codes are being introduced by the UAE Government and in several member emirates; Islamic law remains influential

Executive branch:

chief of state: President ZAYID bin Sultan Al Nahayyan, (since 2 December 1971), ruler of Abu Dhabi; Vice President Shaykh Maktum bin Rashid al-MAKTUM (since 8 October 1990), ruler of Dubayy

head of government: Prime Minister Shaykh MAKTUM bin Rashid al-Maktum (since 8 October 1990), ruler of Dubayy; Deputy Prime Minister Sultan bin Zayid Al NUHAYYAN (since 20 November 1990)

Supreme Council of Rulers: composed of the seven emirate rulers, the council is the highest constitutional authority in the UAE; establishes general policies and sanctions federal legislation, Abu Dhabi and Dubayy rulers have veto power; council meets four times a year

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the president

Legislative branch: unicameral Federal National Council (Majlis Watani Itihad); no elections

Judicial branch: Union Supreme Court

UZBEKISTAN

Type: republic

Legal system: evolution of Soviet civil law; still lacks independent judicial system

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Islam KARIMOV (since NA March 1990); election last held 29 December 1991 (next to be held NA December 1996); results—Islam KARIMOV 86%, Mukhammad SOLIKH 12%, other 2%

head of government: Prime Minister Abdulkhoshim MUTALOV (since 13 January 1992), First Deputy Prime Minister Ismail Hakimovitch DJURABEKOV (since NA)

cabinet: Cabinet of Ministers; appointed by the president with approval of the Supreme Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

Supreme Soviet: elections last held 18 February 1990 (next to be held winter 1994); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(500 total) Communist 450, ERK 10, other 40; *note*—total number of seats will be reduced to 250 in next election

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

VIETNAM

Type: Communist state

Legal system: based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Le Duc ANH (since 23 September 1992)

head of government: Prime Minister Vo Van KIET (since 9 August 1991); First Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van KHAI (since 10 August 1991); Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen KHANH (since NA February 1987); Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc LUONG (since NA February 1987)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president on proposal of the prime minister and ratification of the Assembly

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Assembly (Quoc-Hoi): elections last held 19 July 1992 (next to be held NA July 1997); results—VCP is the only party; seats—(395 total) VCP or VCP-approved 395

Judicial branch: Supreme People's Court

YEMEN

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Islamic law, Turkish law, English common law, and local customary law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: President Ali Abdallah SALIH (since 22 May 1990, the former president of North Yemen); *note*—Sanaa dismissed Vice President Ali Salim al-BIDH, Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-ATTAS (the former president of South Yemen), and 14 other southern officials following the outbreak of civil war on 4 May 1994

five-member Presidential Council: president, vice president, two members from General People's Congress party, two members from Yemeni Socialist Party, and one member from Yemeni Grouping for Reform, or Islaah party

cabinet: Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral

House of Representatives: elections last held 27 April 1993 (next to be held NA); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(301 total) GPC 124, YSP 55, Islaah 61, Ba'thist parties 7, Nasserist parties 4, Hizb al-Haqq 2, Independents 47, election nullified 1

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Source: *The World Factbook 1994*, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Type - Legal - Branches

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

Type: federal parliamentary state

Legal system: based on English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General William George HAYDEN (since 16 February 1989)

head of government: Prime Minister Paul John KEATING (since 20 December 1991); Deputy Prime Minister Brian HOWE (since 4 June 1991)

cabinet: Cabinet; prime minister selects his cabinet from members of the House and Senate

Legislative branch: bicameral Federal Parliament

Senate: elections last held 13 March 1993 (next to be held by NA 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(76 total) Liberal-National 36, Labor 30, Australian Democrats 7, Greens 2, independents 1

House of Representatives: elections last held 13 March 1993 (next to be held by NA 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(147 total) Labor 80, Liberal-National 65, independent 2

Judicial branch: High Court

FIJI

Type: republic

note: military coup leader Maj. Gen. Sitiveni RABUKA formally declared Fiji a republic on 6 October 1987

Legal system: based on British system

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Ratu Sir Kamisese MARA (since 12 January 1994); First Vice President Ratu Sir Josaia TAIVAIQIA (since 12 January 1994); Second Vice President Ratu Inoke TAKIVEIKATA (since 12 January 1994); *note*—President GANILAU died on 15 December 1993 and Vice President MARA became acting president; MARA was elected president by the Great Council of Chiefs on 12 January 1994

head of government: Prime Minister Sitiveni RABUKA (since 2 June 1992)

Presidential Council: appointed by the governor general

Great Council of Chiefs: (highest ranking members of the traditional chiefly system)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by prime minister from members of Parliament and responsible to Parliament

Legislative branch: the bicameral Parliament was dissolved following the coup of 14 May 1987

Senate: nonelective body containing 34 seats,

24 reserved for Melanesians, 9 for Indians and others, 1 for the island of Rotuma

House of Representatives: elections last held 18-25 February 1994 (next to be held NA 1997); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(70 total, with ethnic Fijians allocated 37 seats, ethnic Indians 27 seats, and independents and other 6 seats) number of seats by party SVT 31, NFP 20, FLP 7, FA 5, GVP 4, independents 2, ANC 1

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Type: overseas territory of France since 1946

Legal system: based on French system

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981); High Commissioner of the Republic Michel JAU (since NA February 1992)

head of government: President of the Territorial Government of French Polynesia Gaston FLOSSE (since 10 May 1991); Deputy to the French Assembly and President of the Territorial Assembly Jean JUVENTIN (since NA November 1992); Territorial Vice President and Minister of Health Michel BUIILLARD (since 12 September 1991)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; president submits a list of members of the Assembly for approval by them to serve as ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral

Territorial Assembly: elections last held 17 March 1991 (next to be held March 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(41 total) People's Rally for the Republic (Gaullist) 18, Polynesian Union Party 12, New Fatherland Party 7, other 4

French Senate: elections last held 24 September 1989 (next to be held September 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(1 total) party NA

French National Assembly: elections last held 21 and 28 March 1993 (next to be held NA March 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(2 total) People's Rally for the Republic (Gaullist) 2

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, Court of the First Instance, Court of Administrative Law

KIRIBATI

Type: republic

Legal system: NA

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President (Beretitenti) Teatao TEANNAKI (since 8 July 1991); Vice President (Kauoman-Beretitenti) Taomati IUTA (since 8 July 1991); election last held on 8 July 1991 (next to be held by NA 1996); results—Teatao

TEANNAKI 52%, Roniti TEIWAKI 28%

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president from an elected parliament

Legislative branch: unicameral

House of Assembly (Maneaba Ni

Maungatabu): elections last held on 8 May 1991 (next to be held by NA 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(40 total; 39 elected) percent of seats by party NA

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal, High Court

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Type: constitutional government in free association with the US; the Compact of Free Association entered into force 21 October 1986

Legal system: based on adapted Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal, common, and customary laws

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Amata KABUA (since 1979); election last held 6 January 1992 (next to be held NA; results—President Amata KABUA was reelected)

cabinet: Cabinet; president selects from the parliament

Legislative branch: unicameral

Parliament (Nitijela): elections last held 18 November 1991 (next to be held November 1995); results—percent of vote NA; seats—(33 total)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF

Type: constitutional government in free association with the US; the Compact of Free Association entered into force 3 November 1986

Legal system: based on adapted Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal, common, and customary laws

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government:

President Bailey OLTER (since 21 May 1991); Vice President Jacob NENA (since 21 May 1991); election last held 11 May 1991 (next to be held March 1995); results—President Bailey OLTER elected president; Vice-President Jacob NENA

cabinet: Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral

Congress: elections last held on 5 March 1991 (next to be held March 1993); results—percent of vote NA; seats—(14 total)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

continued

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT - continued

NAURU

Type: republic

Legal system: own Acts of Parliament and British common law

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: President Bernard DOWIYOGO (since 12 December 1989); election last held 19 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1995); results—Bernard DOWIYOGO elected by Parliament
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the president from the parliament

Legislative branch: unicameral
Parliament: elections last held on 14 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1995); results—percent of vote NA; seats—(18 total) independents 18
Judicial branch: Supreme Court

NEW CALEDONIA

Type: overseas territory of France since 1956

Legal system: the 1988 Matignon Accords grant substantial autonomy to the islands; formerly under French law

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Francois MITTERRAND (since 21 May 1981)
head of government: High Commissioner and President of the Council of Government Alain CHRISTNACHT (since 15 January 1991); appointed by the French Ministry of the Interior; President of the Territorial Congress Simon LOUECKHOTE (since 26 June 1989)
cabinet: Consultative Committee
Legislative branch: unicameral

Territorial Assembly: elections last held 11 June 1989 (next to be held 1993); results—RPCR 44.5%, FLNKS 28.5%, FN 7%, CD 5%, UO 4%, other 11%; seats—(54 total) RPCR 27, FLNKS 19, FN 3, other 5; note—election boycotted by FULK

French Senate: elections last held 27 September 1992 (next to be held September 2001); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(1 total) RPCR 1

French National Assembly: elections last held 21 March 1993 (next to be held 21 and 28 March 1998); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(2 total) RPCR 2

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal

NEW ZEALAND

Type: parliamentary democracy

Legal system: based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for Maoris; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Dame Catherine TIZARD (since 12 December 1990)
head of government: Prime Minister James BOLGER (since 29 October 1990); Deputy

Prime Minister Donald McKINNON (since 2 November 1990)

cabinet: Executive Council; appointed by the governor general on recommendation of the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

House of Representatives: (commonly called Parliament) elections last held on 6 November 1993 (next to be held NA November 1996); results—NP 35.2%, NZLP 34.7%, Alliance 18.3%, New Zealand First 8.3%; seats—(99 total) NP 50, NZLP 45, Alliance 2, New Zealand First Party 2

Judicial branch: High Court, Court of Appeal

PALAU

Type: UN trusteeship administered by the US
note: constitutional government signed a Compact of Free Association with the US on 10 January 1986, which was never approved in a series of UN-observed plebiscites; until the UN trusteeship is terminated with entry into force of the Compact, Palau remains under US administration as the Palau District of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; administrative authority resides in the Department of the Interior and is exercised by the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs through the Palau Office, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, J. Victor HOBSON Jr., Director (since 16 December 1990)

*Palau gained its independence in October 1994.

Legal system: based on Trust Territory laws, acts of the legislature, municipal, common, and customary laws

Executive branch:

chief of state and head of government: President Kuniwo NAKAMURA (since 1 January 1993), Vice-President Tommy E. REMENGESAU Jr. (since 1 January 1993); election last held on 4 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results—Kuniwo NAKAMURA 50.7%, Johnson TORIBIONG 49.3%

Legislative branch: bicameral Parliament (Olbiil Era Kelulua or OEK)

Senate: elections last held 4 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(14 total); number of seats by party NA
House of Delegates: elections last held 4 November 1992 (next to be held NA November 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(16 total); number of seats by party NA

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, National Court, Court of Common Pleas

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Type: parliamentary democracy

Legal system: based on English common law

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Wiwa KOROWI (since NA November 1991)

head of government: Prime Minister Paias WINGTI (since 17 July 1992); Deputy Prime Minister Sir Julius CHAN (since July 1992)
cabinet: National Executive Council; appointed by the governor on recommendation of the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Parliament: (sometimes referred to as the House of Assembly) elections last held 13-26 June 1992 (next to be held NA 1997); results—percent by party NA; seats—(109 total) Pangu Party 24, PDM 17, PPP 10, PAP 10, independents 30, others 18 (association with political parties is fluid)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Type: parliamentary democracy

Legal system: common law

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Sir George LEPPING (since 27 June 1989, previously acted as governor general since 7 July 1988)

head of government: Prime Minister Francis Billy HILLY (since June 1993); Deputy Prime Minister Francis SAEMALA (since June 1993)
cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor general on advice of the prime minister from members of parliament

Legislative branch: unicameral

National Parliament: elections last held NA May 1993 (next to be held NA 1997); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(47 total) National Unity Group 21, PAP 8, National Action Party 6, LP 4, UP 3, Christian Fellowship 2, NFP 1, independents 2

Judicial branch: High Court

TONGA

Type: hereditary constitutional monarchy

Legal system: based on English law

Executive branch:

chief of state: King Taufa'ahau TUPOU IV (since 16 December 1965)

head of government: Prime Minister Baron VAEA (since 22 August 1991); Deputy Prime Minister S. Langi KAVALIKU (since 22 August 1991)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the king
Privy Council: consists of the king and the cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Assembly (Fale Alea): elections last held 14-15 February 1990 (next to be held NA February 1993); results—percent of vote NA; seats—(29 total, 9 elected) 6 proreform, 3 traditionalist

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

continued

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT - continued

TUVALU

Type: democracy; began debating republic status in 1992; referendum expected in 1993

Legal system: NA

Executive branch:

chief of state: Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Tomu Malaefono SIONE (since NA 1993)

head of government: Prime Minister Kamuta LA'TASI (since 10 December 1993); Deputy Prime Minister Otinielu TAUSI (since 10 December 1993)

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the governor general on recommendation of the prime minister

Legislative branch: unicameral

Parliament (Palamene): elections last held 25 November 1993 (next to be held by NA 1997); results—percent of vote NA; seats—(12 total)

Judicial branch: High Court

cabinet: Cabinet; appointed by the head of state with the prime minister's advice

Legislative branch: unicameral

Legislative Assembly (Fono): elections last held 5 April 1991 (next to be held by NA 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(47 total) HRPP 28, SNDP 18, independents 1

Judicial branch: Supreme Court, Court of Appeal

VANUATU

Type: republic

Legal system: unified system being created from former dual French and British systems

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jean Marie LEYE (since 2 March 1994)

head of government: Prime Minister Maxime CARLOT Korman (since 16 December 1991); Deputy Prime Minister Sethy REGENVANU (since 17 December 1991)

cabinet: Council of Ministers; appointed by the prime minister, responsible to parliament

Legislative branch: unicameral

Parliament: elections last held 2 December 1991 (next to be held by November 1995); note—after election, a coalition was formed by the Union of Moderate Parties and the National United Party to form a new government on 16 December 1991, but political party associations are fluid; seats—(46 total) UMP 19; NUP 10; VP 10; MPP 4; TUP 1; Nagriamel 1; Friend 1

note: the National Council of Chiefs advises on matters of custom and land

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

WESTERN SAMOA

Type: constitutional monarchy under native chief

Legal system: based on English common law and local customs; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch:

chief of state: Chief Susuga Malietoa TANUMAFILI II (Co-Chief of State from 1 January 1962 until becoming sole Chief of State on 5 April 1963)

head of government: Prime Minister TOFILAU Eti Alesana (since 7 April 1988)

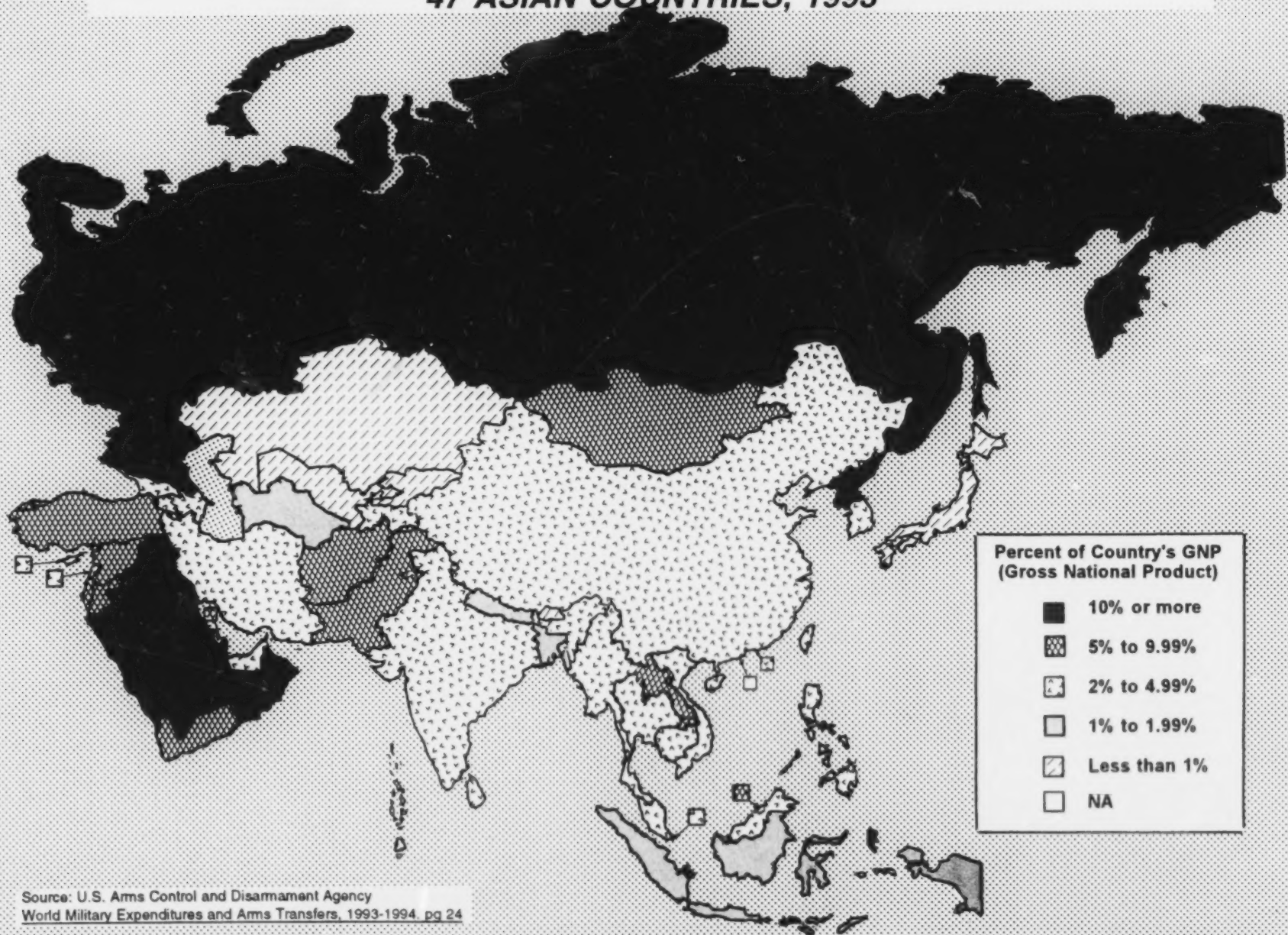
Source: The World Factbook 1994, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington D.C.

RELATIVE BURDEN OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES BY PERCENT OF GNP AND DOLLAR EXPENDITURE, 1993

ME/GNP* (%)	GNP PER CAPITA (1993 dollars)					
	Under \$200	\$200-499	\$500-999	\$1,000-2,999	\$3,000-9,999	\$10,000 and over
10% and over		Bosnia & Herzeg.+ Angola+	North Korea+ Iraq+ Serbia & Monten.+		Oman Saudi Arabia Russia	Qatar+ Kuwait
5-9.99%	Sudan+ Rwanda Mozambique Afghanistan+	Laos Pakistan Liberia+ Zimbabwe Mauritania	Yemen+ Congo+	Croatia+ Jordan Syria+ Djibouti Botswana Turkey Mongolia+	Bahrain Greece Lithuania Libya	Brunei+ Israel
2-4.99%	Ethiopia Tanzania Kenya Sierra Leone Burundi+	Togo Cambodia India Guinea-Bissau+ Equatorial Guin.+ Chad+ Nicaragua Vietnam+ Central Afr. Rep.+ Mali Burkina Faso	Sri Lanka Morocco Egypt Lesotho+ Albania+ Senegal Bolivia Swaziland Philippines Cameroon	Tajikistan+ Azerbaijan+ Iran Lebanon Tunisia Burma+ Georgia+ Algeria Thailand South Africa Colombia Romania Namibia China	Estonia Malaysia South Korea Cyprus Gabon+ Bulgaria Portugal Czech Republic Slovakia Chile Poland	Singapore United Arab Emir. Taiwan United States United Kingdom France Norway Sweden Australia Netherlands Finland Germany Italy Denmark
1-1.99%	Bangladesh Nepal	Guyana+ Zambia Zaire+ Guinea+ Niger Haiti+ Uganda Benin+ Madagascar Malawi	Ivory Coast+ Macedonia+ Indonesia Honduras Cape Verde+	Cuba Papua New Guin. Venezuela Peru Paraguay+ Fiji Dominican Rep. El Salvador Jamaica Belize Ecuador Guatemala	Uruguay Hungary Ukraine+ Trinidad & Tobago Turkmenistan+ Argentina Slovenia Brazil	Canada Belgium Spain Switzerland New Zealand Ireland Suriname
Under 1%	Bhutan+ Somalia+	Gambia Nigeria Ghana+	Sao Tome & Princ.+	Armenia+ Uzbekistan Kyrgyzstan Mauritius Costa Rica+ Panama	Latvia Malta+ Belarus+ Barbados+ Mexico Kazakhstan Moldova+	Japan Austria Luxembourg Iceland

Source: U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1993-1994. pg 24

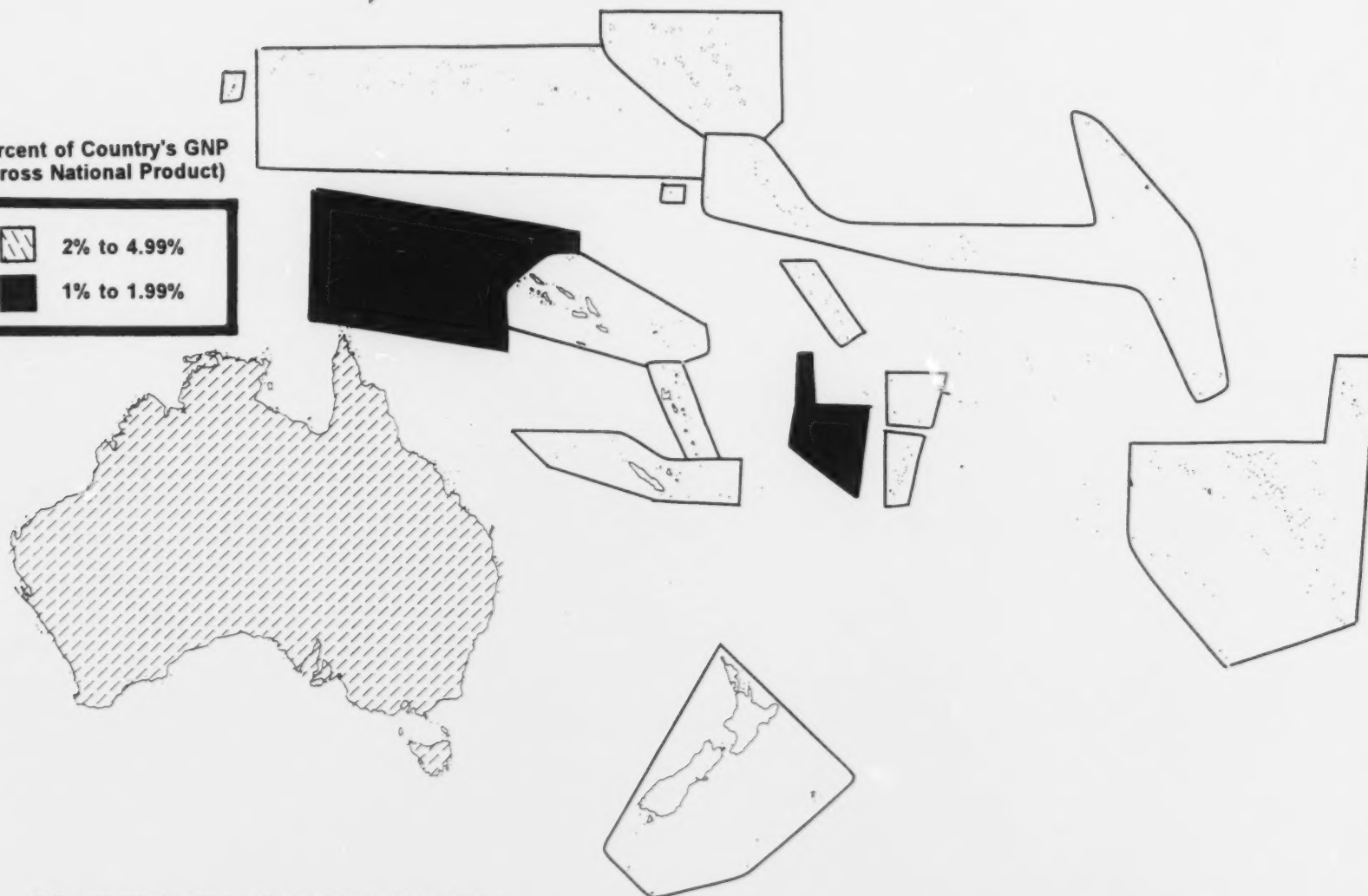
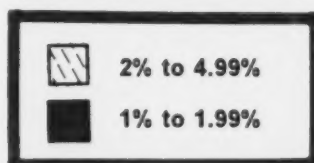
RELATIVE BURDEN OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN 47 ASIAN COUNTRIES, 1993



Source: U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
 World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1993-1994, pg 24

RELATIVE BURDEN OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN 3 COUNTRIES IN OCEANIA, 1993

Percent of Country's GNP
(Gross National Product)



Outlines are approximations grouping the islands that are inclusive to a specific country or territory.

Source: U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1993-1994, pg 24

The Lomé Convention

ESSENTIAL FEATURES

The Lomé convention, a comprehensive co-operation agreement between the European Community (EEC States) and the ACP Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, was first signed in 1975 and renewed, after fresh negotiations, in 1979, 1984 and 1989. An example of North-South dialogue in practice, it offers:

- a partnership in which the political, social, cultural and economic options of each partner are respected;
- secure and lasting co-operation based on a freely negotiated and legally binding contract;
- permanent dialogue, through 3 joint institutions:
ACP-EEC Council of Ministers
ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors
ACP-EEC Joint Assembly;
- overall, flexible co-operation using the full range of aid and trade development instruments.

AID AND TRADE

Aid

The European Development Fund (EDF) provides grants and risk capital, and the European Investment Bank (EIB) provides loans, for national and regional development programmes. Also included in the EDF are five specific funds:

- Stabex - for cash transfers to offset serious losses on agricultural exports
- Sysmin - for mining industries in difficulty
- Emergency aid - for disaster relief
- Refugee aid - for serious refugee situations
- Structural adjustment aid - for countries undergoing economic reforms

Trade

The main arrangements are:

- duty and quota-free access to the EEC market for almost all ACP exports
- guaranteed purchase by the EEC of up to 1.3 million tonnes of ACP sugar at EEC prices
- funds for trade promotion and development.

LOMÉ IV

Duration

10 years (1990-2000)

Membership

12 EEC States
69 ACP States, including three new members: the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Namibia.

Financial Resources

	million ECU
LOMÉ I (1975-1980)	3,450
LOMÉ II (1980-1985)	5,700
LOMÉ III (1985-1990)	8,500
LOMÉ IV (1990-2000)	
Financial Protocol (1990-1995)	12,000
made up of:	

• European Development Fund (EDF VIII)

Grants for national and regional programmes	6,215
Structural adjustment	1,150
Stabex	1,500
Sysmin	480
Emergency aid	250
Refugee aid	100
Interest rate subsidies	280
Risk capital	825

• European Investment Bank (EIB)

Loans for national and regional projects	1,200
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Of the total amount of 12,000 million ECU (EDF + EIB), 1,250 million are set aside for regional co-operation.

Source: Commission of the European Communities. Europe Information: Lomé IV, 1990-2000. Background, Innovations, Improvements. DE64. March 1990. Brussels. Catalog No. CC-AM-90-064-EN-C.

Countries of the Lomé IV Accord

EUROPEAN UNION

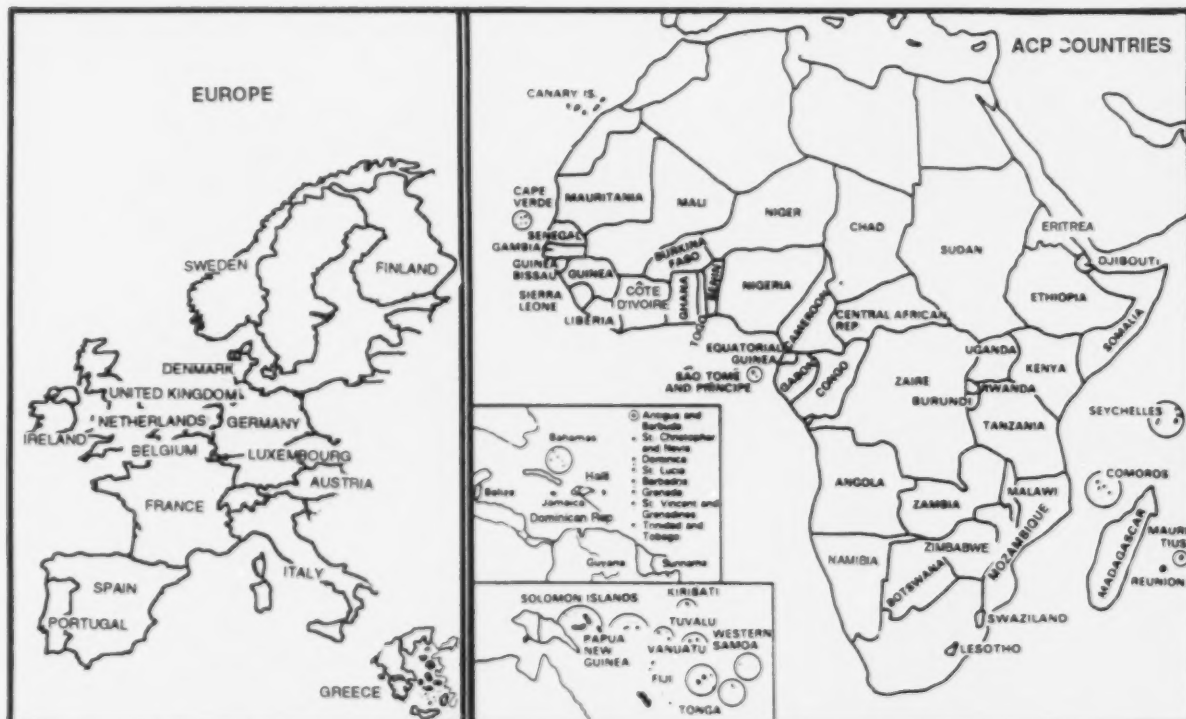
AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
DENMARK
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
GREECE
IRELAND
ITALY
LUXEMBOURG
NETHERLANDS
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
SWEDEN
UNITED KINGDOM

THE 70 ACP STATES

ANGOLA
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BELIZE
BENIN
BOTSWANA
BURKINA FASO
BURUNDI
CAMEROON
CAPE VERDE
CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
CHAD
COMOROS
CONGO
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
DJIBOUTI
DOMINICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
ERITREA
ETHIOPIA
FIJI

GABON
GAMBIA
GHANA
GRENADA
GUINEA
GUINEA-BISSAU
GUYANA
HAITI
JAMAICA
KENYA
KIRIBATI
LESOTHO
LIBERIA
MADAGASCAR
MALAWI
MALI
MAURITANIA
MAURITIUS
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
NIGER
NIGERIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
RWANDA

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE
SENEGAL
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOLOMON ISLANDS
SOMALIA
ST. KITTS-NEVIS
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT & THE
GRENADINES
SUDAN
SURINAME
SWAZILAND
TANZANIA
TOGO
TONGA
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TUVALU
UGANDA
VANUATU
WESTERN SAMOA
ZAIRE
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE



Source: *The Courier*, Africa-Caribbean-Pacific-European Community, March-April 1993, Cover 2.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

ASEAN was formed in 1967 to promote political and economic cooperation among the non-communist states of the region. At the Secretariat in Jakarta, nine permanent committees work in the areas of trade, transportation, communications, agriculture, science, finance and culture.

Member nations in 1995:

Brunei (1984)
Indonesia (1967)
Vietnam (1995)

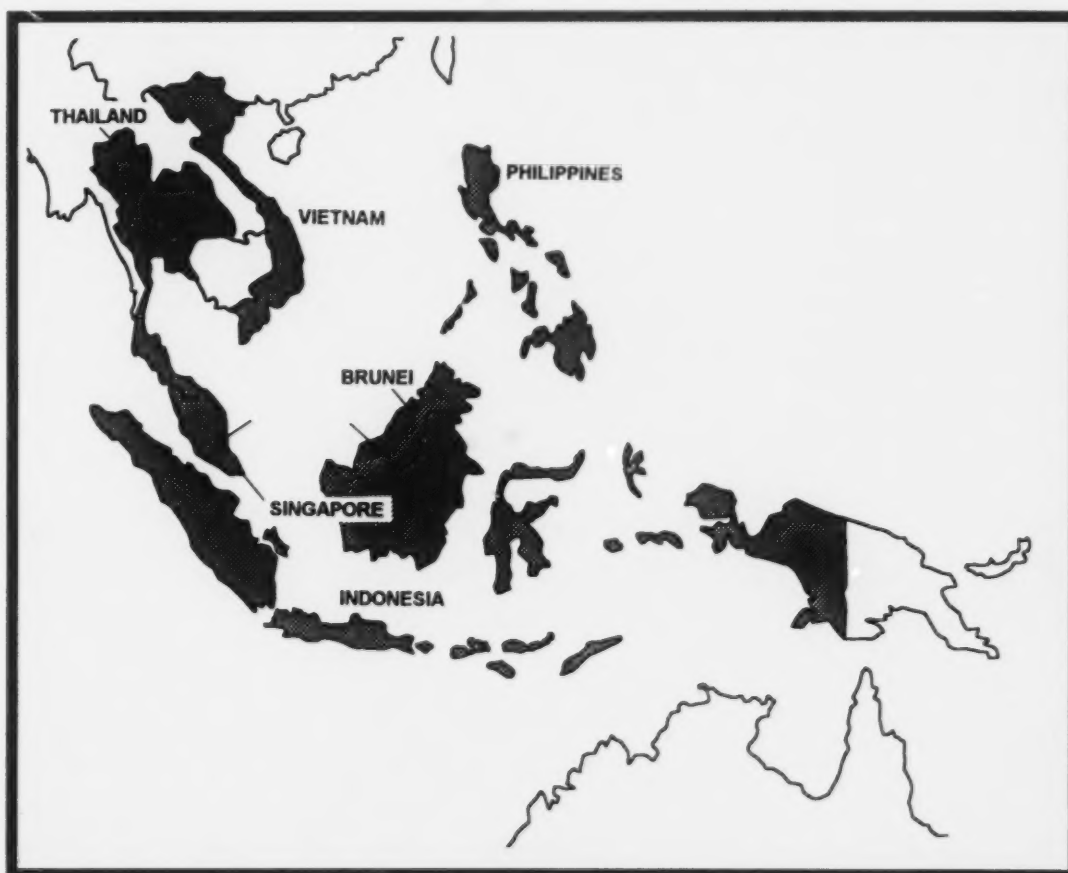
Malaysia (1967)
Philippines (1967)

Singapore (1967)
Thailand (1967)

ASEAN is the United States' fifth largest trading partner, and the United States is ASEAN's largest single market in 1990. Total 1990 U.S. -ASEAN trade was about \$45 billion. The principal U.S. exports to ASEAN are capital goods, transportation equipment, chemicals, and agricultural products. The United States imports ASEAN's natural rubber, tin, petroleum, sugar, and palm oil as well as textiles and electronics products and components.

The United States is currently the largest investor in Singapore and the Philippines, second-largest in Thailand, third-largest in Malaysia, and fourth-largest in Indonesia.

Vietnam joined ASEAN in 1995 as its seventh member.



Source: U.S. Department of State, Background Notes:
ASEAN, March 1992.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & GROUPS

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA)

note—also known as Banque Arabe de Developpement Economique en Afrique (BADEA)

established—18 February 1974

effective—16 September 1974

aim—to promote economic development

members—(17 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Palestine Liberation Organization; *note*—these are all the members of the Arab League except Djibouti, Somalia, and Yemen

Arab Cooperation Council (ACC)

members—(4) Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Yemen

established—16 February 1989

aim—to promote economic cooperation and integration, possibly leading to an Arab Common Market

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)

members—(20 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt (suspended from 1979 to 1988), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

established—16 May 1968

aim—to promote economic and social development

Arab League (AL)

note—also known as League of Arab States (LAS)

members—(20 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

established—22 March 1945

aim—to promote economic, social, political, and military cooperation

Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)

members—(19 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

established—27 April 1976

effective—2 February 1977

aim—to promote Arab cooperation, development, and integration in monetary and economic affairs

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

members—(16) all ASEAN members (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand) plus Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, NZ, Papua New Guinea, Taiwan, US

established—7 November 1989

aim—to promote trade and investment in the Pacific basin

Source: Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, 1994

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & GROUPS

continued

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

established—19 December 1966

aim—to promote regional economic cooperation

regional members—(37) Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, NZ, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Samoa

nonregional members—(16) Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

established—9 August 1967

aim—to encourage regional economic, social, and cultural cooperation among the non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia

members—(6) Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand

observers—(3) Laos, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Zone (BSEC)

established—25 June 1992

aim—to enhance regional stability through economic cooperation

members—(11) Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine

observer—(1) Poland

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

established—8 December 1991

effective—21 December 1991

aim—to coordinate intercommonwealth relations and to provide a mechanism for the orderly dissolution of the USSR

members—(12) Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)

established—3 July 1973

aim—discusses issues of mutual concern and reviews implementation of the Helsinki Agreement

members—(53) Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UK, US, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia (suspended)

observer—(1) The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU)

established—3 June 1957

effective—30 May 1964

aim—to promote economic integration among Arab nations

members—(11 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Source: Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, 1994

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & GROUPS

continued

Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)

established—15 December 1950

aim—to promote international cooperation in customs matters

members—(126) Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bermuda, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, South Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

developed countries (DCs)

the top group in the comprehensive but mutually exclusive hierarchy of developed countries (DCs), former USSR/Eastern Europe (former USSR/EE), and less developed countries (LDCs); includes the market-oriented economies of the mainly democratic nations in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Bermuda, Israel, South Africa, and the European minstates; also known as the First World, high-income countries, the North, industrial countries; generally have a per capita GNP/GDP in excess of \$10,000 although four OECD countries and South Africa have figures well under \$10,000 and two of the excluded OPEC countries have figures of more than \$10,000; the 35 DCs are: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

established—NA February 1947

aim—to promote the development of international standards

members—(73 national standards organizations) Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe

correspondent members—(20) Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Estonia, Hong Kong, Jordan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Nepal, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Seychelles, Uganda, UAE

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

established—9 December 1932

effective—1 January 1934

affiliated with the UN—15 November 1947

aim—UN specialized agency concerned with world telecommunications

members—(182) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa (suspended), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia (suspended), Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Source: Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, 1994

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & GROUPS

continued

International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)

established—20 August 1971

effective—12 February 1973

aim—to develop and operate a global commercial telecommunications satellite system

members—(126) Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

nonsignatory users—(56) Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, North Korea, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Moldova, Mongolia, Namibia, Nauru, Niue, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Tajikistan, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Western Samoa

Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

established—15 December 1973

aim—to promote Islamic economic aid and social development

members—(47 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan (suspended), Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Source: Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book, 1994



Map No. 3841 UNITED NATIONS
 July 1994

Department of Public Information
 Cartographic Section

THE GROWTH OF THE RUSSIAN STATE, 1462-1914



Source: *World Political Geography* by G. Etzel Percy and Russell H. Fifield and Associates. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. New York. © 1948. 5th Printing May 1951. P. 85.

THE FORMER SOVIET UNION (FSU)

The Soviet Union broke apart into 15 separate countries during 1991.

	Declared independence from the Soviet Union		Declared independence from the Soviet Union
Armenia	23 September 1991	Lithuania	6 September 1991
Azerbaijan	30 August 1991	Moldova	27 August 1991
Belarus	25 August 1991	Russia	24 August 1991
Estonia	6 September 1991	Tajikistan	9 September 1991
Georgia	9 April 1991	Turkmenistan	27 October 1991
Kazakhstan	16 December 1991	Ukraine	1 December 1991
Kyrgyzstan	31 August 1991	Uzbekistan	31 August 1991
Latvia	6 September 1991		

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

Of those 15 countries 12 joined together to form the Commonwealth of Independent States (C.I.S.)

The Commonwealth of Independent States was established 8 December 1991 and went into effect on 21 December 1991.

Member countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Aim: to coordinate inter-commonwealth relations and to provide a mechanism for the orderly dissolution of the USSR.

European countries

Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova and Ukraine.

Asian countries

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Russia

Russia can be placed both as a European and an Asian country. The Ural mountains are considered the dividing line between European Russia and Asian Russia.

Source: Compiled by World Eagle staff.



From the Former USSR continued



THE BREAK-UP OF THE FORMER USSR (SOVIET UNION)

The Soviet Union (USSR) broke up into 15 separate countries:

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Russia can be categorized as either European or Asian. World Eagle places it in both its Atlases.



Compiled by World Eagle staff.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES



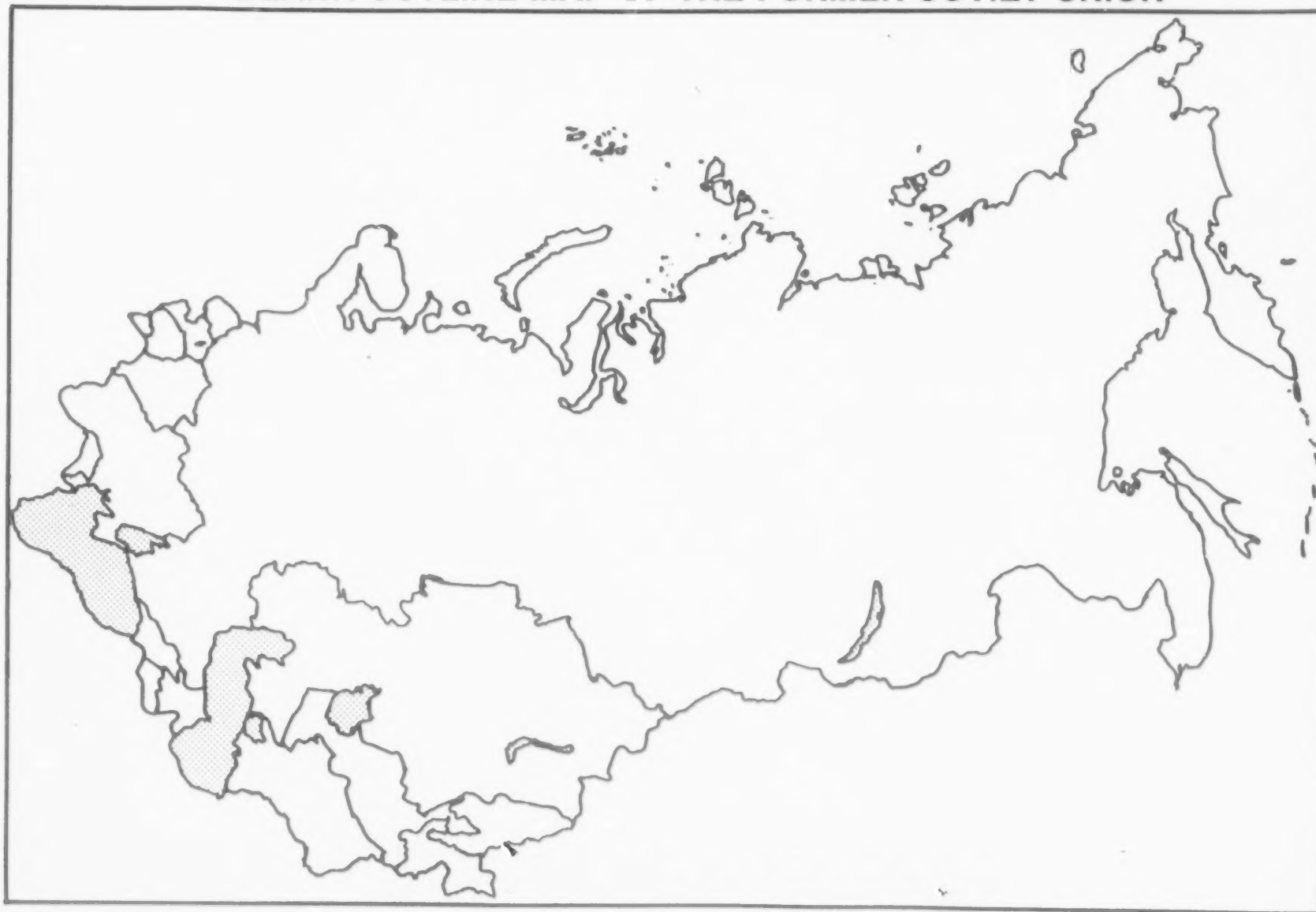
Compiled by World Eagle staff.

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

REPUBLICS	AREA (sqkm)	POPULATION (in 1,000)	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (in 1,000)
Adygheya	7,600	432	Maikop	149
Altai	92,600	192	Gorno-Altaysk	40
Bashkortostan	143,600	3,952	Ufa	1,083
Buryat	351,300	1,042	Ulan-Ude	353
Chechen Republic *	19,300	1,308	Grozny	401
Chuvash	18,300	1,336	Cheboksary	420
Daghestan	50,300	1,792	Makhachkala	315
Ingushetia †			Nazran	
Kabardino-Balkar	12,500	760	Nalchik	235
Kalmyk	75,900	322	Elista	120
Karachay-Cherkessia	14,100	418	Cherkessk	113
Karelian	172,400	792	Petrozavodsk	270
Khakassia	61,900	569	Abakan	153
Komi	415,900	1,263	Sykt'yvkar	233
Mari-El	23,200	750	Yoshkar-Ola	242
Mordovian	26,200	964	Saransk	312
North Ossetian *	8,000	695	Vladikavkaz	300
Sakha (Yakutia) *	3,103,200	1,093	Yakut'sk	187
Tatar *	68,000	3,696	Kazan	1,128
Tuva	170,500	309	Kyzyl-Orda	80
Udmurt *	42,100	1,637	Izhevsk (Ustinov)	635
Jewish Autonomous Region of Birobijan	36,000	220	Birobijan	82

† Until 1992 the territories of the Republic of Chechnya and the Ingush Republic were combined in the Chechen-Ingush autonomous republic (area 19,300 sq.km.; population 1,277,000 at 1989 census).

BLANK OUTLINE MAP OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION



Based on map by U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.
January 1985. No scale of miles was provided.

VI. Individual Country Maps

***Satisfactory individual map was not available for
French Polynesia***

AFGHANISTAN



MAP NO. 3400 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
AUGUST 1992

ISLAMIC STATE OF AFGHANISTAN

AREA: 250,000 sq. mi. 647,500 sq. km.

POPULATION: 18,400,000 (est'd for mid '95)

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:

Kabul 1,400,000 (est'd 1988)

GNP: \$ -- per capita, 1993 (\$US)

ARMENIA



AUSTRALIA



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

AREA: 2,967,899 sq. mi. 7,686,850 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 18,000,000 (est'd for mid '95)
 CAPITAL: Canberra 310,000 (est'd 1990)
 LARGEST CITY: Sydney 3,656,500 (est'd 1990)
 GNP: \$ 19,100 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

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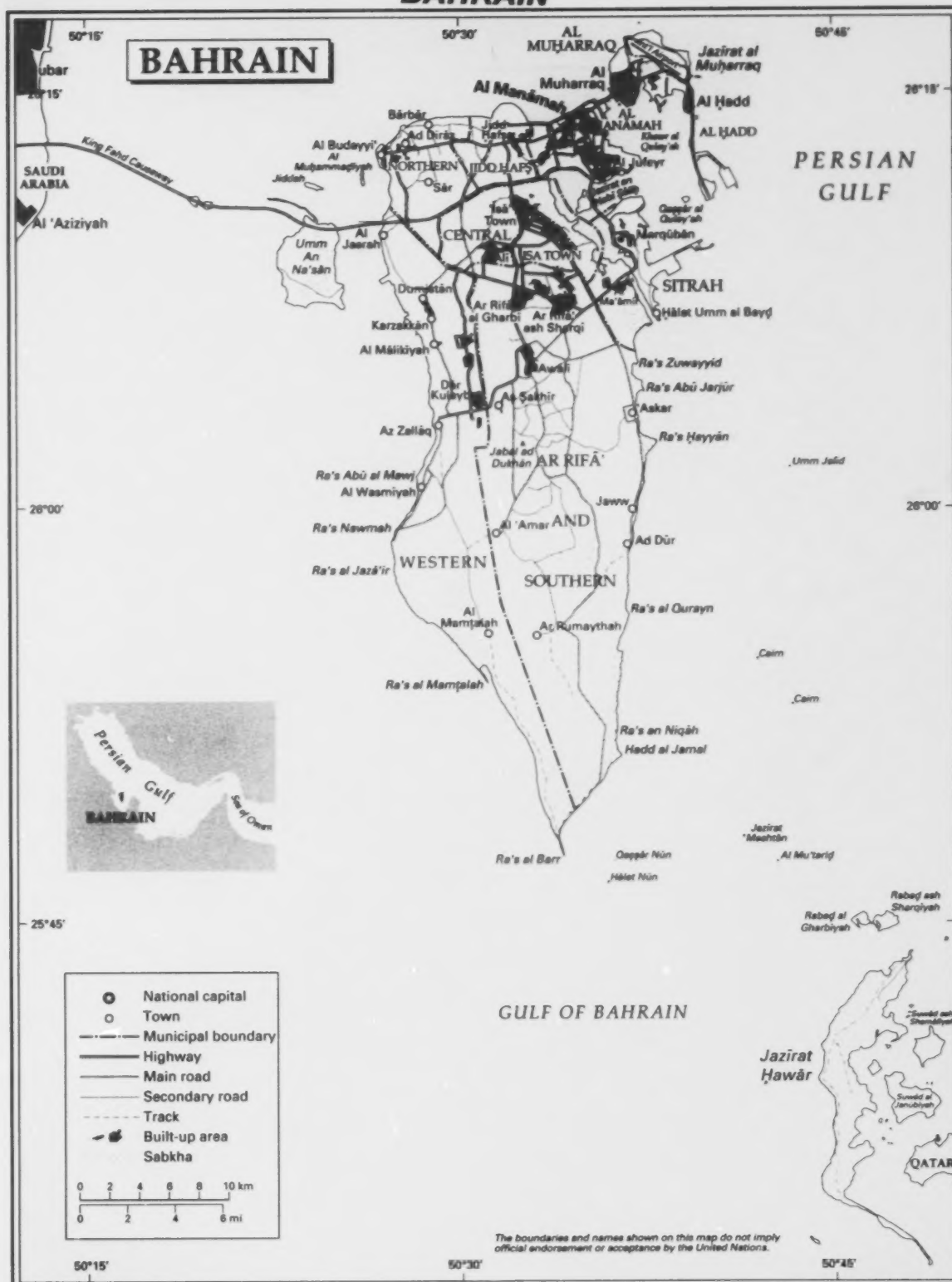
AZERBAIJAN



AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC

AREA: 33,400 sq. mi. 86,600 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 7,300,000 (est'd for mid '95)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Baku 1,713,300 (est'd 1991)
 GNP: \$ 2,040 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

BAHRAIN



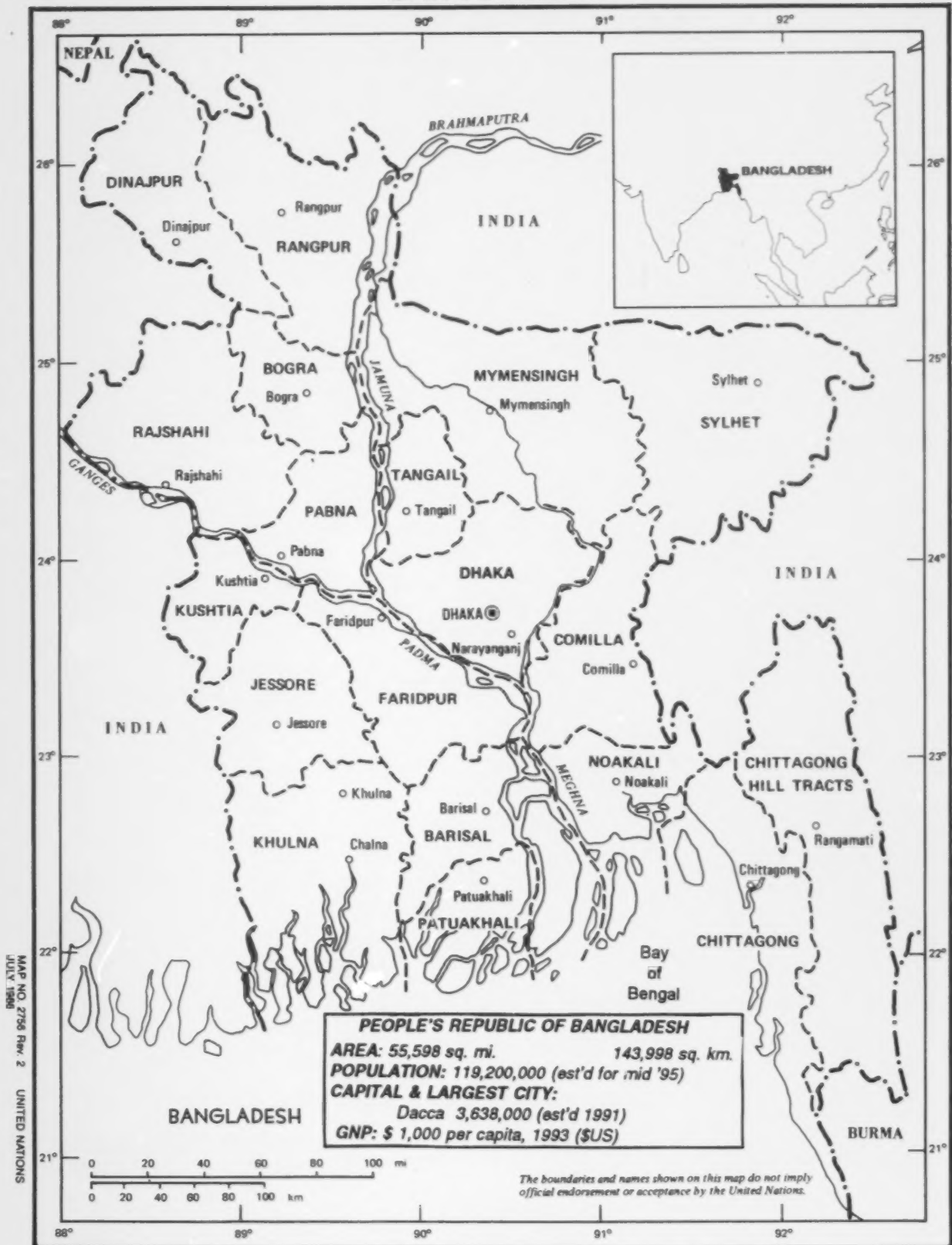
Map No. 3988 UNITED NATIONS
January 1995

STATE OF BAHRAIN

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

AREA: 240 sq. mi. 620 sq. km.
POPULATION: 600,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Al-Manamah 120,937 (est'd 1991)
GNP: \$ 12,000 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

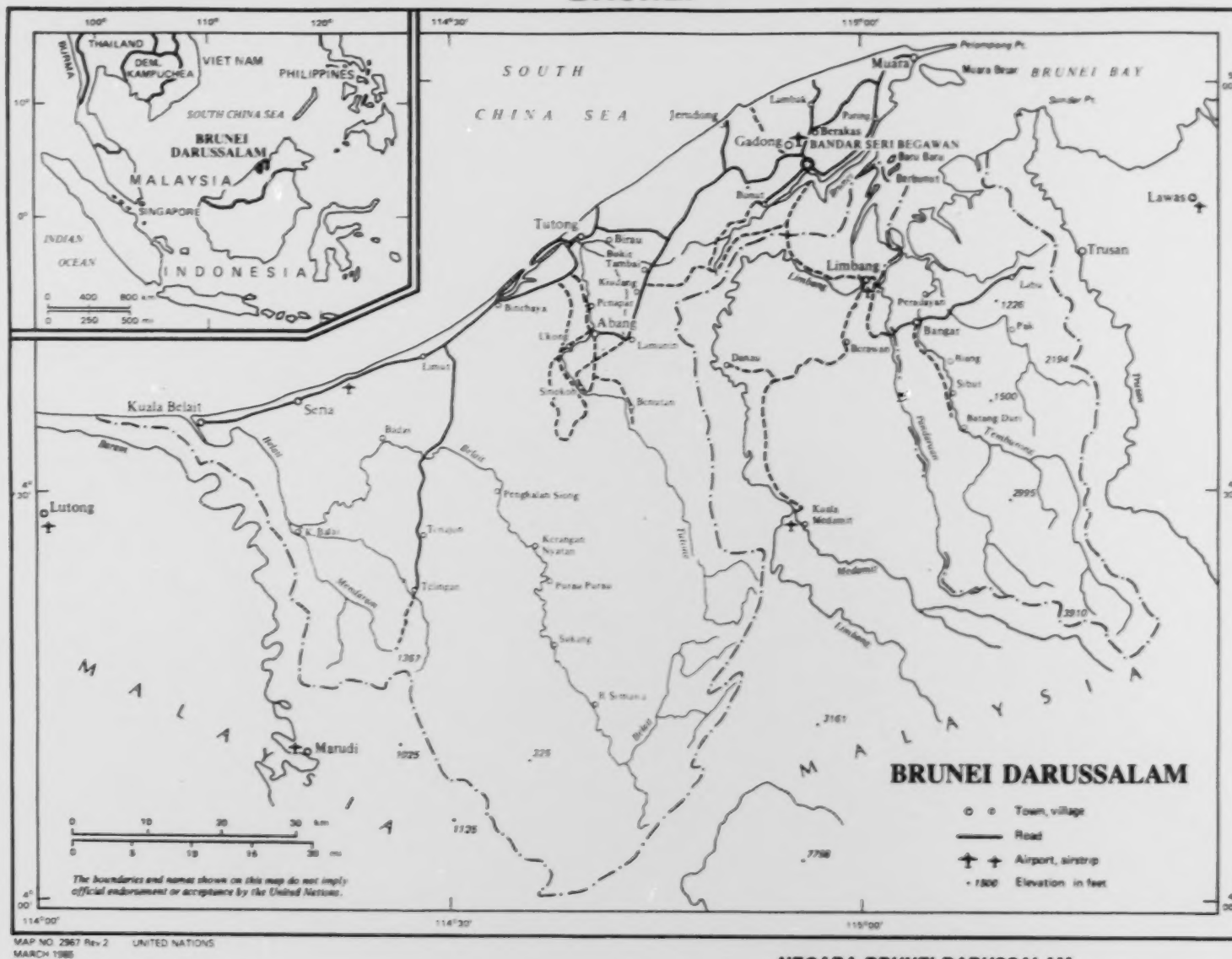
BANGLADESH



283

BRUNEI

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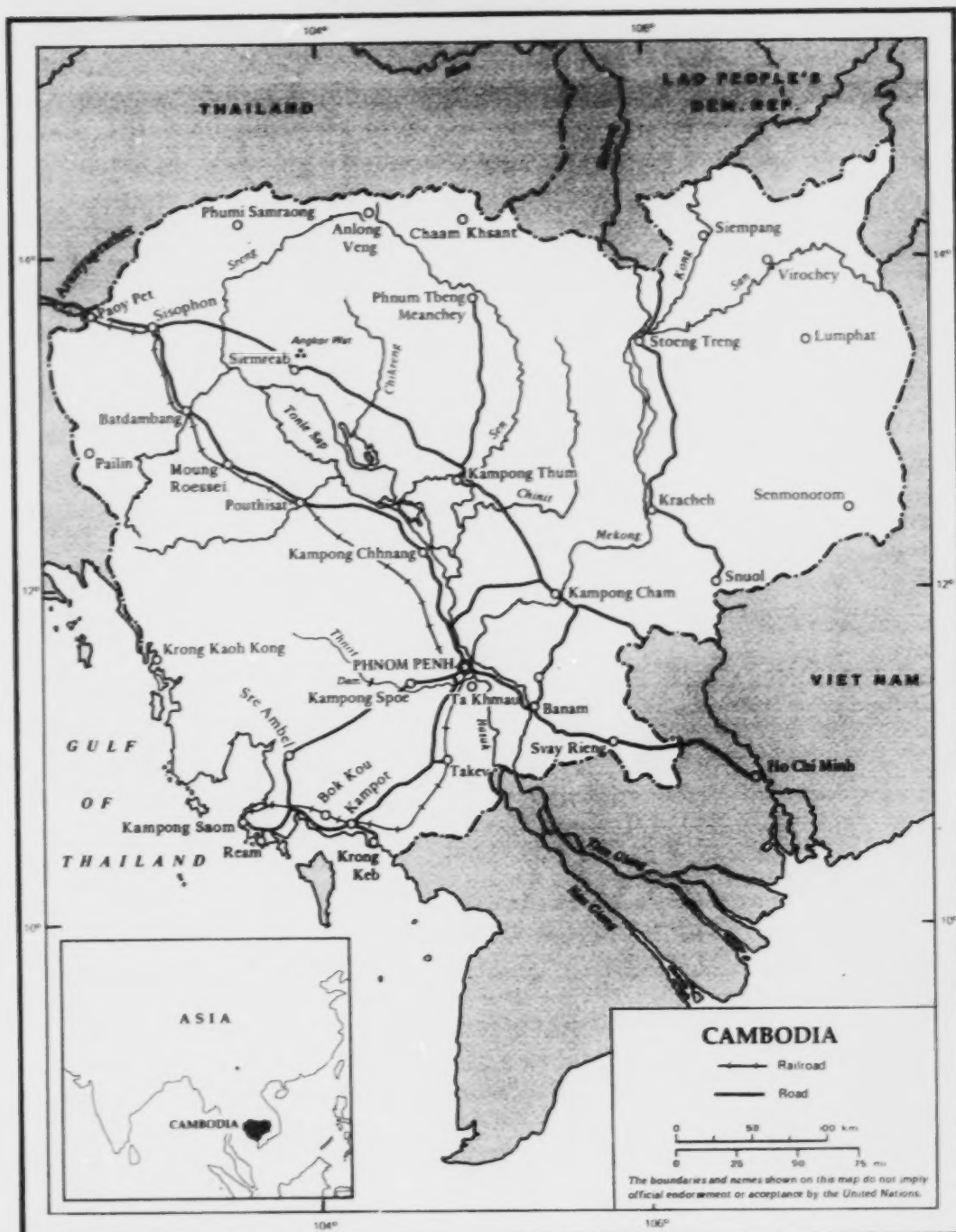
NEGERA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

AREA: 2,226 sq. mi. 5,765 sq. km.
POPULATION: 300,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Bandar Seri Begawan 21,484 (est'd 1991)
GNP: \$ 9,000 per capita, 1991 (\$US)

286

287

CAMBODIA



MAP NO. 1084 Rev. 4 UNITED NATIONS
FEBRUARY 1990

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

AREA: 69,884 sq. mi. 181,000 sq. km.

POPULATION: 10,600,000 (est'd for mid '95)

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:

Phnom Penh 800,000 (met. est'd 1989)

GNP: \$ 600 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

288

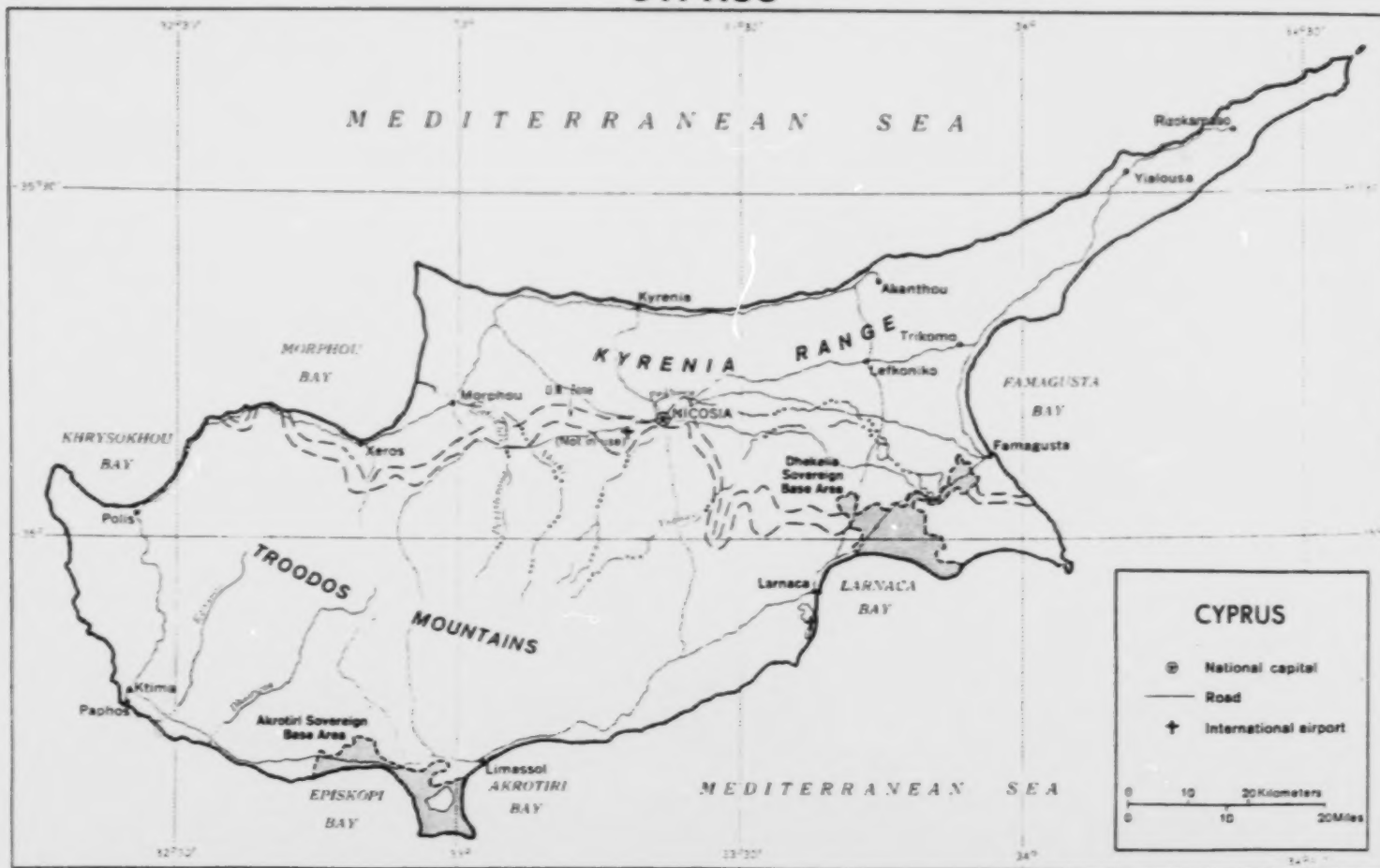
CHINA



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

AREA: 3,691,521 sq. mi. 9,561,000 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 1,218,800,000 (est'd for mid '95)
 CAPITAL: Beijing 5,700,000 (est'd 1991)
 LARGEST CITY: Shanghai 7,500,000 (est'd 1991)
 GNP: \$ 2,200 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

CYPRUS



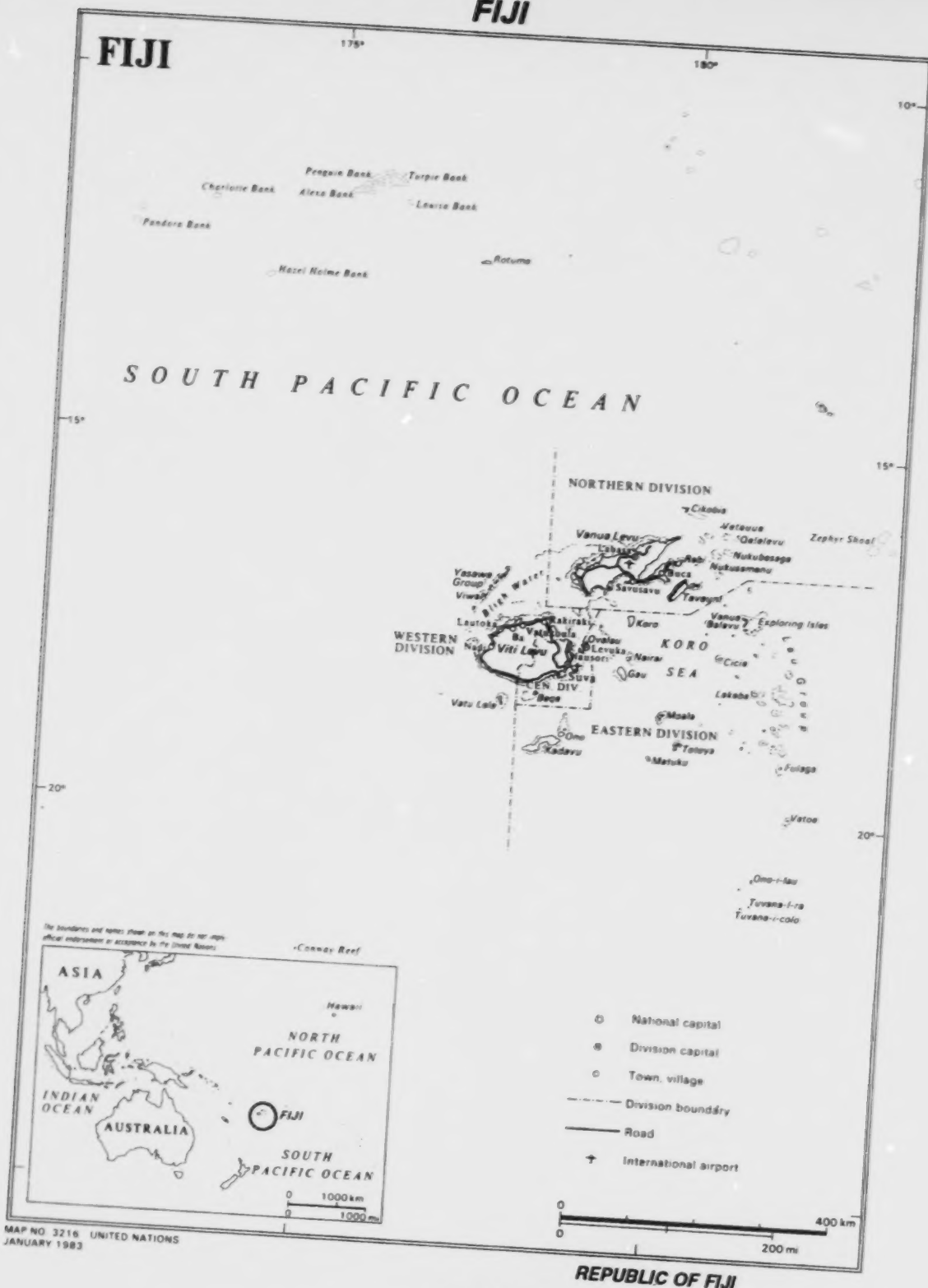
REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

AREA: 3,571 sq. mi. 9,250 sq. km.
POPULATION: 700,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Nicosia 221,861 (est'd 1992)
GNP: \$ 11,390 per capita, Greek area
 \$ 3,130 per capita Turkish area, 1992 (\$US)

292

FIJI

FIJI



MAP NO. 3216 UNITED NATIONS
JANUARY 1983

REPUBLIC OF FIJI

AREA: 7,078 sq. mi. 18,333 sq. km.
POPULATION: 800,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Suva 69,665 (est'd 1986)
GNP: \$ 4,000 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

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GEORGIA



Map No. 3780 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
January 1995

REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

AREA: 26,900 sq. mi. 167,700 sq. km.
POPULATION: 5,400,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Tbilisi 1,279,000 (est'd 1991)
GNP: \$ 1,390 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

HONG KONG



CROWN COLONY OF HONG KONG

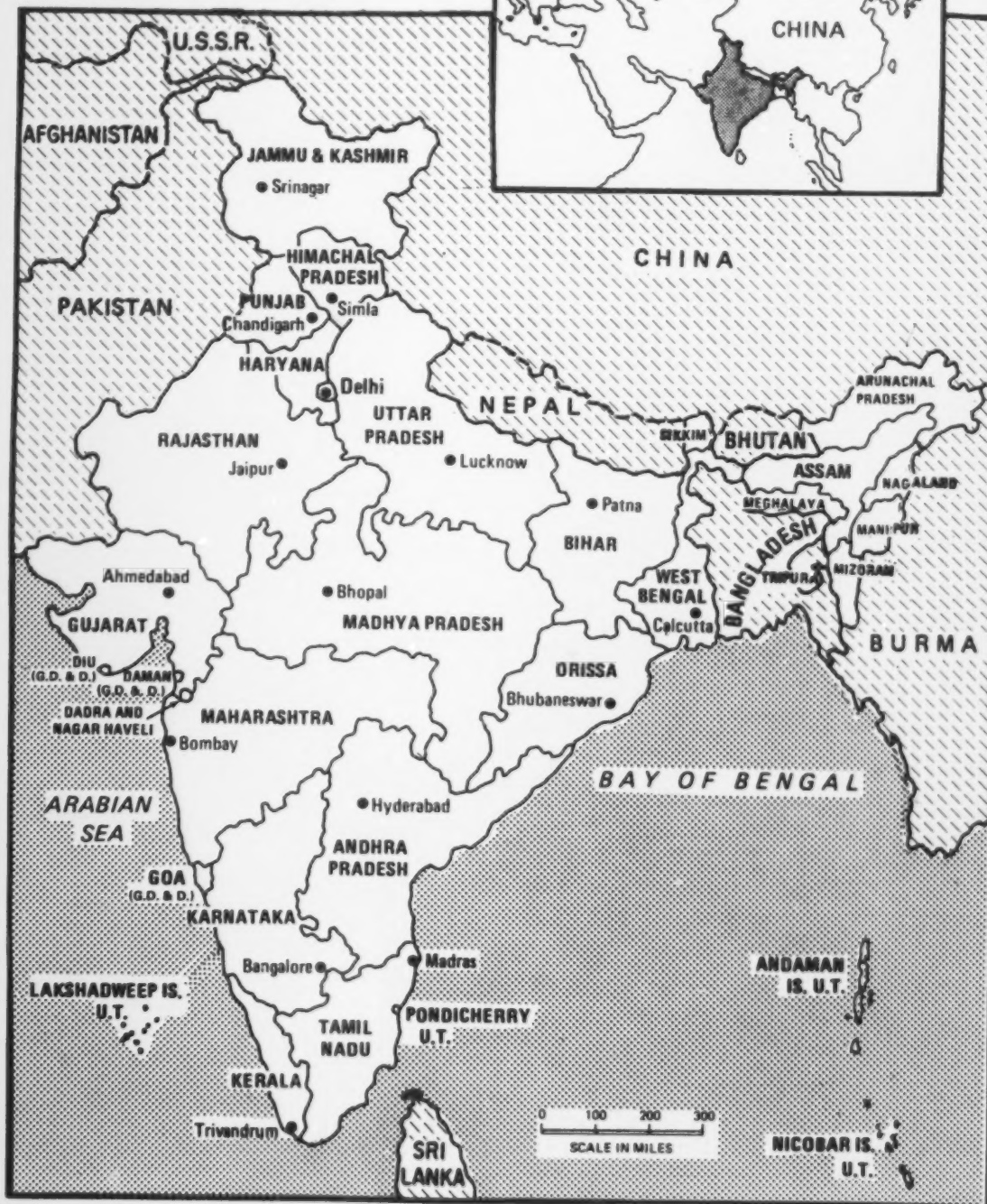
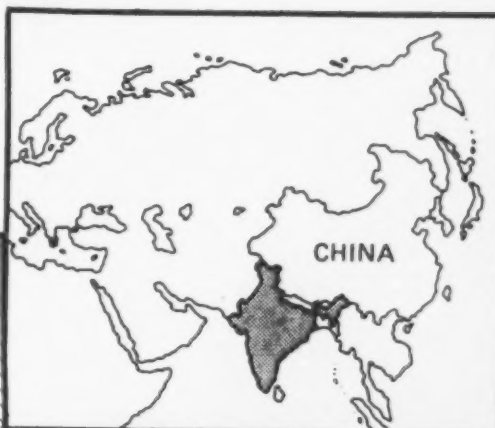
AREA: 416 sq. mi. 1,077 sq. km.
POPULATION: 6,000,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Victoria 5,932,000 (est'd 1993)
GNP: \$ 21,500 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

296

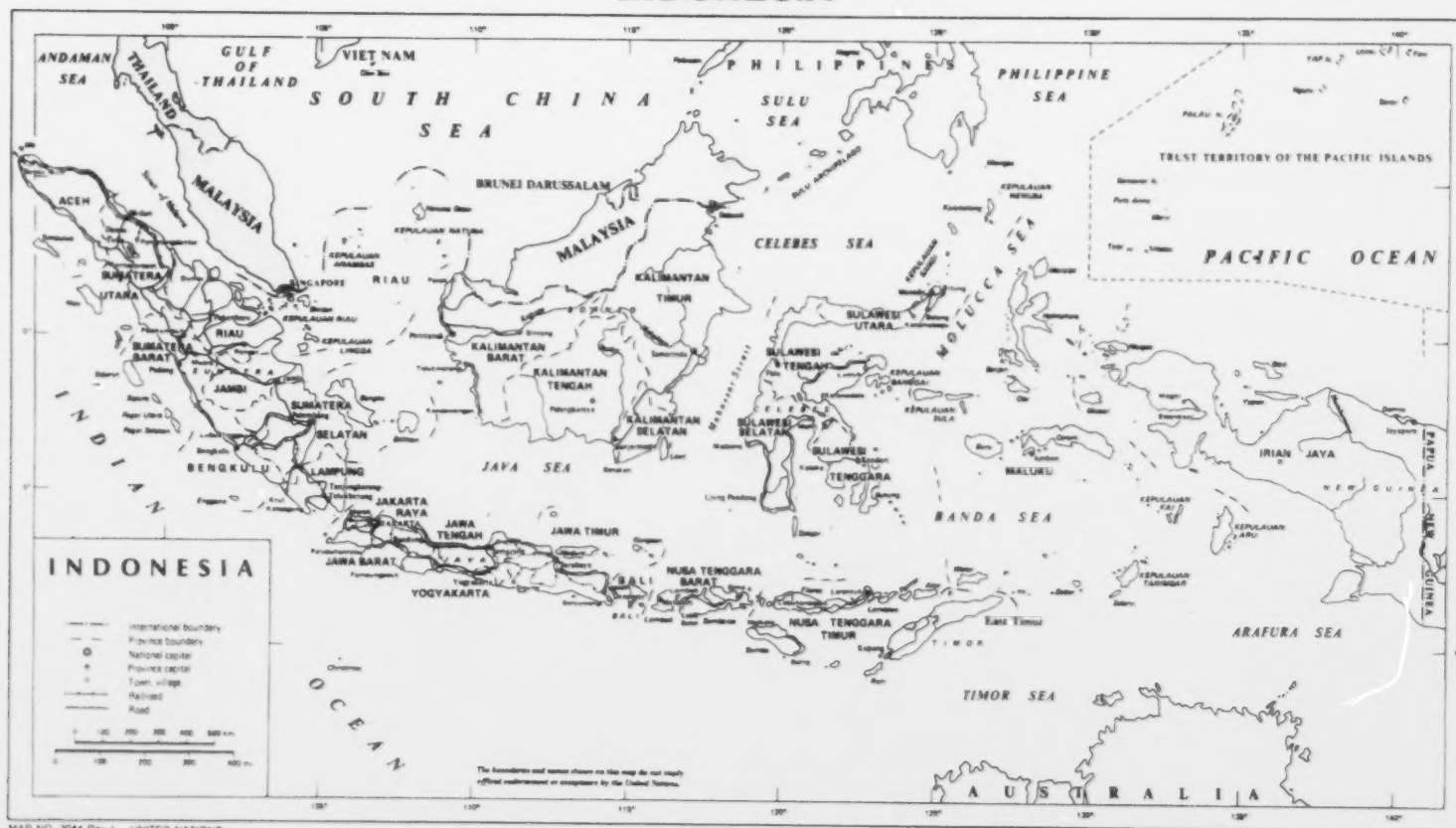
INDIA

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

AREA: 1,229,737 sq. mi. 3,185,019 sq. km.
POPULATION: 930,600,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL: New Delhi 294,149 (est'd 1991)
LARGEST CITY: Greater Bombay 12,916,272 (est'd 1992)
GNP: \$ 1,300 per capita, 1994 (\$US)



INDONESIA



MAP NO. 3044 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
 JANUARY 1985

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

AREA: 735,268 sq. mi. 1,904,344 sq. km.
POPULATION: 198,400,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Jakarta 8,259,266 (est'd 1990)
GNP: \$ 2,900 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

IRAN



ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

AREA: 636,293 sq. mi. 1,648,000 sq. km.
POPULATION: 61,300,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Teheran 6,042,584 (est'd 1986)
GNP: \$ 4,780 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

300

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IRAQ



Map No. 3836 UNITED NATIONS
September 1994

REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

AREA: 167,920 sq. mi. 434,913 sq. km.

POPULATION: 20,600,000 (est'd for mid '95)

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:

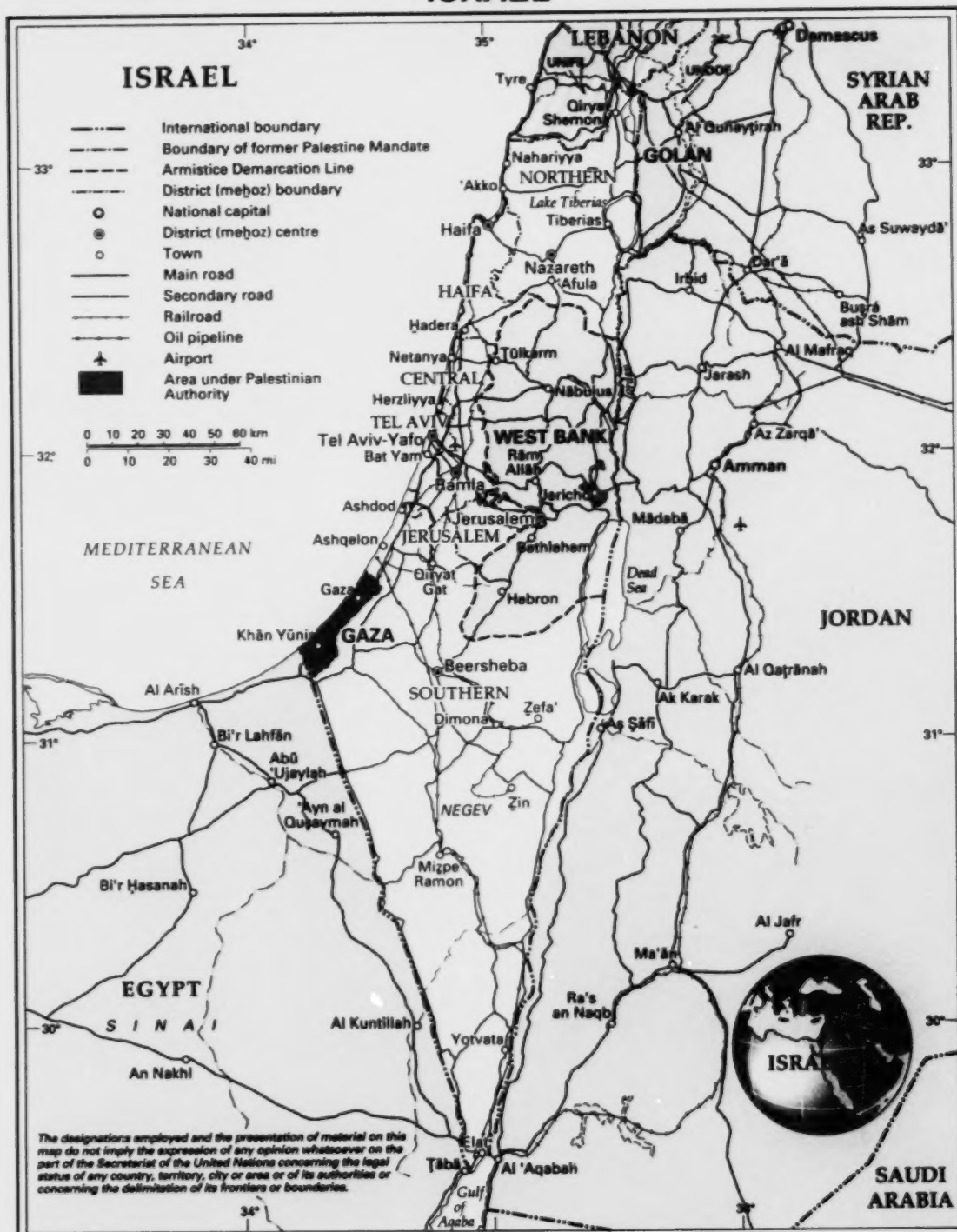
Baghdad 4,648,609 (est'd 1985)

GNP: \$ 2,000 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

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ISRAEL



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AREA: 8,020 sq. mi. 20,772 sq. km.
POPULATION: 5,500,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Jerusalem 544,200 (est'd 1992)
GNP: \$ 13,350 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

JAPAN



MAP NO. 3487 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1992

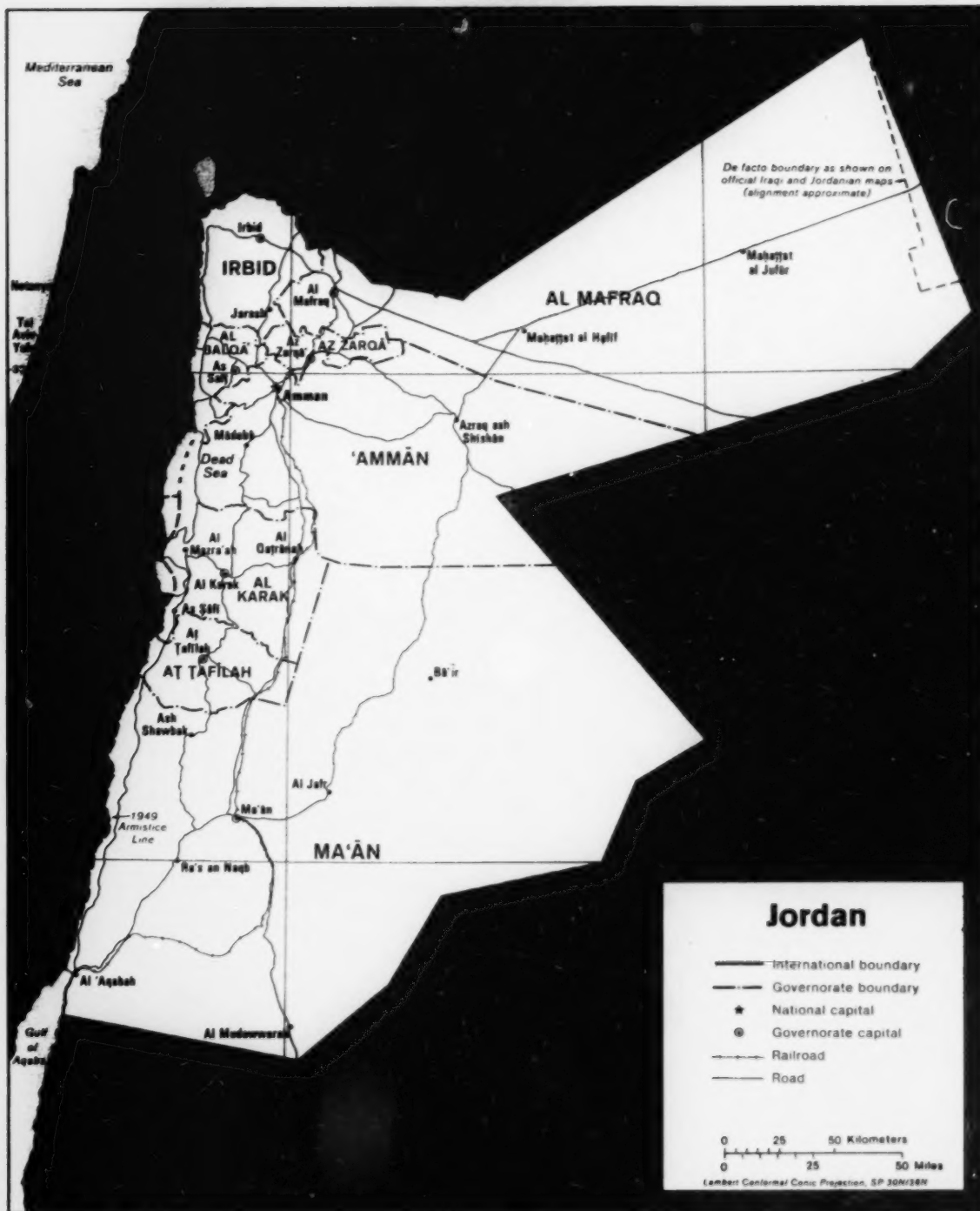
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303

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AREA: 145,874 sq. mi. 377,815 sq. km.
POPULATION: 125,200,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Tokyo 26,836,000 (est'd 1993)
GNP: \$ 20,400 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

JORDAN



HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

AREA: 34,573 sq. mi. 89,544 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 4,100,000 (est'd for mid '95)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Amman 1,047,870 (est'd 1990)
 GNP: \$ 3,000 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

304

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KAZAKHSTAN



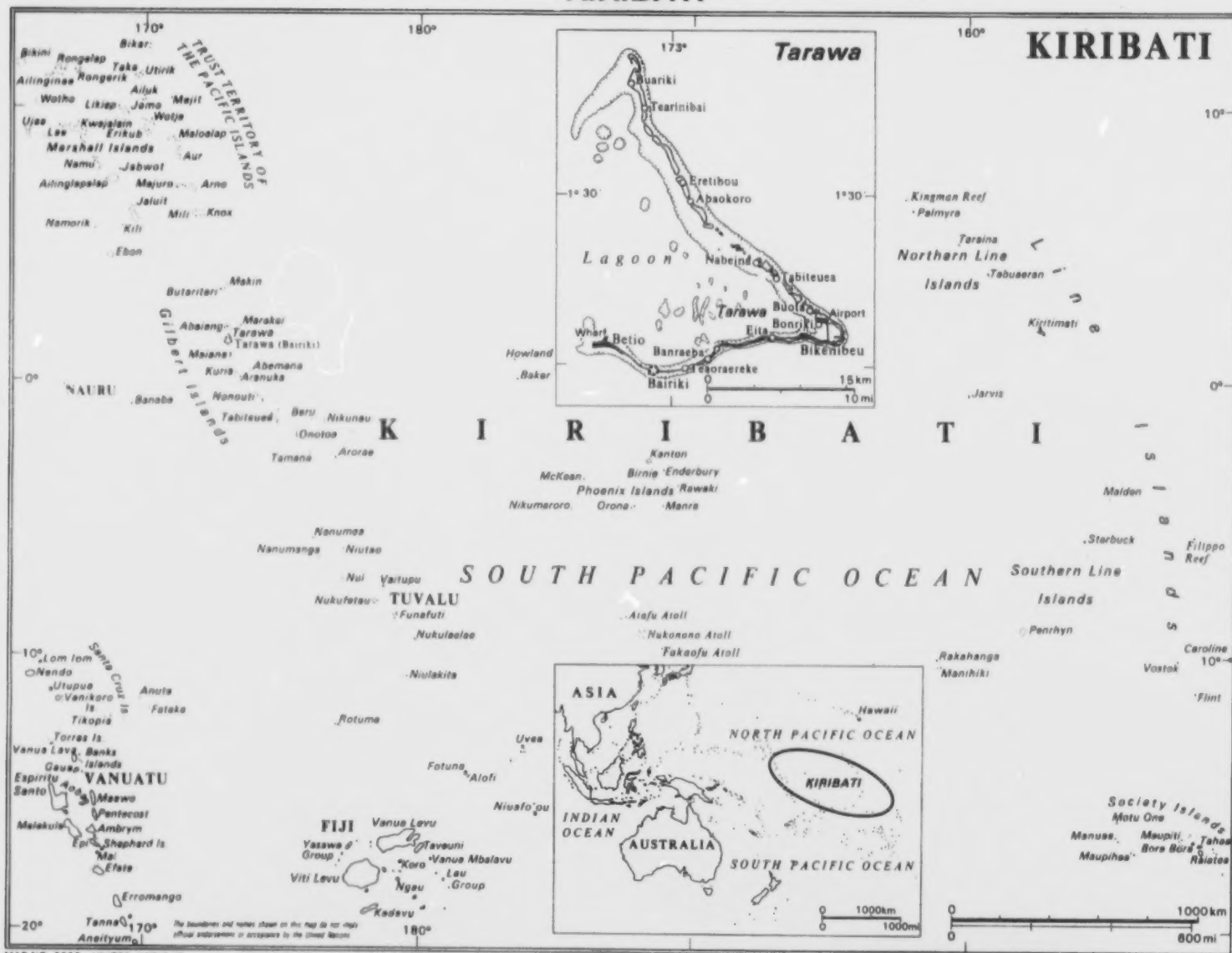
MAP NO. 3771 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1993

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REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

AREA: 1,049,000 sq. mi. 2,717,300 sq. km.
POPULATION: 16,900,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Alma-Ata 1,156,000 (est'd 1991)
GNP: \$ 3,510 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

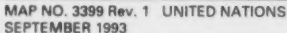
KIRIBATI



MAP NO. 3225 UNITED NATIONS
 FEBRUARY 1983

REPUBLIC OF KIRIBATI

AREA: 280 sq. mi. 726 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 76,320 (est'd for mid '93)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Tarawa 25,154 (est'd 1990)
 GNP: \$ 525 per capita, 1990 (\$US)



AREA: 46,768 sq. mi. 121,129 sq. km
POPULATION: 23,500,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Pyongyang 2,355,000 (est'd 1987)
GNP: \$ 1,000 per capita, 1992 (\$US)

KUWAIT

- - - International boundary
- National capital
- Governorate capital
- Road
- ▨ Oilfield
- Pipeline

0 10 20 30 40 50 km
0 10 20 30 mi

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STATE OF KUWAIT

311

AREA: 6,880 sq. mi. 17,820 sq. km.
POPULATION: 1,500,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL: Kuwait 151,060 (est'd 1990)
LARGEST CITY:
 as-Salimiyah 153,220 (est'd 1985)
GNP: \$ 15,100 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

KYRGYZSTAN



MAP NO. 3770 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1993

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

AREA : 76,600 sq. mi. 198,500 sq. km.
 POPULATION : 4,400,000 (est'd for mid '95)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY :
 Bishkek 631,000 (1991)
 GNP : \$ 2,440 per capita, 1993est. (\$US)

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312

313

LAOS



MAP NO. 3489 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
OCTOBER 1990

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LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

AREA: 91,429 sq. mi. 236,800 sq. km.
POPULATION: 4,800,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Vientiane 442,000 (est'd 1990)
GNP: \$ 900 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

LEBANON

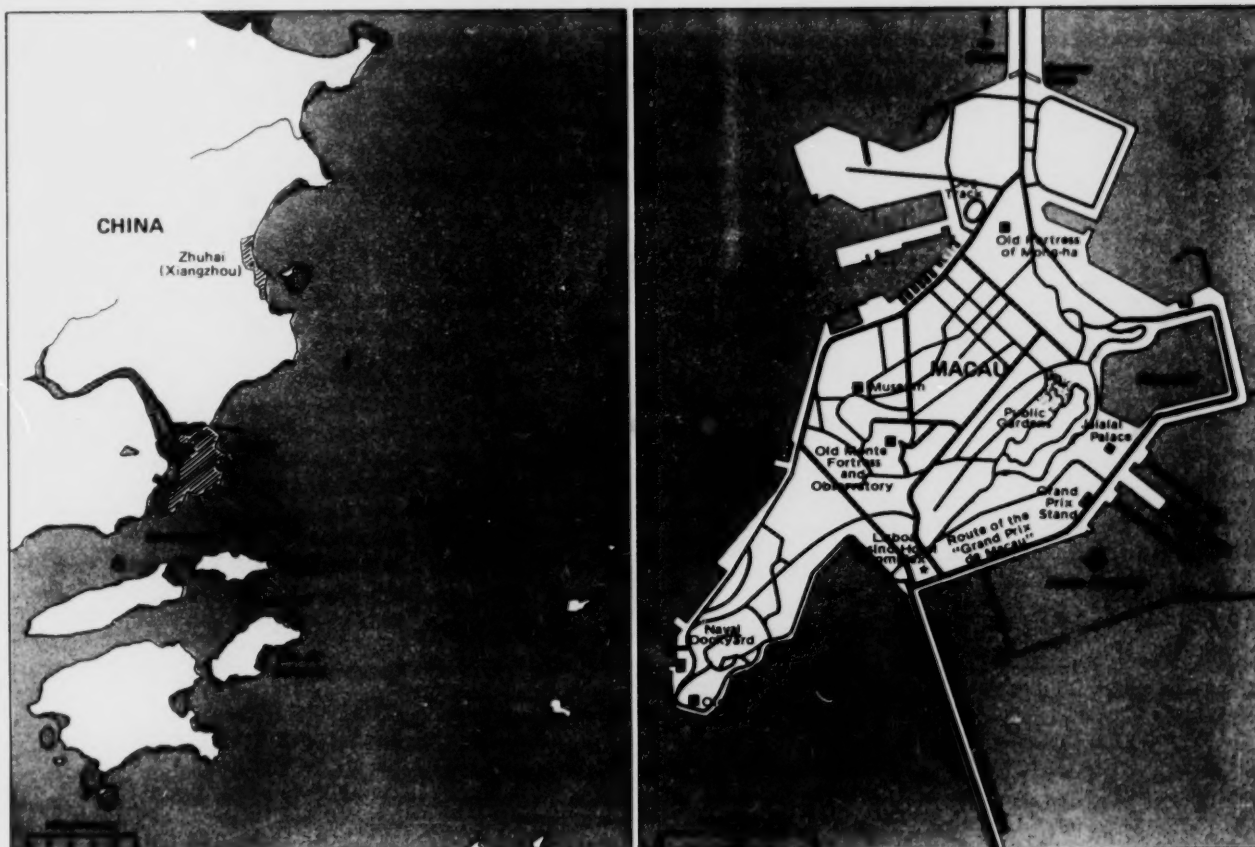


MAP NO. 3201 UNITED NATIONS
SEPTEMBER 1982

REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

AREA: 4,015 sq. mi. 10,400 sq. km.
POPULATION: 3,700,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Beirut 1,100,000 (est'd 1990)
GNP: \$ 1,720 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

MACAU

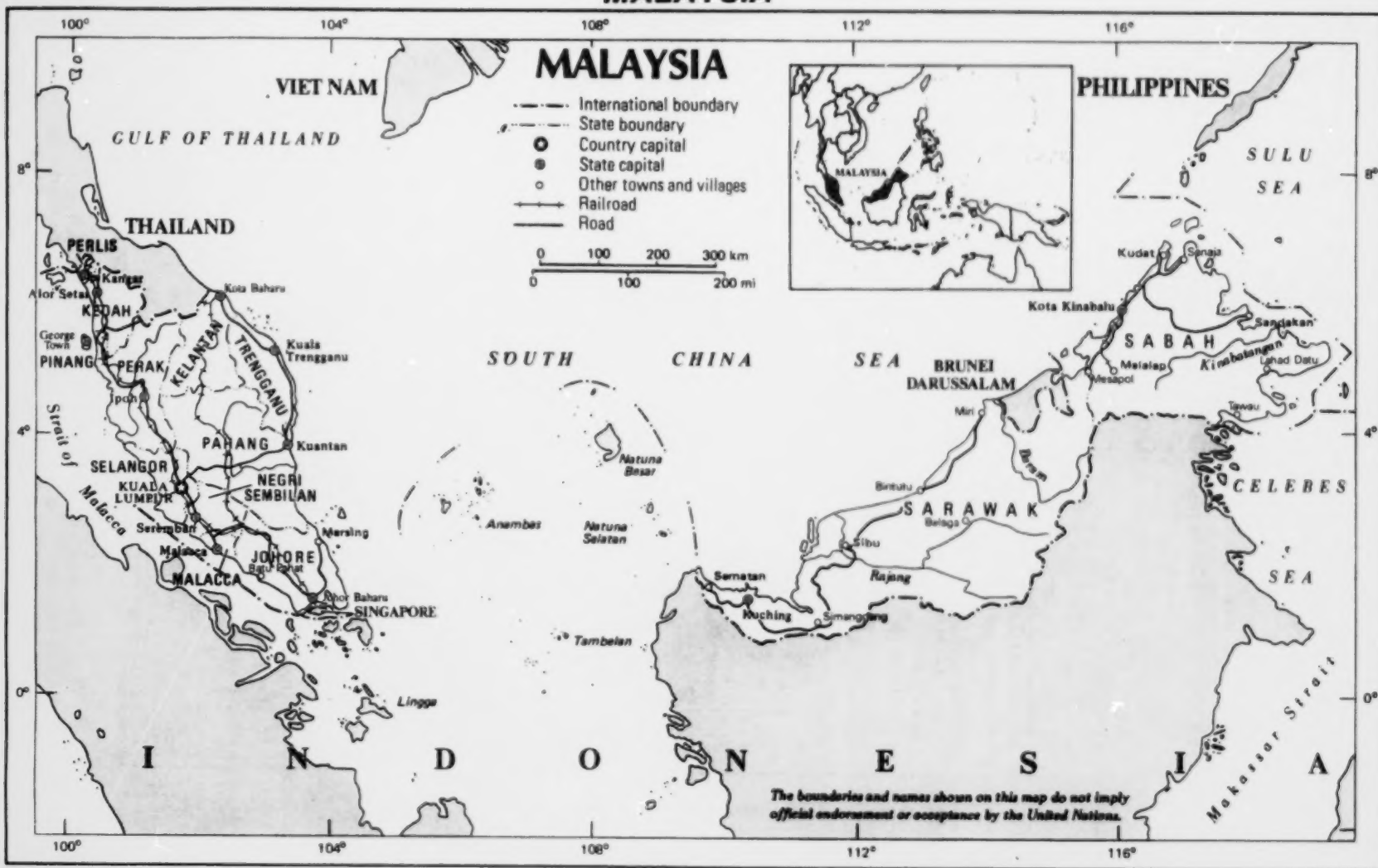


MACAU

AREA : 10 sq. mi. 16 sq. km.
POPULATION : 400,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY :
 Macau 367,000 (1992est.)
GNP : \$ 7,300 per capita, 1992 (\$US)

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MALAYSIA

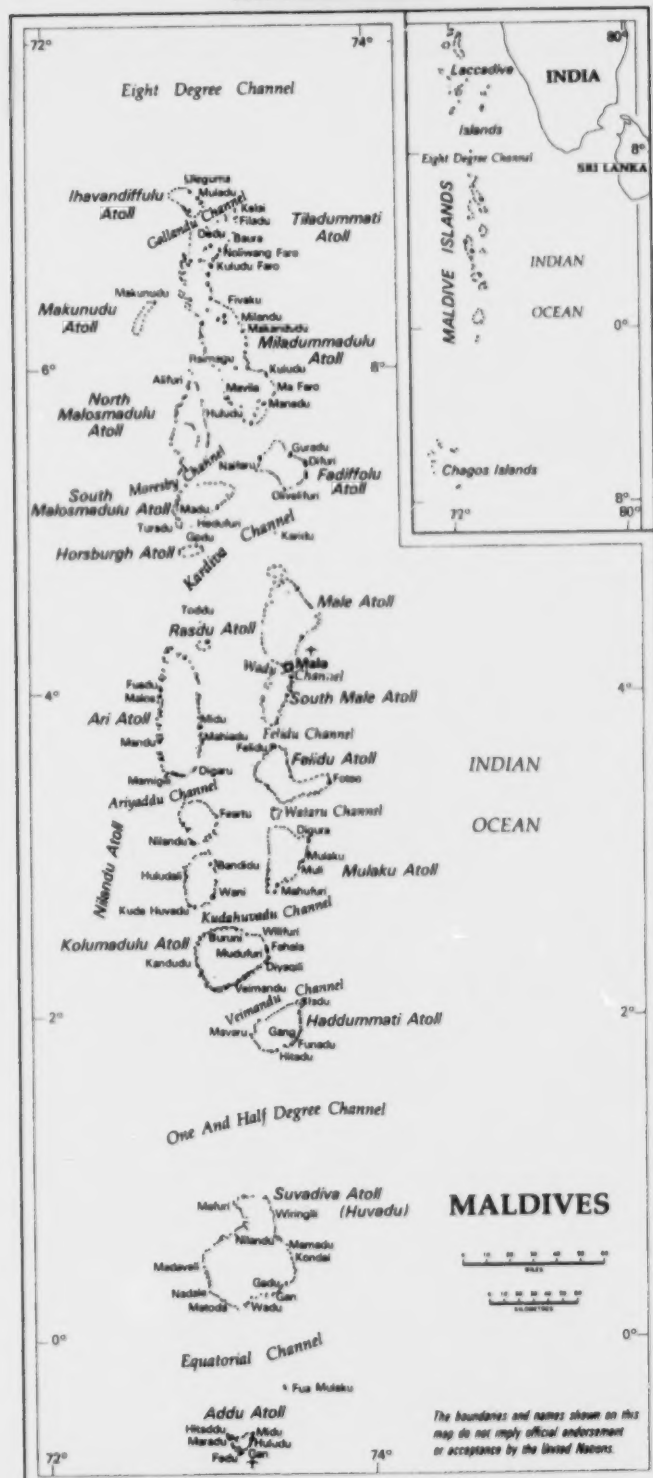


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MALAYSIA

AREA: 128,328 sq. mi. 332,370 sq. km.
POPULATION: 19,900,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Kuala Lumpur 1,181,490 (est'd 1988)
GNP: \$ 7,500 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

MALDIVES



MAP NO. 1892 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1986

REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES

AREA: 115 sq. mi. 298 sq. km.
POPULATION: 300,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Male 55,130 (est'd 1990)
GNP: \$ 620 per capita, 1991 (\$US)

319
242

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MAP NO. 3215 UNITED NATIONS
 JANUARY 1993

MONGOLIA

AREA: 604,250 sq. mi. 1,565,000 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 2,300,000 (est'd for mid '95)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Ulan Bator 600,900 (est'd 1992)
 GNP: \$ 1,200 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

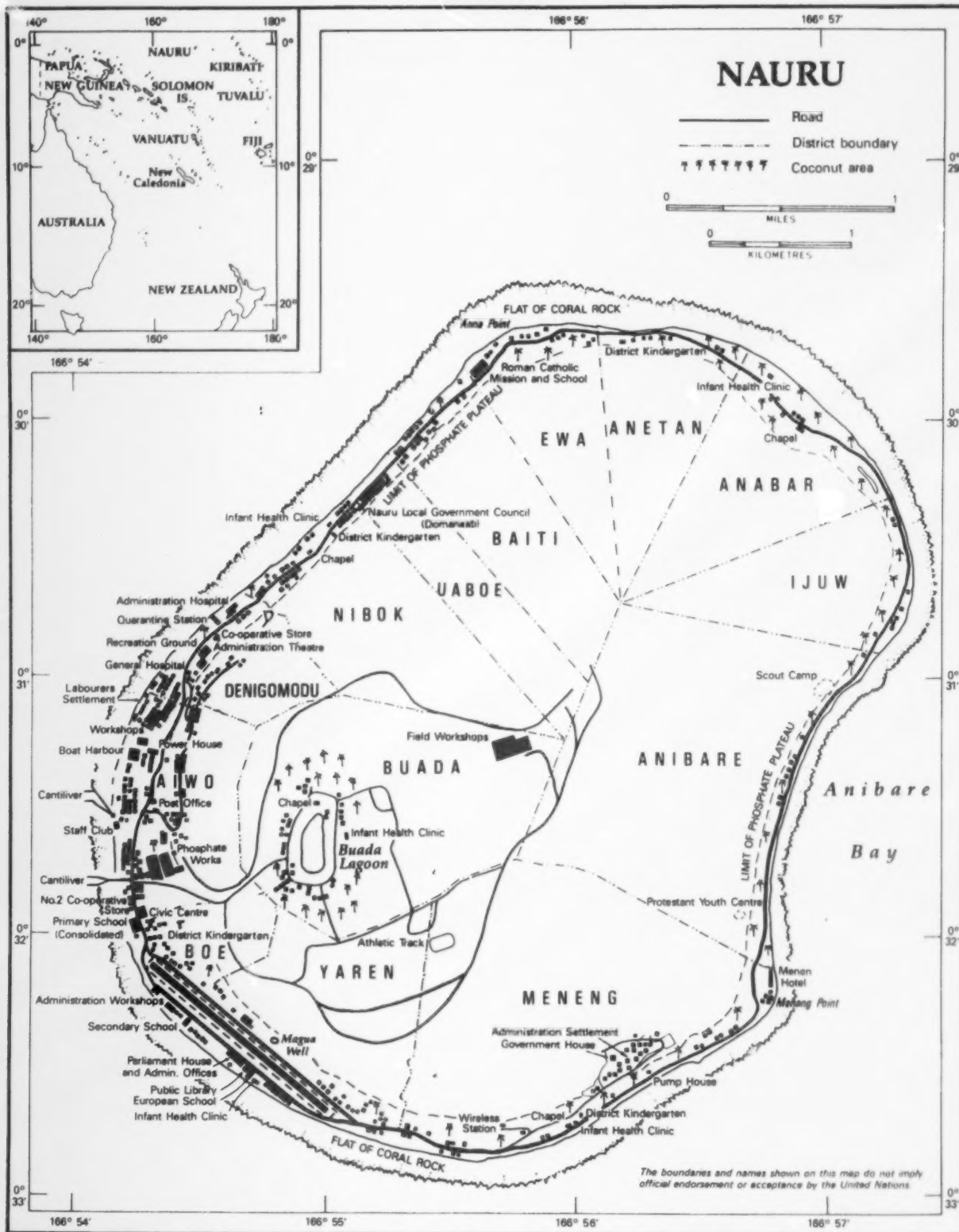
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321

MYANMAR



NAURU



MAP NO. 845 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
DECEMBER 1988

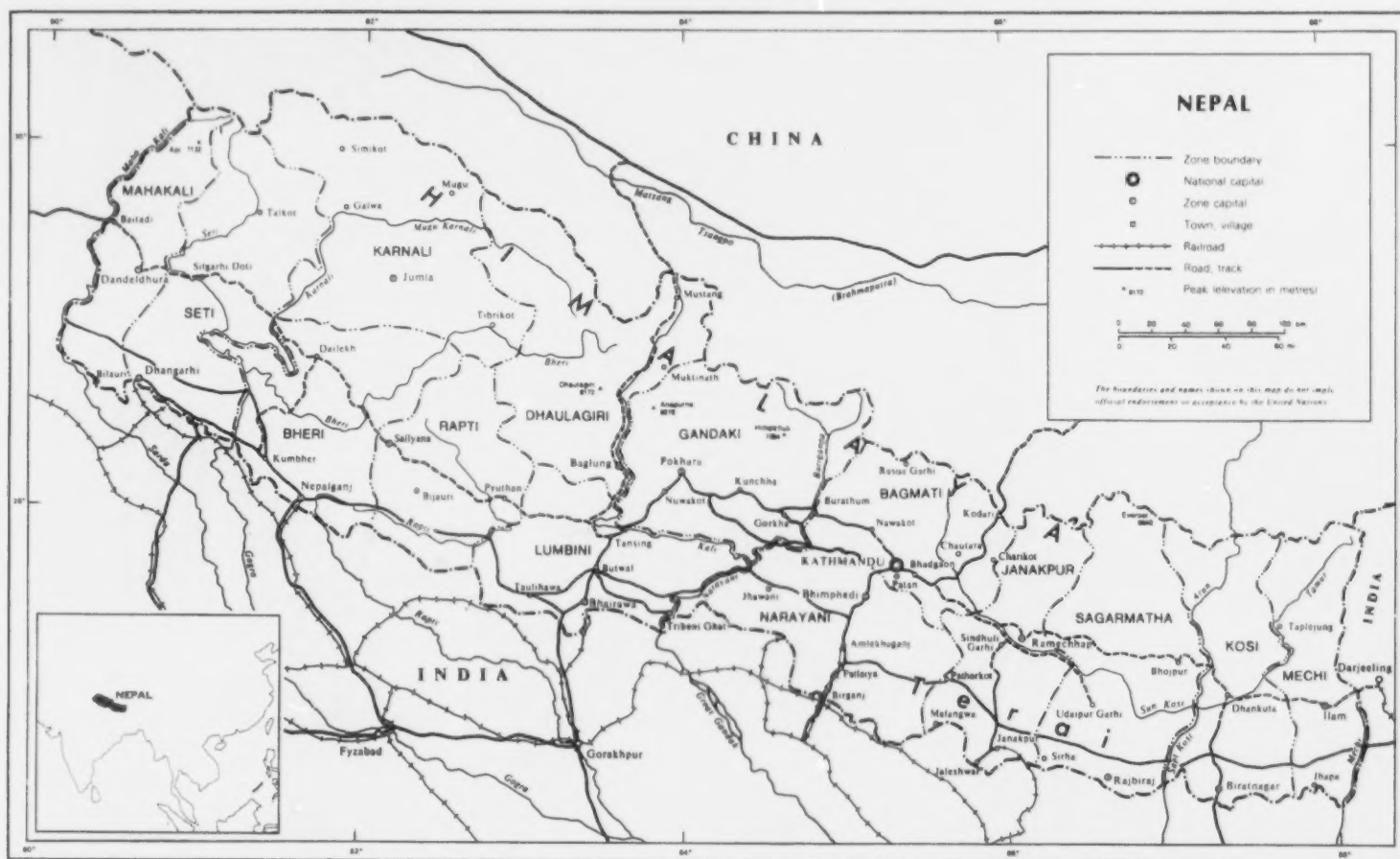
REPUBLIC OF NAURU

AREA: 8 sq. mi. 21 sq. km.
POPULATION: 10,019 (est'd for mid '94)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Yaren 559 (est'd 1983)
GNP: \$ 10,000 per capita, 1989 (\$US)

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323

NEPAL



MAP NO 3075 Rev 2 UNITED NATIONS
 JANUARY 1995

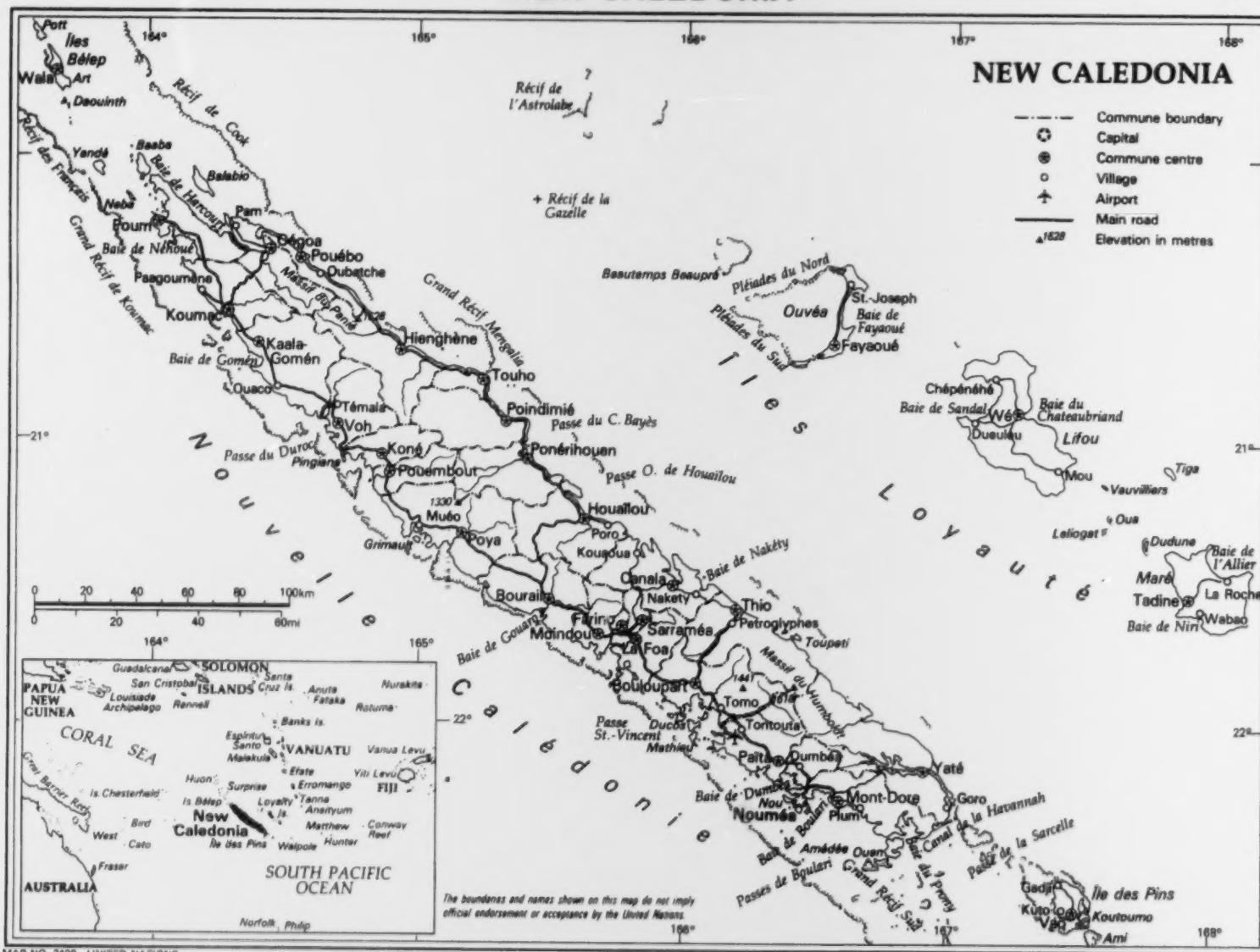
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KINGDOM OF NEPAL

AREA: 54,463 sq. mi. 141,059 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 22,600,000 (est'd for mid '95)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Kathmandu 414,264 (est'd 1991)
 GNP: \$ 1,000 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

NEW CALEDONIA

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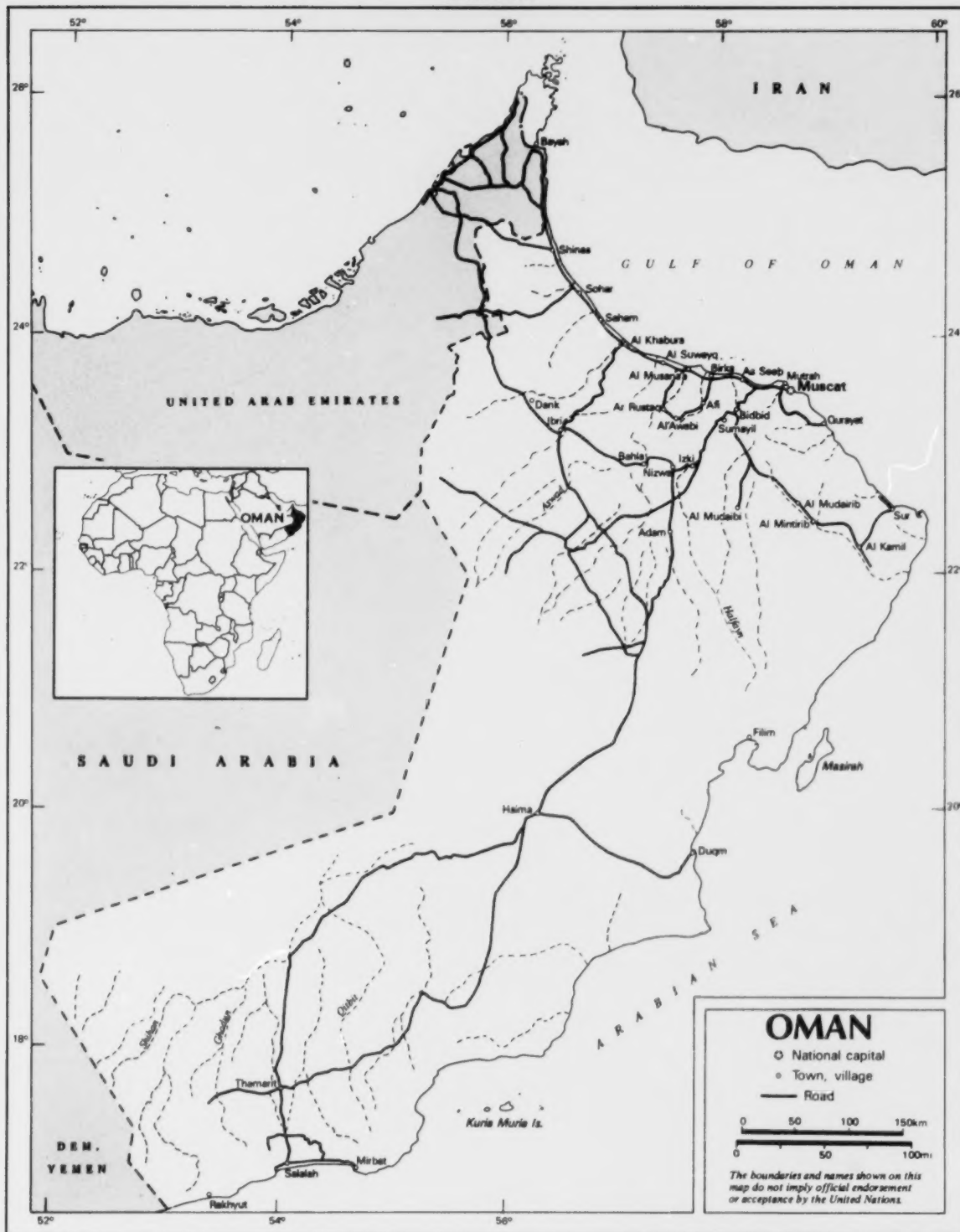
AREA: 7,374 sq. mi. 19,103 sq. km.
POPULATION: 200,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Nouméa 65,110 (est'd 1989)
GNP: \$ 6,000 per capita, 1991 (\$US)

326

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OMAN



SULTANATE OF OMAN

AREA: 82,030 sq. mi. 212,458 sq. km.

POPULATION: 2,200,000 (est'd for mid '95)

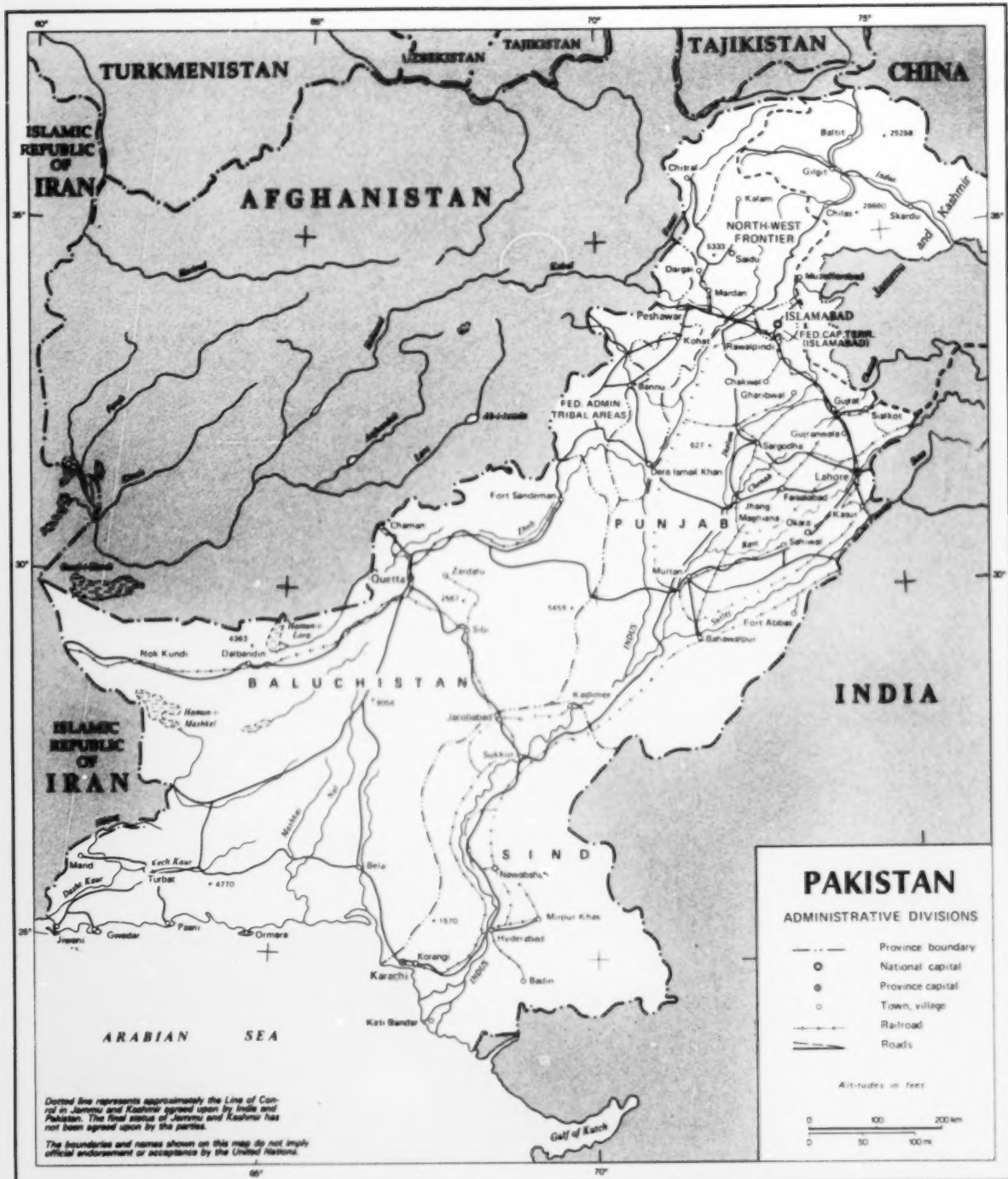
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:

Muscat 350,000 (est'd 1991)

GNP: \$ 10,000 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

329

PAKISTAN



MAP NO. 3112 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
JULY 1992

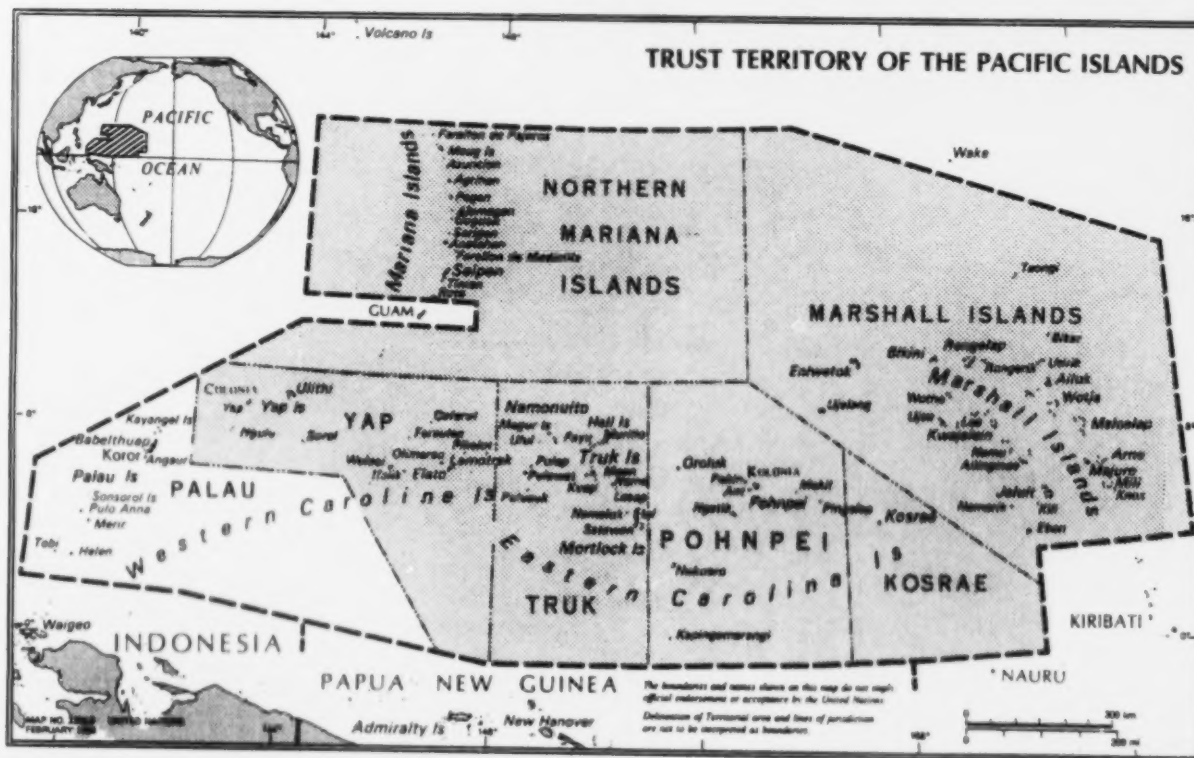
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

AREA: 310,400 sq. mi. 803,936 sq. km.
POPULATION: 129,700,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL: Islamabad 201,000 (est'd 1981)
LARGEST CITY: Karachi 5,208,100 met. (est'd 1981)
GNP: \$ 1,900 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

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PALAU



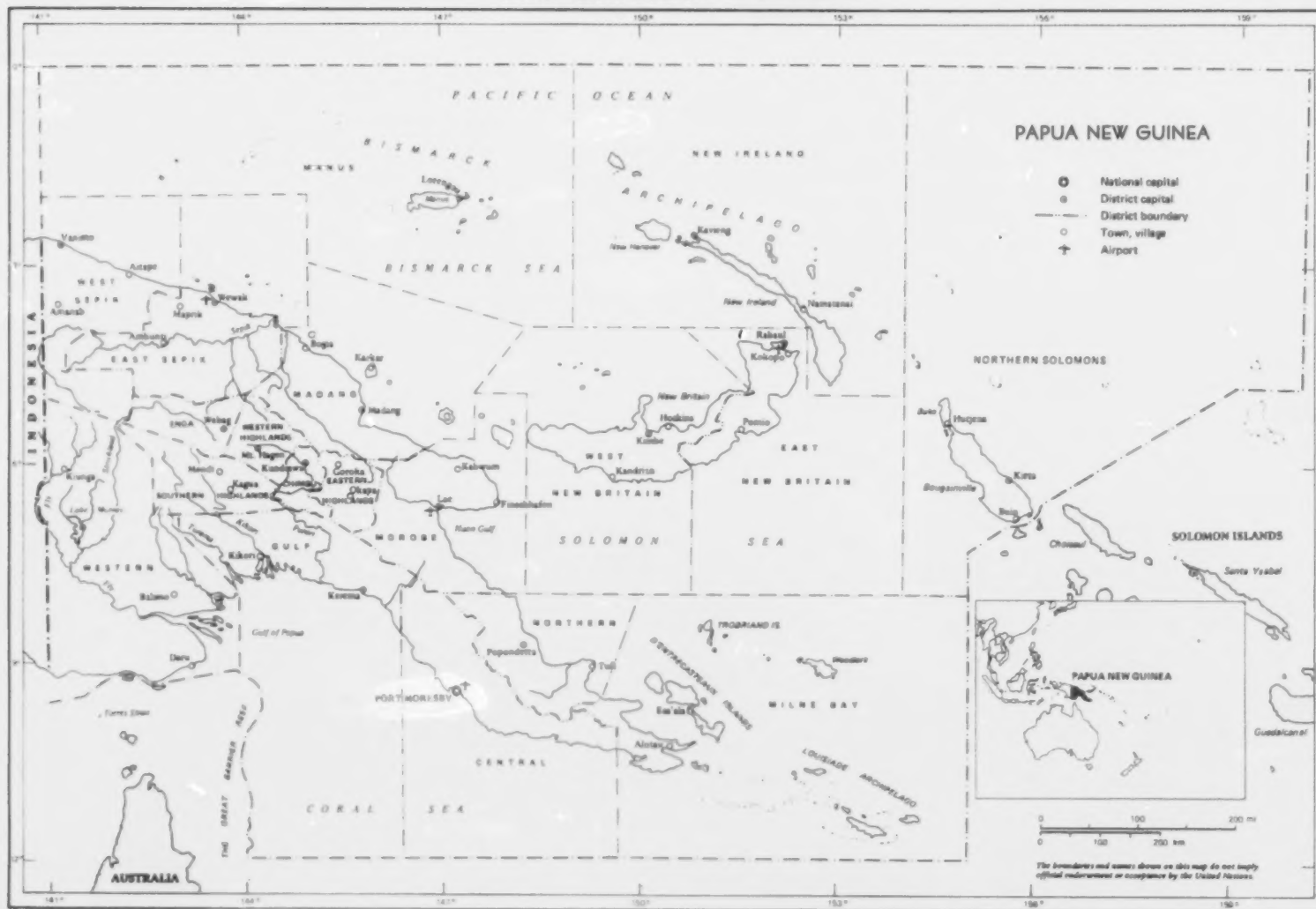
REPUBLIC OF PALAU

AREA: 177 sq. mi. 458 sq. km.
POPULATION: 16,071 (est'd for mid '93)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Koror --
GNP: \$ 2,260 per capita, 1986 (\$US)

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA



MAP NO. 2288 REV. 5 UNITED NATIONS
FEBRUARY 1993

INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

AREA: 178,704 sq. mi. 462,840 sq. km.

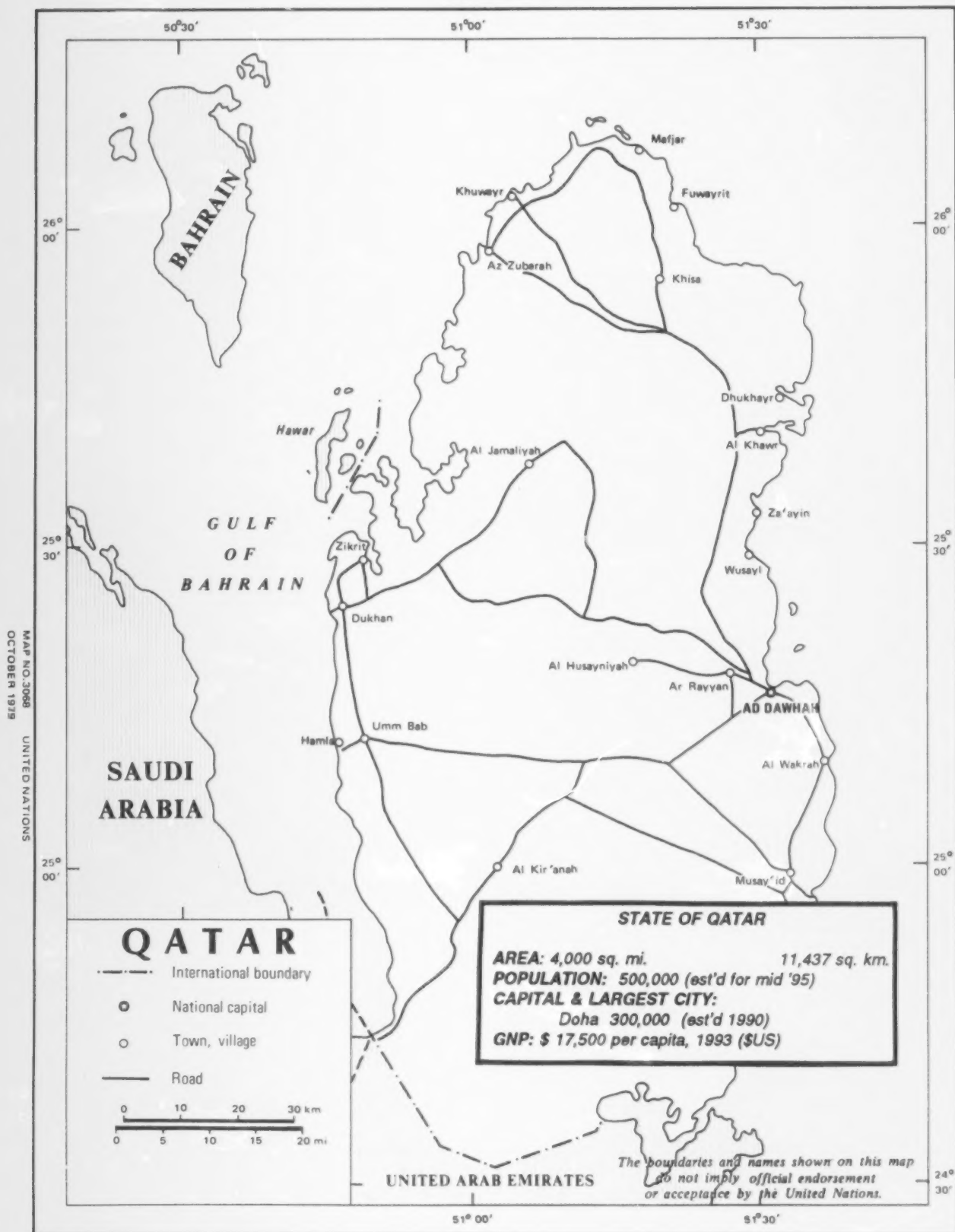
POPULATION: 4,100,000 (est'd for mid '95)

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:

Port Moresby 193,242 (est'd 1990)

GNP: \$ 2,000 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

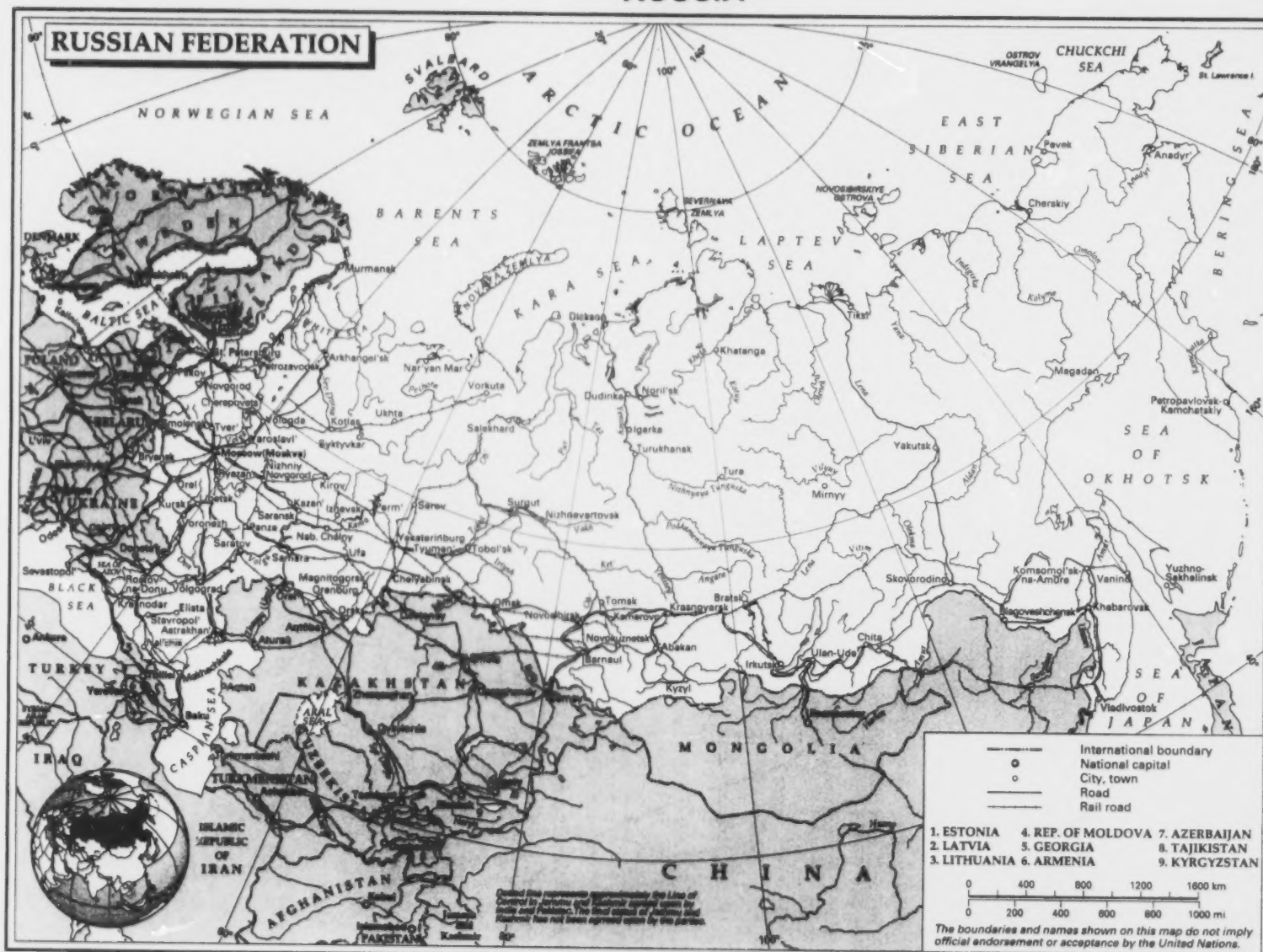
QATAR



336

RUSSIA

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Map No. 3840 UNITED NATIONS
July 1994

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

337

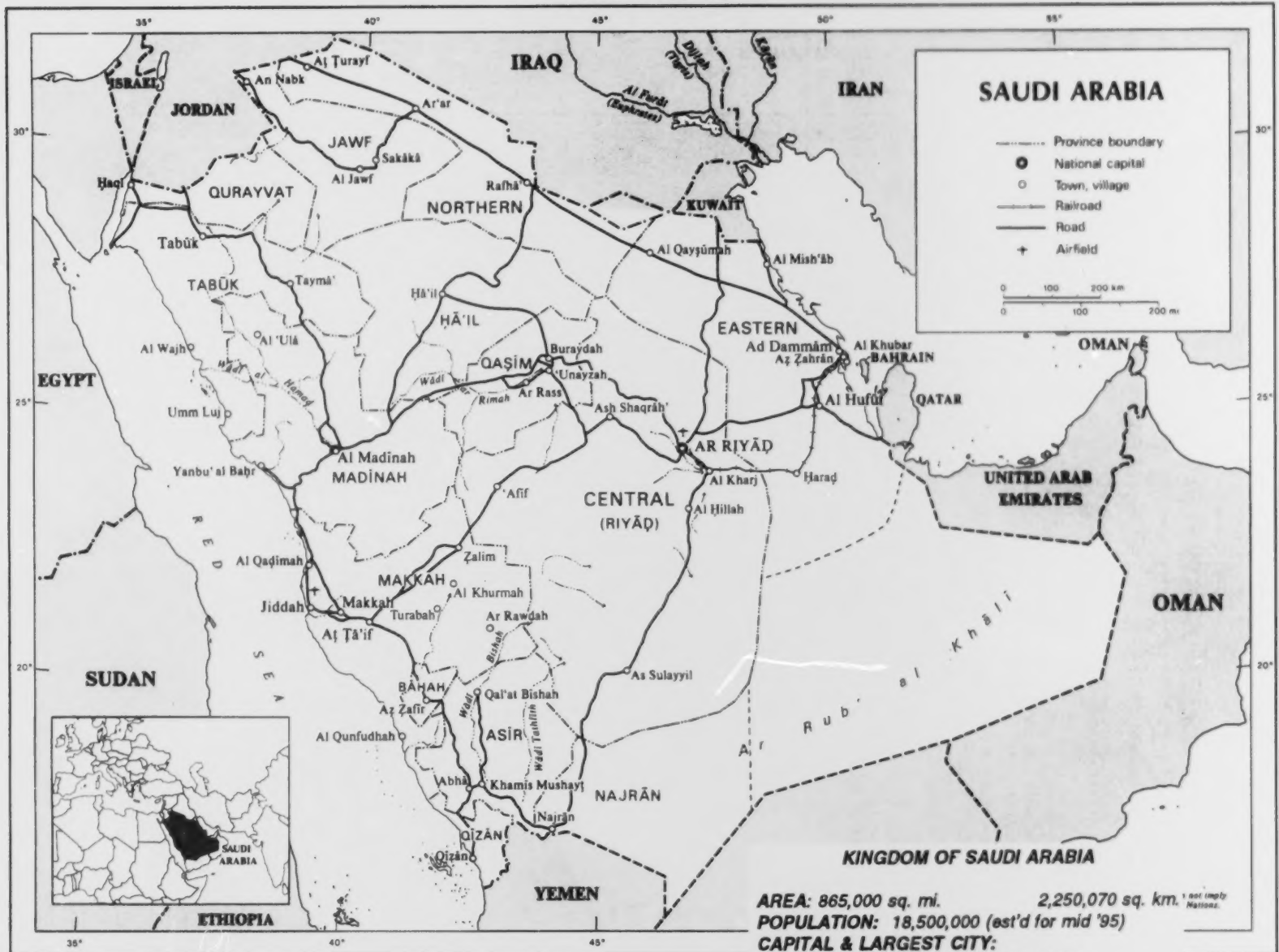
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AREA: 6,592,800 sq. mi. 17,075,400 sq. km.
POPULATION: 147,500,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Moscow 8,747,000 (est'd 1992)
GNP: \$ 5,190 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

338

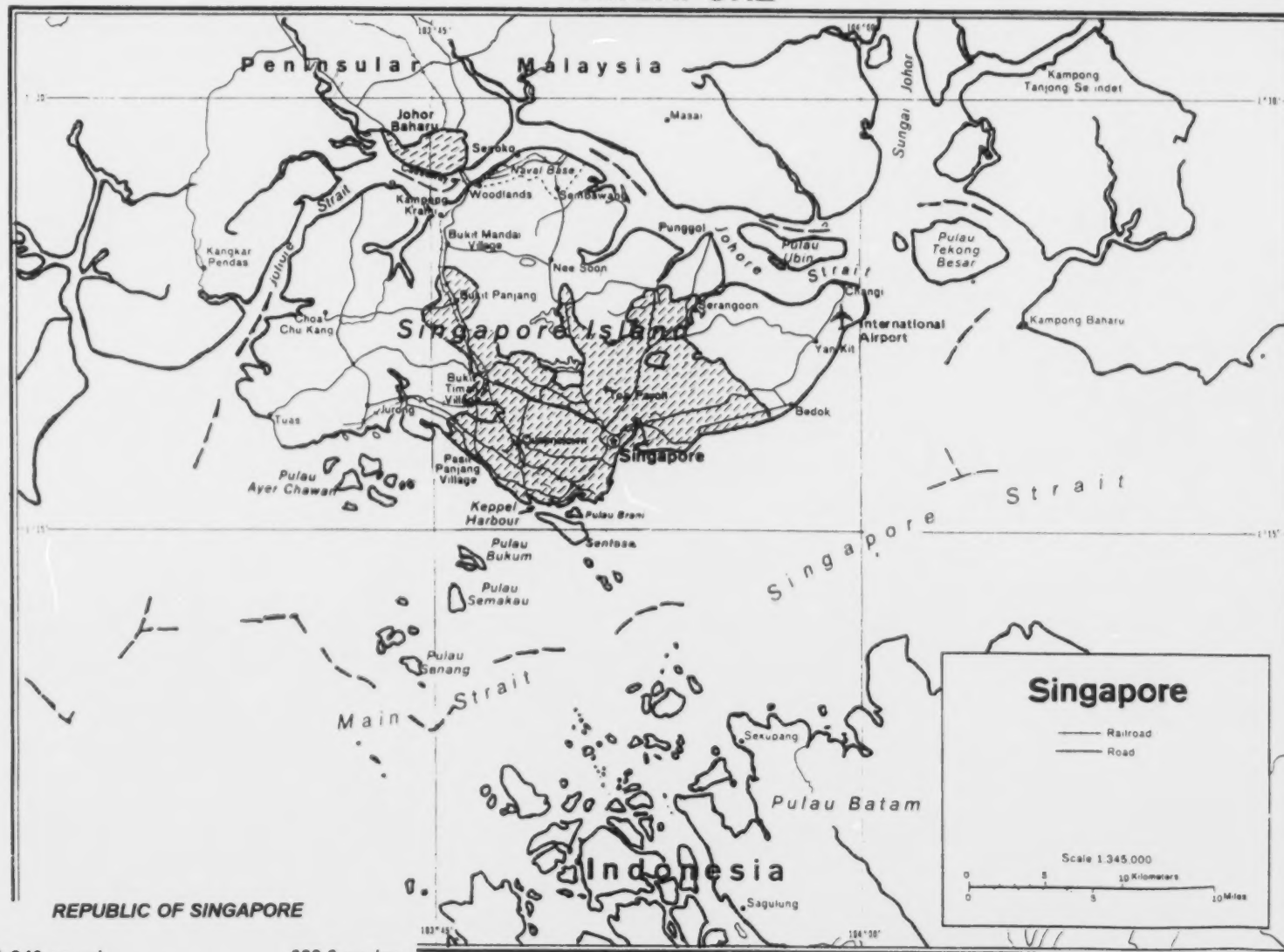
SAUDI ARABIA

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MAP NO 3062 Rev.1 UNITED NATIONS
FEBRUARY 1985

SINGAPORE

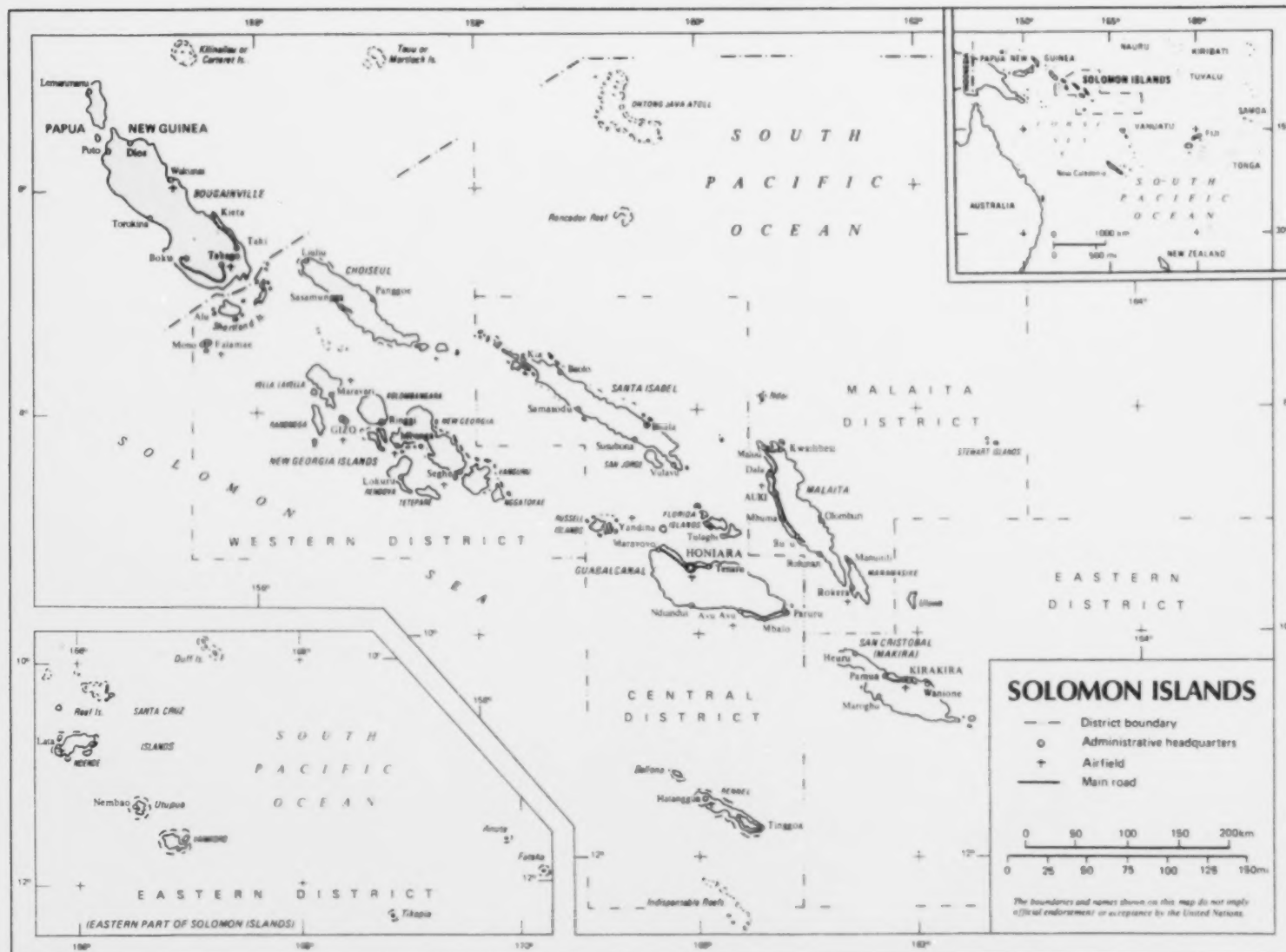


REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

AREA: 240 sq. mi. 532.6 sq. km.
 POPULATION: 3,000,000 (est'd for mid '95)
 CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Singapore 2,792,000 (1992 est.)
 GNP: \$ 15,000 per capita, 1993 est. (\$US)

SOLOMON ISLANDS

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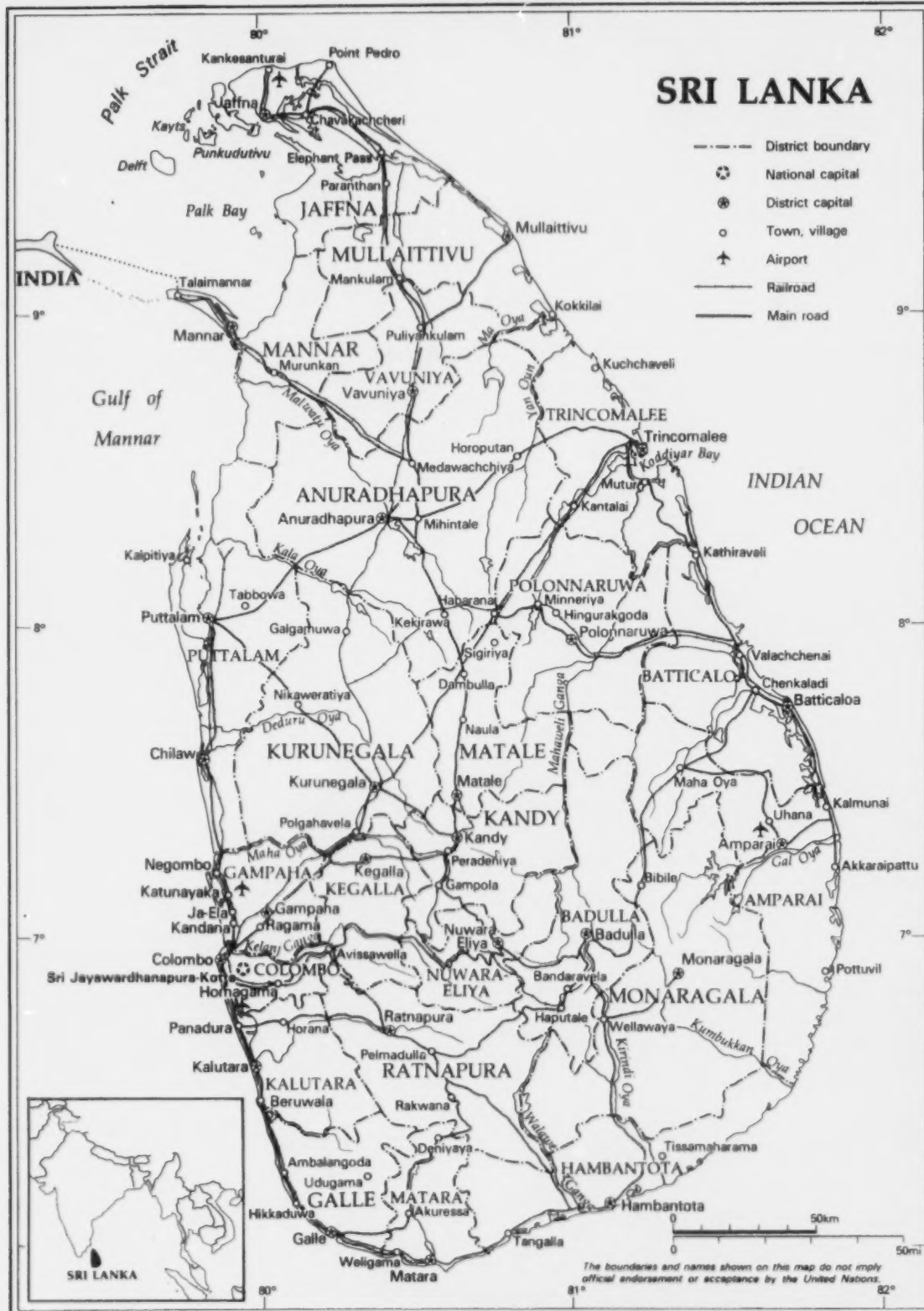


MAP NO. 2960 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
SEPTEMBER 1988

SOLOMON ISLANDS

AREA: 11,500 sq. mi. 29,785 sq. km.
POPULATION: 400,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Honiara 30,499 (est'd 1986)
GNP: \$ 2,500 per capita, 1991 (\$US)

SRI LANKA



MAP NO. 3422 UNITED NATIONS
DECEMBER 1996

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

AREA: 25,332 sq. mi. 65,610 sq. km.

POPULATION: 18,200,000 (est'd for mid '95)

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:

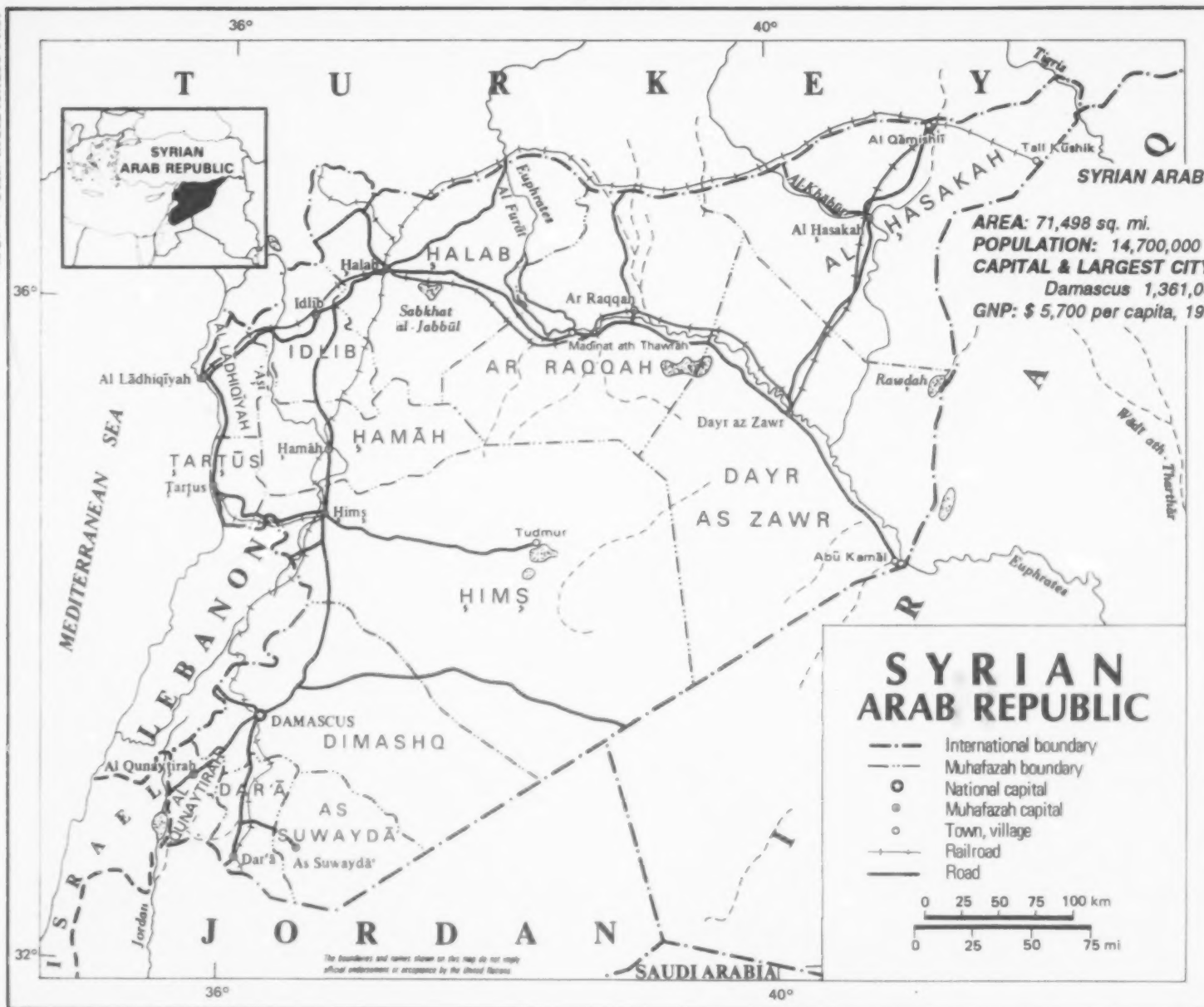
Colombo 1,994,000 (est'd 1992)

GNP: \$ 3,000 per capita, 1991 (\$US)

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SYRIA

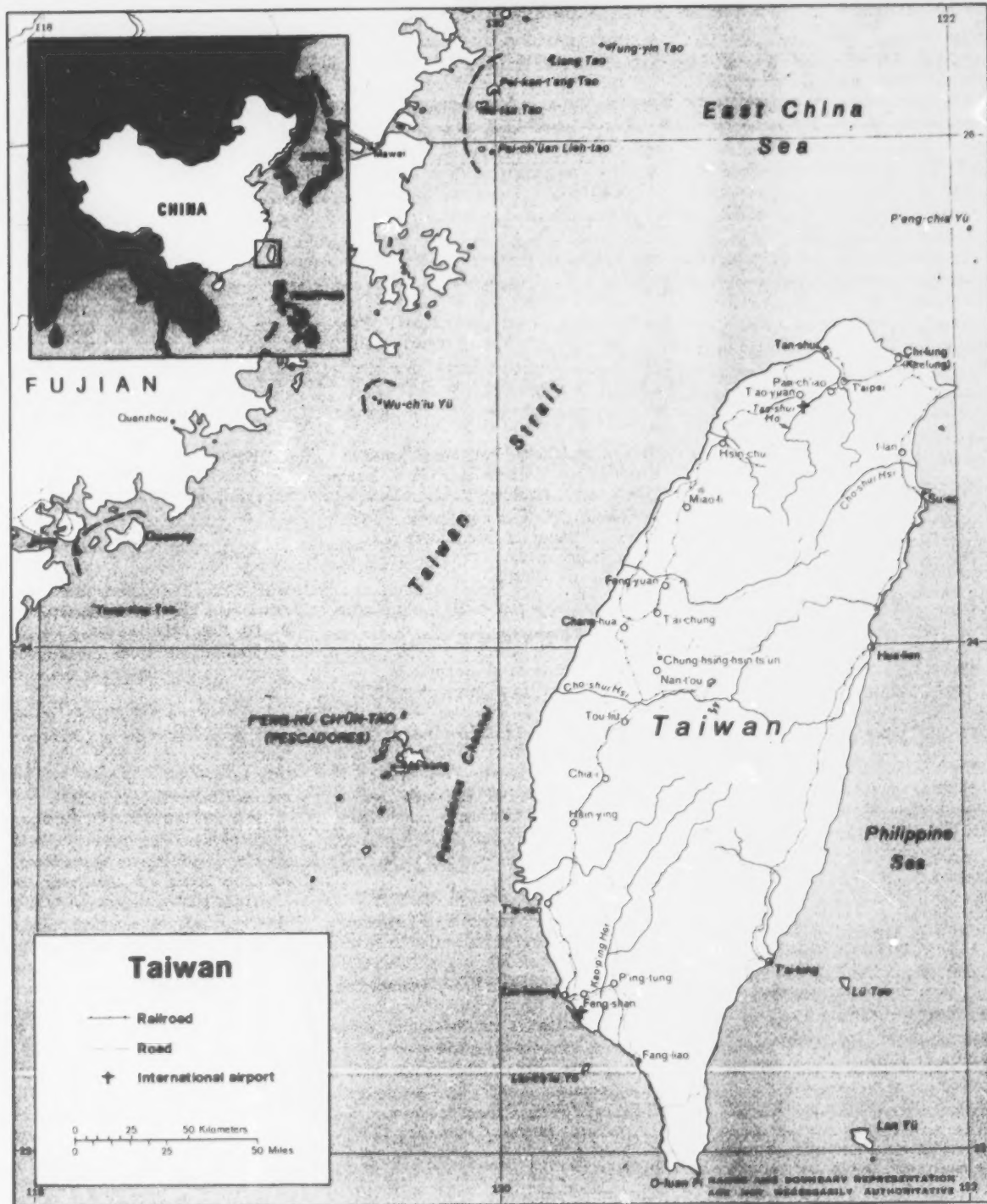
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MAP NO. 3063 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
FEBRUARY 1996

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TAIWAN



AREA: 13,900 sq. mi. 35,980 sq. km.
POPULATION: 21,200,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Taipei 2,700,000 (1993)
GNP: \$ 10,600 per capita, 1993est. (\$US)

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TAJIKISTAN

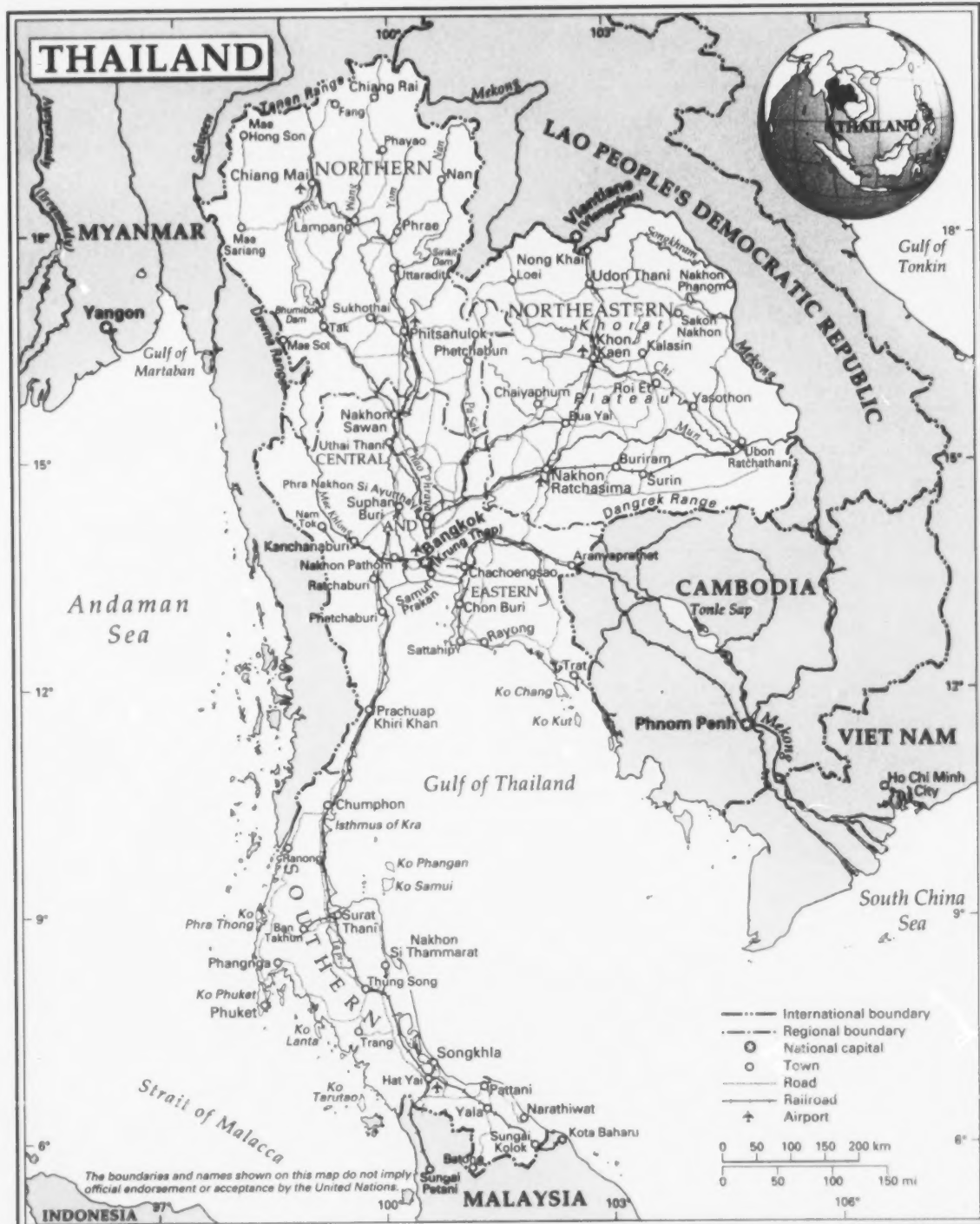


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AREA: 55,300 sq. mi. 143,100 sq. km.
POPULATION: 5,800,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Dushanbe 592,000 (est'd 1991)
GNP: \$ 1,180 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

350

THAILAND



Map No. 3853 UNITED NATIONS
October 1994

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

AREA: 198,455 sq. mi. 514,000 sq. km.

POPULATION: 60,200,000 (est'd for mid '95)

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:

Bangkok 5,876,000 (est'd 1989)

GNP: \$ 5,500 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

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TURKEY



MAP NO. 3088 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
OCTOBER 1991

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

AREA: 300,947 sq. mi. 779,452 sq. km.
POPULATION: 61,400,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL: Ankara 2,559,471 (est'd 1990)
LARGEST CITY: Istanbul 6,620,241 (est'd 1990)
GNP: \$ 5,100 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

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TURKMENISTAN



MAP NO. 3772 UNITED NATIONS
APRIL 1993

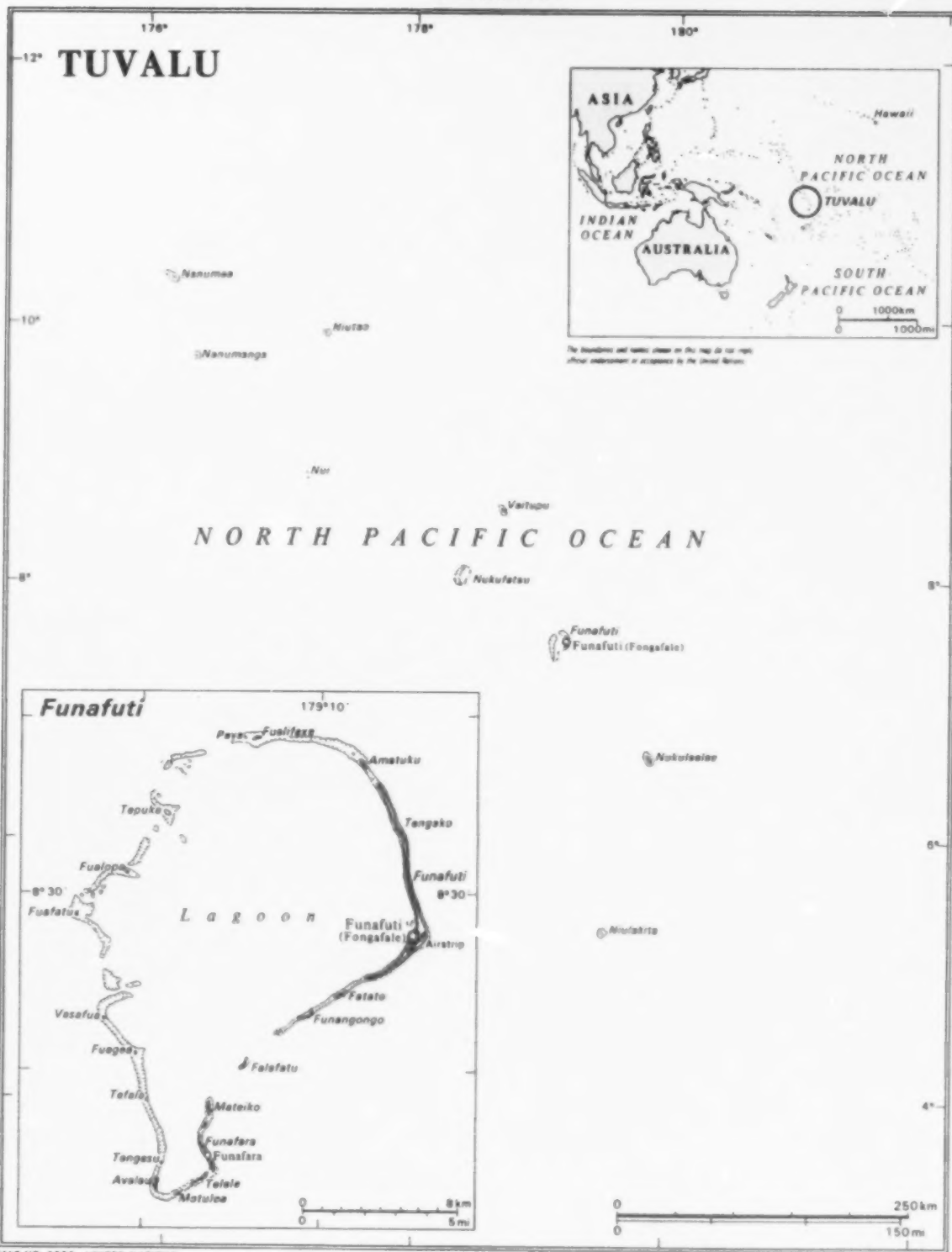
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TURKMENISTAN

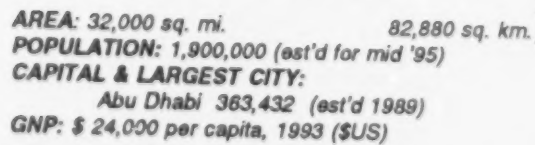
AREA: 188,500 sq. mi. 488,100 sq. km.
POPULATION: 4,500,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Ashgabat 412,200 (est'd 1991)
GNP: \$ 3,330 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

356

TUVALU

AREA: 10 sq. mi. 26 sq. km.
POPULATION: 9,831 (est'd for mid '94)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Funafuti 2,810 (est'd 1985)
GNP: \$ 700 per capita, 1990 (\$US)

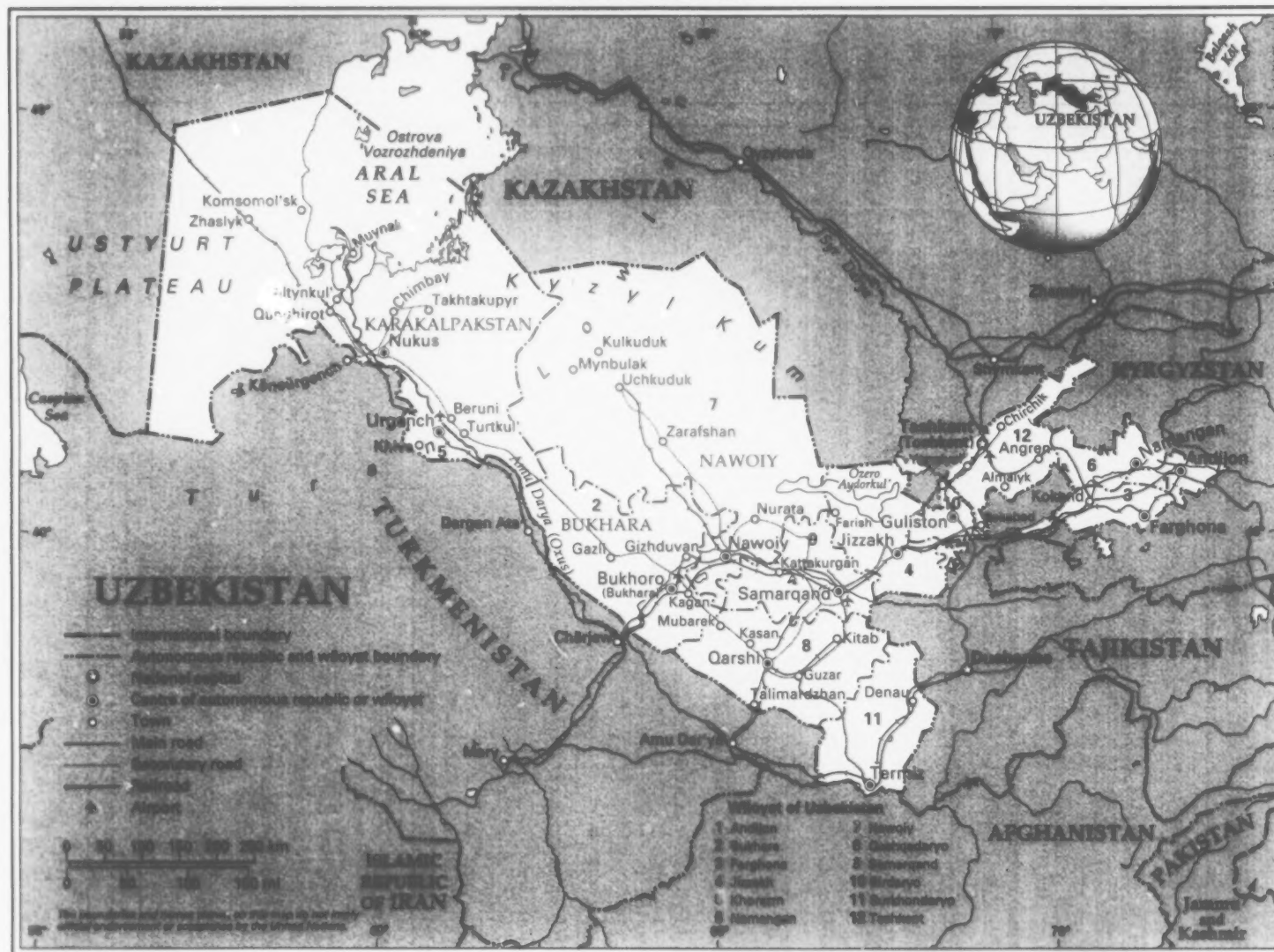
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359

UZBEKISTAN

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MAP NO. 37 UNITED NATIONS
APRIL 1993

REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

AREA: 172,700 sq. mi. 447,400 sq. km.

POPULATION: 22,700,000 (est'd for mid '95)

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:

Tashkent 2,113,300 (est'd 1991)

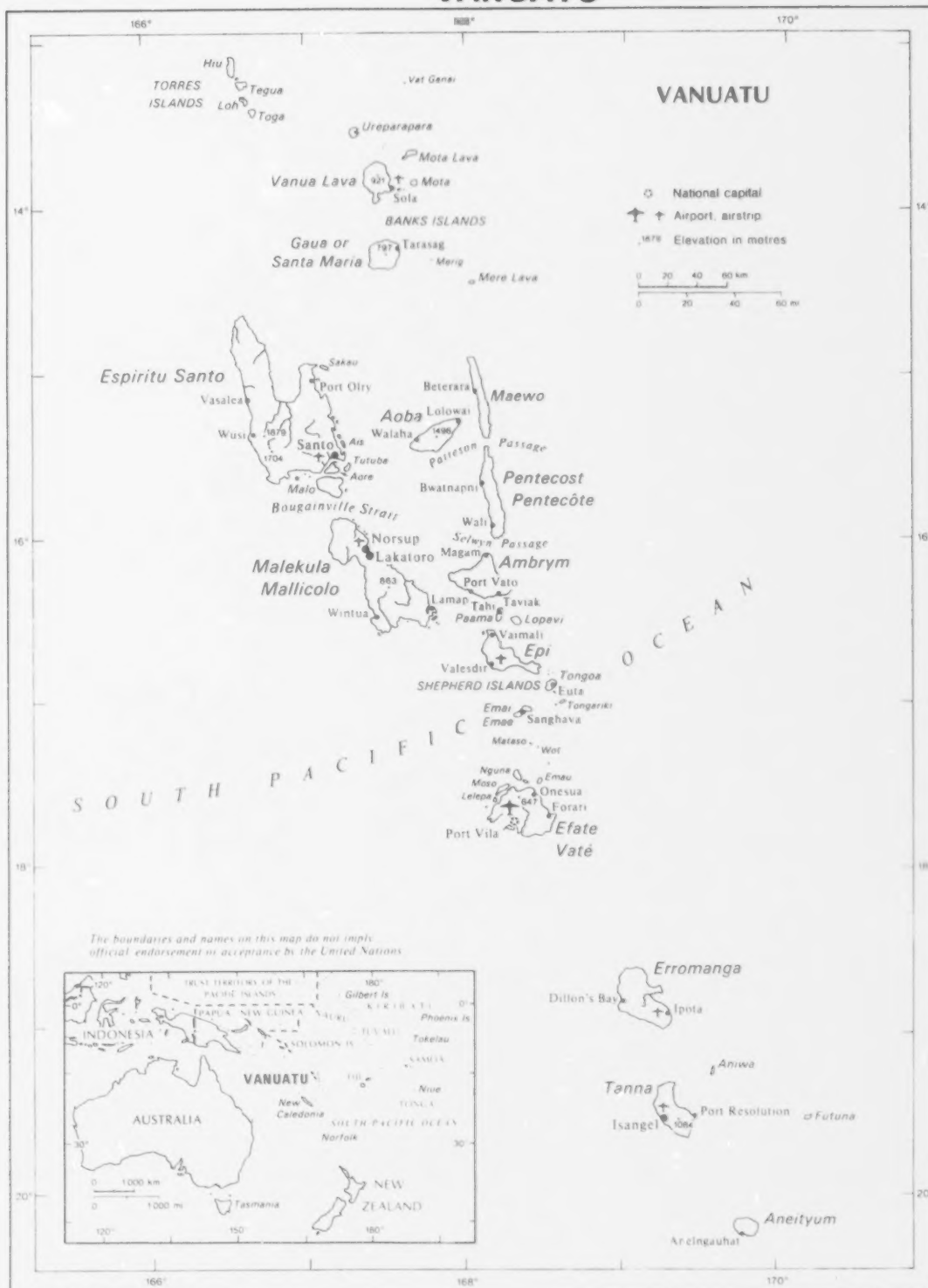
GNP: \$ 2,430 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

360

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361

VANUATU



MAP NO. 2066 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
JULY 1984

REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

AREA: 5,700 sq. mi. 14,763 sq. km.

POPULATION: 200,000 (est'd for mid '95)

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:

Port Vila 15,100 (est'd 1987)

GNP: \$ 1,050 per capita, 1990 (\$US)

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[illegible]**SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

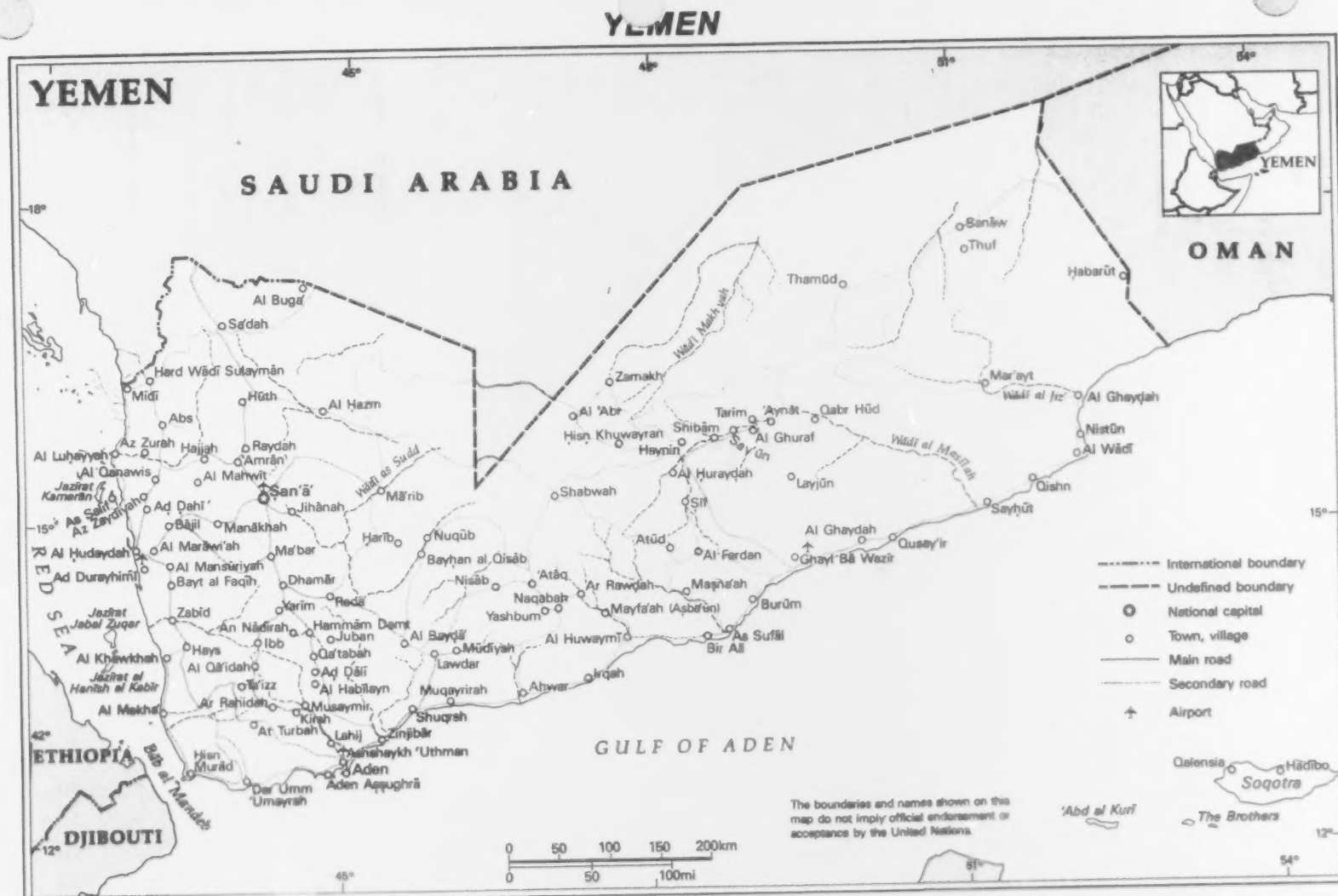
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SAMOA



AREA: 1,093 sq. mi. 2,831 sq. km.
POPULATION: 200,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
 Apia 32,859 (est'd 1991)
GNP: \$ 2,000 per capita, 1992 (\$US)

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MAP NO. 3605 UNITED NATIONS
OCTOBER 1990

AREA: 203,850 sq. mi. 527,970 sq. km.
POPULATION: 13,200,000 (est'd for mid '95)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
Sana'a 427,185 (est'd 1985)
GNP: \$ 800 per capita, 1993 (\$US)

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